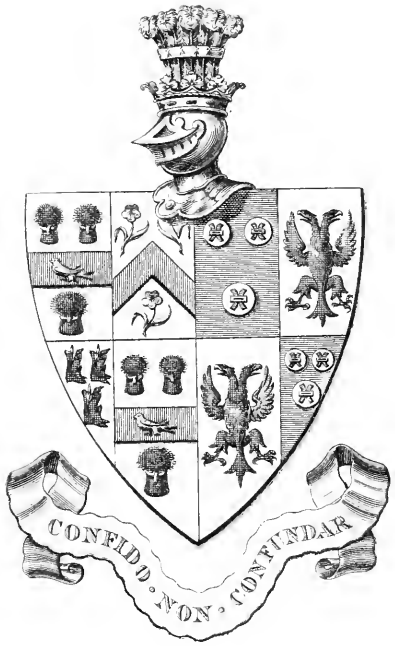
Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea
THE MOFFAT BEQUEST
1940
25. 336.




*John William Marie Tyndale.*

ALEX. G. MOFFAT,
SWANSEA.

The Institute of Mediaeval Studies
LIBRARY
Toronto, Ontario

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

http://www.archive.org/details/promptoriumparv00galf

# PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM
# SIVE CLERICORUM,
## DICTIONARIUS ANGLO-LATINUS PRINCEPS,

AUCTORE

FRATRE GALFRIDO GRAMMATICO DICTO,

EX ORDINE FRATRUM PREDICATORUM, NORTHFOLCIENSI,

CIRCA A.D. M.CCCC.XL.

OLIM EX OFFICINA PYNSONIANA EDITUM, NUNC AB INTEGRO,
COMMENTARIOLIS SUBJECTIS, AD FIDEM CODICUM RECENSUIT

ALBERTUS WAY, A.M.

LONDINI:
SUMPTIBUS SOCIETATIS CAMDENENSIS.

M.DCCC.LXV.

WESTMINSTER:
PRINTED BY JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SONS,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

[NO. LXXXIX.]

# COUNCIL OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

*President,*

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G.

ARTHUR ASHPITEL, ESQ. F.S.A.
WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, ESQ. M.A., F.S.A. *Treasurer.*
JOHN BRUCE, ESQ. F.S.A. *Director.*
WILLIAM CHAPPELL, ESQ. F.S.A.
WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, ESQ. F.S.A.
JAMES CROSBY, ESQ. F.S.A.
THE RIGHT HON. T. H. S. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, M.P., F.S.A.
JOHN FORSTER, ESQ. LL.D.
THE REV. LAMBERT B. LARKING, M.A.
JOHN MACLEAN, ESQ. F.S.A.
FREDERIC OUVRY, ESQ. Treas.S.A.
EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ. M.P., M.A., F.S.A.
WILLIAM JOHN THOMS, ESQ. F.S.A. *Secretary.*
WILLIAM TITE, ESQ. M.P. F.R.S., V.P.S.A.
HIS EXCELLENCY M. VAN DE WEYER, D.C.L., Hon. F.S.A.

The Council of the Camden Society desire it to be understood that they are not answerable for any opinions or observations that may appear in the Society's publications; the Editors of the several Works being alone responsible for the same.

The Institute of Mediaeval Studies
LIBRARY
Toronto, Ontario

JUN 13 1975

# ADVERTISEMENT.

In producing this first portion of the Promptorium, the Editor, having for various reasons been induced to withhold for the present his more detailed Preface, feels it requisite to offer a few preliminary observations. The present edition is formed upon the text of the Harleian MS. 221, which has been selected as the most ancient, the most correct, and the most copious of the MSS. of which the existence has hitherto been ascertained. The additions that have been made from other MSS., and from Pynson's edition, are numerous; these, as likewise the corrections and various readings, are distinguished from the text by being placed within brackets, with the indication of the sources whence they are severally derived. In a few instances, where the reading of the Harl. MS. appeared so faulty as to justify an alteration of the text, the rejected word has been given in the notes; but more frequently it has been considered preferable to leave the reading of the MS. unaltered, and to give the various reading, which at once suggests the correction. The authorities whence various readings have been taken

are indicated in the following manner. MS. in the Library at King's College, Cambridge, (K.); MS. in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. at Middle Hill, and formerly in the Heber Library, (H.); MS. in the Chapter Library at Winchester, originally in the possession of Thomas Silkstede, Prior of Winchester, A.D. 1498, (S.) A fragment contained in Harl. MS. 2274, afforded a few readings, which are marked by the number of the MS. The edition printed by Pynson, in 1499, has supplied numerous additions and various readings, distinguished thus, (P.); and a few, the critical importance of which is but trifling, have been selected from the editions by Julian Notary, 1508, (J.) and W. de Worde, 1516, (W.) The work was reproduced by the last-named printer in 1510, 1512, and 1528; but Pynson's text appears to have been followed in all the subsequent editions, with partial abridgment chiefly of the Latin portion of the work, and some trifling variations.

The integrity of the MS. selected as the groundwork of the present edition having thus been, in all essential respects, preserved, the following modifications have been deemed advisable. The original consists of two distinct portions, and alphabetical arrangements, a *nominale*, and a *verbale*, according to the usage, of which other instances occur in contemporary works of a similar nature. The disadvantage of thus separating the verbs from the nouns, and other parts of speech, was evidently material, and

the arrangement has been simplified by throwing the whole into one alphabetical order. The indications of genders, declensions, and conjugations, as likewise of certain inflexions of the Latin words, which conveyed important information to the student of Latin, for whose benefit the work was compiled, but are devoid of any utility as regards the present purpose, have been wholly omitted. Wherever it was practicable, the Latin words have been corrected by reference to the authorities cited; in all other cases no attempt has been made to alter the barbarisms of a debased Latinity, which, displeasing, indeed, to the eye of the classical scholar, are not devoid of information to the archaic student.

It has been found impossible to preserve the perfect regularity of alphabetical arrangement, in consequence of the disorder that had been introduced by the scribe, who, writing more by ear than careful observation of orthography, has in his transcript continually vitiated the spelling of the original. To have corrected these corruptions, introduced by the second hand, would have been incompatible with the principle of preserving, in its integrity, the text of the MS.: the transposition of the words would have destroyed the evidence of their original spelling indicated by the alphabetical arrangement. Some words have, however, where it appeared advisable, been transposed; and if the Editor should be reproached with an excess of caution in not making many alterations of

the kind, he hopes that the inconvenience will be ultimately remedied by means of an orthographic Index, which it is proposed to supply, wherein the reference to words disguised by the most obsolete and uncouth spelling may be effectually facilitated. The contractions have throughout been printed at length with the exception of the final m̄ and n̄: these have been left in cases where any question might arise as to their power. The chief difficulty in this respect has occurred in regard to the verbs, and, although the Editor has little doubt that the termination -nne was here intended by the contraction n̄, yet the irregularities of the spelling, and indications of contraction, that occur in the MS., in this instance, have induced him to leave these, and all questionable cases, to the decision of those whom they may interest. In a few instances where the contraction has appeared to be redundant, or erroneous, it has been printed as it stands in the MS., so that it may be rejected or retained, at the option of the reader. A prolongation of the last stroke of the m or n, which occasionally, as it is believed, denotes the mute final e, has been indicated in the following manner, m', n'. It must also be noticed, that y is to be sought in the place of i; that sh is invariably written sch; and that þ, which is occasionally, by inadvertence of the scribe, written th, takes the penultimate place, usually assigned to it in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet. The letter ȝ is found in the place of z, at the

close of the alphabetical arrangement; as, however, its various and undefined powers would have been insufficiently represented by that letter, the Saxon character has been retained, with the exception only of a very small number of words, in which, the letter having evidently the simple and ordinary power of z, that character has been employed.

In the selection of illustrative materials, the Editor has sought to keep equally in view the curious character of the work, as affording definite evidence of archaic usages, and its philological importance. He has thought it also more desirable to establish by contemporary evidence the existence of an obsolete word, or show the immediate source whence it was introduced into the language, than to enter upon etymological speculations.

The Author excuses himself for the dialectical peculiarities of his work, written in conformity with the language of Norfolk, with which alone he was acquainted; a comparison, therefore, with the existing dialect of East Anglia appeared to be desirable, and it has been carried out as far as it was practicable. Of numerous contemporary or ancient authorities, whence illustrations have been largely drawn, several MSS. of the Latin-English Dictionary, entitled Medulla Grammatices, compiled, according to Bale, by the same author as the Promptorium, have been chiefly consulted, as likewise the same work in its printed form, under the title of the Ortus Vocabulorum. Of the Medulla Grammatices, or Grammatice, the MSS. which

may especially be cited are, among several in the Harleian Collection, those marked 2257 and 2270; two valuable MSS. in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. 8244 and 8306 (MSS. Heber 1020 and 1360); and the MS. in the Chapter Library at Canterbury, which is the more remarkable on account of the large number of corresponding Anglo-Saxon words which have been added in the margin, as it is supposed, by the hand of Somner. A copy is also preserved in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, erroneously described as an English and Latin, instead of a Latin-English Dictionary, and another in the Library at Holkham. The most ancient MS. hitherto noticed is in the possession of the Editor; and it must be observed that, although the work is substantially the same, the variations of the text in all these copies are found to be very great, and deserve careful comparison. A highly valuable MS., dated 1483, consisting of an English and Latin Dictionary, wholly distinct from the Promptorium, and written apparently in the North-Eastern parts of England, is cited as the Catholicon Anglicum. For free use of this important source of illustration the Editor is indebted to the kindness of its late lamented possessor, the Right Hon. Lord Monson. The curious work of John Palsgrave, entitled "Eclaircissement de la langue Françoyse," 1530, the quaint sentences of Horman's Vulgaria, 1519, and various other early printed authorities of equal rarity, have been made available to the utmost of the Editor's ability. But much has been inevitably left

without any explanatory comment; and the Editor is apprehensive that the elucidations which he has been enabled to offer will too frequently be found insufficient or defective. In a work that has demanded much minute research and detailed reference, numerous errors must, with the utmost care, have occurred; and he will thankfully appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which those who are interested in such researches may favour him. Considerable inconvenience has arisen from the impossibility of gaining access to treatises from which the Latin words in the Promptorium were derived. The author cited as "Mirivalensis, in Campo florum," is unknown, and all researches in order to discover that work, which supplied many of the most curious and obscure terms, have hitherto been fruitless. No MS. of the Derivationes Ugucionis has yet been found which answers to the description here given, "Ugucio versificatus;" and the "Commentarius curialium" is likewise still a desideratum. On these points of difficulty the Editor, in behalf of his endeavour to offer in the present work some contribution towards the archaic lexicography of the English language, would solicit the aid of those who are more conversant than himself with early MS. literature.

131, Piccadilly,
July 29, 1843.

M.S. at King's Coll: Cambridge. No. 8. (K.)

Cahthyn it way Abigo is cra
re di actu t. g act.
Cahchyn ordyne for bestys
Mnio as ani ar. p. g.
Cakehyn Gracillo as ani ar p g ne
Callyn Voco as ani p g act.
Calkyn Calculo as ani p g nd.

Chafyn or jubbyn Ffrico as ani ar p g
Chalangy or cleymy Vendico as vi p g
Chalangy or vndyrtaky Reprehendo is
drensu Deprehendo is or se act.
Impropo as p. g act.
Chargyn vt byrden Onno as

---

Broke

M.S. in the Collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps. Bart. No. 8306.
Heber's M.S. No. 1360. (H.)

Wadyn Nado as a ar
andi atu p g nom
Wady or eyr Insuado
as a ar andi atu p
mg nom
Wagyn Nader as aty ar p g depo cath
Wagy Barillo as a ar p mo g act.
Weymety emlor as aty ar p g depo

Wappy or bassy as q o Wnd mno tstu
tes tendi ittitu t g nom cath
Wasy or chafasy Mdzov as aty a andi
atu p mo g mg depo
Wasy or be stoly ardyyng gmntor as
aty a andi atu p mo g depo act. ppro

Brooke owyt yn
Boke hoso wyssly loke

# PREFACE.

On the completion of a long-promised contribution to English lexicography some introductory notices seem indispensible, as an accompaniment to one of the most valuable linguistic monuments of its class to be found in any European country. Whether we regard the Promptorium Parvulorum[a] as an authentic record of the English language in the earlier half of the fifteenth century, as illustrative of the provincial dialects of East Anglia, or as explanatory of the numerous archaisms of a debased Latinity that pervades early chronicles and documents, its value can scarcely be too highly estimated. If, on the other hand, we take into consideration the curious evidence which it supplies to those who investigate the arts and manners of bygone times, it were difficult to point out any relic of learning at the period equally full of instruction, and of those suggestive details which claim the attention of students of mediæval literature and antiquities in the varied departments of archæological research.

These considerations, not less than the great scarcity of the work, whether we enumerate the MSS. hereafter described, or the few and often mutilated copies of editions by the fathers of English typography, Pynson, Julian Notary, and Wynkyn de Worde, preserved to our days, were induce-

[a] In the MS. at King's College, Cambridge, the work is entitled, in the prologue, "Promptorius Parvulorum;" in Pynson's edition "Promptorius Puerorum;" and in that by Wynkyn de Worde "Promptuarium Parvulorum Clericorum." The last title is doubtless most correct. Promptuarium in classical latinity signifies a store-room or repository; in mediæval times it denoted the department in a conventual or collegiate establishment or the like, whence stores were dispensed, which in a monastery was under the charge of the Cellarer. The author gives "Boterye; celarium, promptuarium;" p. 45; "Celer; promptuarium; Celerere of the howse; cellerarius, promptuarius;" p. 65; "Spence, botery or celere; cellarium, promptuarium;" p. 468. As illustrations of the use of the term by mediæval writers, I may mention the "Promptuarium argumentorum dialogice ordinatorum," Colon. 1496, "Promptuarium exemplorum," appended to the "Sermones de Sanctis" printed by Julian Notary in 1510, "Joh. Herolt Promptuarium," Nuremb. 1520, and "Jo. Piniciani Promptuarium Vocabulorum;" Aug. Vind. 1516. The title, it may be observed, was adopted for a Latin-French and French-Latin vocabulary, "Promptuarium Latinæ Linguæ," printed at Antwerp by Plantin, 1564; and the well-known series of medallion portraits, first published at Lyons in 1553 is entitled "Promptuarium Iconum Insigniorum."

ments to undertake a task which has now, after many unforeseen impediments, been brought to completion. I will not, however, consume time in seeking to propitiate those whose indulgence I might hope to win, for shortcomings and imperfections which no one perhaps can more truly estimate or regret than myself. The student of early literature who has engaged in the minute toils which such an undertaking demands, or in the wearisome labor of collation, may be willing perhaps to regard with leniency deficiencies and even inaccuracies into which the editor may have been betrayed in the course of his work.

The special subjects to which I have limited my observations in the following preliminary notices may be thus stated:—

I. The author of the Promptorium, with such traces as may be found of his history or of his literary labors.

II. The sources from which his Latinity was derived.

III. The MSS. of the work, and also the printed editions which have been available in the preparation of this volume.

I. We are enabled to ascertain with certainty, from the author's own statement given in the Harleian MS. at the close of his *Preambulum*, that the Promptorium was compiled by a Dominican Friar of Lynn Episcopi, Norfolk, A.D. 1440.[a] This monastery of Black Friars or Friars-Preachers stood in the eastern part of the town. Few traces of it are now to be seen. It is believed that this house existed in the reign of Edward I., and was founded by Thomas Gedney.[b] An anchorage is stated to have belonged to it,[c] and herein possibly the author, who describes himself as "fratrem

[a] See p. 3, *infra*.

[b] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. vi. p. 1487; Taylor's Index Monast. p. 37; Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 527.

[c] There was a chapel of St. Catherine in the conventual church, and with this chapel probably the above-mentioned anchorage was connected. Henry le Despencer, Bishop of Norwich, wrote a letter to the mayor and burgesses of Lynn, 5 Rich. II. desiring that they would grant their part of the house of St. Catherine to John Consolif, a servant of Lord le Despencer, the bishop's brother, there to live a solitary life upon the alms of the good people; the other part of the house, belonging to the Archdeacon of Norwich, having been before granted to the said John Consolyf. Blomefield, *ut supra*, p. 513. There was a remarkable hermitage at Lynn, in a cave on the sea-shore, in the bishop's marsh, at a spot called "Lenne Crouch," where, as appears by a document dated 1349, a lofty cross, 110 feet in height, had been erected for the benefit of seafaring men. But hermits and recluses were essentially different.

predicatorem *reclusum* Lenne Episcopi," had sought a retreat from more active duties to devote his leisure to the task which he had undertaken. If the library of his own house could not supply him with the works necessary for his literary purpose, doubtless they could have been easily obtained from those of other houses belonging to the Order.

There is no reason to suppose that the word *reclusus* is here used in any other than its strict sense of an "ankyr," one who was shut up in a building specially appropriated to the purpose, and with a solemn service, by episcopal sanction; after which he could not leave his cell except in case of necessity or with the permission of the bishop.[a] The expression in the preface, "Lenne sub regula paupertatis astrictus," probably refers to the vows taken on the occasion of his becoming a Dominican friar. The author has himself explained the word "ankyr" by "recluse," and rendered it *anachorita* (p. 12). An instance of a friar being a recluse (*inclusus*) at Pagham in Sussex is mentioned in the will of St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester;[b] and we read of an anchoress within the nunnery of Clementhorpe, near York, in 1475.[c]

The author was, as we learn from his own words, bred, if not born, in Norfolk: "comitatus Northfolchie modum loquendi solum sum secutus, quem solum ab infancia didici, et solotenus plenius perfectiusque cognovi." It may deserve observation that the peculiarities of the local dialect of the county should have been thus distinctly noticed at this period. We are, however, informed that, at an earlier time, Samson de Botington, abbot of St. Edmundsbury 1182—1211, was accustomed to discourse to the people in the vernacular of Norfolk, the county in which he was born and bred, and that he had a pulpit for the purpose in the conventual church.[d]

There has hitherto been some uncertainty in regard to the name of the

[a] Hearne has given a note, hereafter mentioned, in which the compiler of the work is stated to have been "frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus." Ames has inserted a note by a Mr. Lewis, who was led to the conclusion that he had actually been starved to death between four walls; but Herbert observes that the phrase means no more than that he was confined or imprisoned; to which Dibdin adds "most probably a voluntary recluse or monk." Typ. Ant. vol. ii. p. 418.

[b] Sussex Archæol. Coll. vol. i. p. 174.

[c] Madox, Form. Angl. p. 437.

[d] Reyner, Apost. Benedict. in Anglia, App. p. 143.

compiler of the Promptorium. In the Glossary to Hearne's edition of Langtoft's Chronicle, under the word "Nesshe," the following statement appears: "Maken nesshe is interpreted *mollifico* and *molleo* (so 'tis expressed for *mollio*,) in the Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum (call'd also Medulla Grammaticæ), a very scarce folio book printed by Richard Pynson in the year 1499, being the 14th year of the reign of King Henry VII. at which time it was look'd upon as a work of great use and excellency, as may appear from this printed note at the end. ¶ Ad laudem et ad honorem," &c. (as given in the account of Pynson's edition, p. xlii. *infra*.) "The author was a preaching or black Fryer, and follow'd the dialect of the East parts of England, to which he had been used from his infancy, as he tells us in his Prologue. His name was Richard Frauncis, as I find by this note written in an old hand at the beginning of a copy of this book that was lent me by Mr. Ward of Longbridge, viz. ¶ Nomen Compilatoris istius libri est Frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus."[a] Against this statement, however, which is at most the anonymous note or tradition of some previous possessor of the book, may be cited, first, an entry of equal authority in a copy of the same edition by Pynson in the public library at Cambridge—"Autor hujus operis fuit Galfredus Grammaticus dictus, frater Ordinis S. Dominici." To this friar we find the authorship ascribed by the learned Bale, Bishop of Ossory, himself an East-Anglian, not indeed under the title of the Promptorium, but as the Medulla Grammatices, distinctly identified however by the incipial words of the *Preambulum* as the work more commonly known by the name first mentioned. Bale, whose Catalogue of the writers of Great Britain was published at Basle in 1557,[b] writes also thus with his accustomed critical asperity:—"Galfridus Grammaticus, ad scholas semper a puero nutritus, sub corruptis, obscuris, ac barbaris præceptoribus, prima ejus artis rudimenta edoctus, corruptior ipse aliorum tandem magister evasit. Sibi ipsi nihilominus, non aliter quam olim arrogans ille Palæmon, adfectus, multa tribuebat, tanquam essent cum eo nato simul et bonæ literæ, et bene dicendi artes obortæ, atque cum eo demum moriente et illæ simul essent interituræ. Ciceronem, Salustium, Servium, Plinium, Varronem, Vergilium, Horatium, Quintilianum, et alios bonos authores in

[a] Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, edit. Hearne, vol. ii. p. 624.

[b] In the first edition, printed at Ipswich, 1548, the notice of Galfridus varies only in a few particulars from that above cited.

lecturis ille contempsit; et pro illis ad Latinæ linguæ perniciem, ac bonorum ingeniorum nauseam, sordes ac feces horribiles ex suo Alexandro,[a] Garlandio, Genuensi,[b] et similibus, Grammatista protulit. Deditque suis auditoribus opuscula quæ sequuntur, Latinis characteribus exarata,

In doctrinale Alexandri, lib. 3.

In Joannis Garlandi Synonyma, lib. 1. *Cum omnis divisio libri sit penes.*[c]

In Æquivoca ejusdem, lib. 1. *In superiore libro tractavi de.*[d]

Expositiones hymnorum,[e] lib. 1. *Iste liber dicitur liber hymnorum.*

Hortum vocabulorum, lib. 1. *Ut enim multos (nostræ præ.*

Medullam Grammatices, lib. 1. *Cernentibus solicite clericorum.*

Præceptiones pueriles, lib. 1.

*Et ejus farinæ alia.* Prædicta opuscula omnia vidi, Parisiis atque Londini impressa. Sunt qui in suis scriptis Dominicanum hunc fuisse testentur, et claruisse anno a sacratissimo divæ virginis partu 1490, Henrico 7 regnante."[f]

[a] Alexander Neccham.

[b] Johannes Balbi Januensis, author of the Catholicon.

[c] The *Synonyma* were printed by Pynson in 1496, 1500, and 1509, "cum expositione magistri Galfridi Anglici," namely, the author of the Promptorium here mentioned; also printed by W. de Worde, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1514, 1517, 1518. The first edition, by Pynson, is in the Bodleian (*Auctarium*, Q. 2, 5, 9); the *expositio* is in Latin, with a few English words; for instance, "*perichelides*, Anglice a bee" (A. Sax. Beag, beáh, *corona*, *armilla*). The words are arranged alphabetically by order of subjects, *e. g.* "Ocillum dic os minimum funis quoque ludum, qui se de more portant per inane puella:" thus expounded by the grammarian Galfridus, "et dictum est *ocillum* quia in ora moveantur huc et illuc, vel quia ora astantium ad risum moveant, vel quia solebant impelli in ora transeuntium, et iste vocatur Anglice (a totre or a rydyng rope,)" namely, a swing for children. See Dibdin, Typ. Antiq., vol. ii., pp. 97, 612; and p. lxviii. *infra*.

[d] The Multorum Verborum Equivocorum Interpretatio was printed by W. de Worde, 1409, 1506, 1514, and by Pynson, 1514. See Dibdin, Typ. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 96, 406, 548; and p. lxviii. *infra*.

[e] Tanner (Bibl. Brit. p. 305) refers to a MS. of this work in the library at Lincoln Cathedral, unfortunately not included among the cathedral libraries of which the MSS. are enumerated in Catal. MSS. Angliæ. I am indebted to the Rev. G. F. Apthorp, Senior Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral, for information that there is a MS. of the Medulla Grammatice, the Latin-English dictionary above cited among the works of Galfridus Grammaticus, and that the volume contains a "Liber Hymnorum," stated to be by the same author as the dictionary. The shelf-mark of the MS. was formerly H. 35; in the present arrangement it is A. 3, 15.

[f] Baleus, Script. majoris Brytannie Catalogus, p. 631.

Pits,[a] always a keen opponent of the bitter censures of Bale, gives the following commendation of our author, whilst he concurs in ascribing to him the compilation of the Promptorium, which, however, he likewise designates by the title of Medulla:—

"Galfridus Grammaticus in orientalibus Angliæ partibus natus, ordinis S. Dominici Monachus, ut mecum multi sentiunt. Vir bonus et simplex, atque ita rebus Grammaticis impense deditus, ut inde cognomen assumpserit, et in iis discendis atque docendis omnem pene suam ætatem consumpserit. In quo genere non illaudata reliquit posteris documenta, quæ et Parisiis et Londini fuerunt aliquando typis mandata. Scripsit autem hæc.

"Præceptiones Pueriles, librum unum. Hortum vocabulorum, librum unum. *Ut etenim multos nostræ præ* .... Medullam Grammatices librum unum. *Cernentibus solicite clericorum* .... In Poetria nova, librum unum. MS. Oxonii in Coll. Balliolensi.[b] Et alia. Claruit anno postquam peperit Virgo 1490." The list includes also the works on the writings of Neccham, John de Garlandia, &c. enumerated by Bale, as above cited.

Bishop Tanner, in his Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, follows the statements of Bale and Pits, repeating the list of the writings of Galfridus Grammaticus, "annon potius Starkey"? as the Bishop remarks. Among these he noticed that the *Hortus Vocabulorum* was a Latin-English Dictionary, adding to Bale's brief account part of the title more fully given in the printed work as hereafter described. He proceeds to notice as follows Geoffrey's English-Latin Dictionary, the MS. of which, now in the Harleian collection, No. 221, the learned prelate appears to have examined in Sir Simonds d'Ewes' library:—

"Medullam Grammatices, sive Promptuarium parvulorum sive clericorum, lib. i. (Ita incipit Dictionarium Anglo-Latinum intitulat. Promptuarium parvulorum sive clericorum, collectum per fratrem prædicatorem reclusum Lenn. Episc. A.D. 1440; MS. in bibl. D. Sim. d'Ewes, Bar. 4to.)

[a] Jo. Pitsei, de Rebus Anglicis, Catal. Scriptorum, &c. p. 679, under the year 1490.

[b] Bishop Tanner observes that this work was written by Galfridus Vinesauf. In the list of MSS. at Durham, 1391, we find "Nova Poetria Galfridi Anglici qui vocatur Papa Stupor mundi." Cat. Vet. Eccl. Dun., Surtees Soc. p. 11. Hence obviously this work is erroneously assigned by Pits to Galfridus Grammaticus, who lived in the following century. See also Cat. Vet. *ut supra*, p. 177: Codd. Coll. S. Trin. Cant., Catal. MSS. Angl. t. ii., p. 99, No. 446. Mr. Coxe, Catal. MSS. Oxon., Coll. Ball. nos. cclxiii., cclxxvi., ascribes the Carmen "De Poetria nova," dedicated to Innocent III., to Galfridus de Vino Salvo.

'Cernentibus solicite clericorum.' Lond. 1499, fol. MS. eccl. Lincoln. H..... Quod sequuntur Nominale, Verbale, in cujus margine scribitur *Galfridus Starkey;* quære annon hoc sit cognomen Grammatici..... Claruit A.D. 1490. Bale et Pits, locis citatis."[a]

The identity of the name Galfridus will, I think, scarcely dispose us to accept the suggestion of the Bishop of St. Asaph as regards the marginal scribbling which he noticed in this Lincoln MS.; the name Starkey, not unknown in East Anglia, is more probably to be regarded as that of a former possessor of the volume than that of the author. Whatever may have been his patronymic, I think that we may confidently ascribe to the Dominican recluse of Lynn, Galfridus, designated, from his special studies in an age of very debased learning, "Grammaticus," the laborious achievement of the first English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionaries. No doubt can, I think, be entertained of his identity with the expounder of the "Equivoca" and the "Synonyma" of John de Garlandia, who is entitled "Magister Galfridus Anglicus" in the editions of those popular treatises printed by Pynson and W. de Worde.

The author describes with simple earnestness in his Preambulum the troubles of aspiring scholars, who, amidst the prevalent barbarism of his times, thirsted for knowledge like harts for the water-brooks, and in vain sought for guides, so that like wild asses they fainted in sobbing and sighs; according to the lament of the prophet, the young children ask bread, and no man breaketh it unto them! He "drew up for their use," as expressed by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, in his valuable Essays on early Lexicography, "a slight compendium, 'opus exile,' chiefly from the Catholicon, Campus Florum, and Diccionarium. The most ignorant calumniator of the middle ages could not speak of the poor recluse ('sub regula paupertatis astric-

[a] Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 305. The description of the Lincoln MS. given by the learned bishop would lead us to conclude that it was a copy of the Promptorium, namely, an English-Latin Dictionary. It is probable that Tanner had formed such a supposition from the circumstance that in the colophon of Pynson's edition of the Promptorium that work is entitled "Medulla Grammatice" (see p. 539, *infra*), properly the designation of the Latin-English Dictionary compiled possibly by the same author. The MS. noticed by Tanner is still in the library, as before stated (see p. xvii., note e); it is in fact a Latin-English Dictionary; at the end is written "Explicit Medulla Grammatice." The volume contains also a "Verbale," and the "Liber Hymnorum cum expositione Galfridi" mentioned by Tanner.

tus') in more disparaging terms than he applies to himself. 'Rudis et inscius, plusque aptus discere quam docere,' he contents himself for the most part with abbreviating the works of earlier grammarians, occasionally seeking counsel from the mouth of his betters, but very rarely venturing to pronounce sentence in his own proper person. He arranges the English words in alphabetical order, first placing under every letter the nouns and other parts of speech except verbs, and then the verbs by themselves." The title of the work denoted its use; from its brevity it would be readily procured and consulted by all *parvuli* or *clerici*. Mr. Mayor proceeds as follows: "The preface ends in a strain which was natural to scholars who, having seldom any means of procuring books except by transcribing them with their own hand, and being at the mercy of any scribe who might wittingly or unwittingly travesty their most careful works, learnt to detest a blunder as worse than a crime: 'I humbly with prayers entreat all pedagogues, teachers, and masters, that when they have examined this little work, they will approve what may by God's assistance have been rightly written, and will piously correct and emend what is written ill or erringly; since humble grammarians and boys may look on this short volume as on a mirror, and find freely and immediately the common words which belong to the Latin tongue.'"[a]

Fortunate indeed had it been if the original conscientiously elaborated by Geoffrey's own hand had been preserved to our times. We should not have been exposed to manifold perplexities occasioned by vitiations of the text through the heedlessness of transcribers. In offering to students of our old language and literature the results of minute collation of all the known MSS. of his work, by which many corruptions of the text may be amended, I can only renew the simple appeal of the author, "ut, cum exile hoc opus perspexerint, quod Deo me juvante sit recte scriptum approbent, et quod male aut devie pie corrigant et emendent."

Scarcely inferior in interest to the Promptorium, as an aid to the student of fifteenth-century language and literature, is the Latin-English dictionary, the first work of that description, entitled Medulla Grammatice

[a] Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicography (by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor), Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, vol. iv. March 1857.

or Grammatices. The notices of the recluse of Lynn, to whom we are undoubtedly indebted for the Promptorium, would be incomplete without some account of the Medulla, and of such MSS. of that valuable compilation as I have been enabled to discover. The two works have been ascribed, with much probability, to the same author. I have, however, failed to discover any contemporary statement to that effect; the name of Galfridus, it is true, is found as that of the author in several MSS. of the Latin-English dictionary in question, but such entries are, I believe, by a later hand. This ascription may be solely on the authority of Bale, who gives, as before cited, among the writings of Galfridus Grammaticus, the following:—

"Hortum Vocabulorum, lib. i. *Ut etenim multos (nostræ præ.*

"Medullam Grammatices, lib. i. *Cernentibus solicite clericorum.*"

The *Prologus* of the Latin-English dictionary, the *Ortus*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1500, begins "Ut etenim multos," &c. I have never found this preface in any MS.: the only prologue occurring in MSS. hereafter described of the dictionary entitled Medulla, of which I believe the Ortus to be a modified reproduction, begins "Hec est regula hujus libri." See notices of these MSS., p. l. to liv. *infra.*

The second work attributed by Bishop Bale to Galfridus, under the title of Medulla Grammatices, seems to have been in fact the English-Latin dictionary or *Promptorium*, the prologue of which begins alike in the MSS. and in the printed copies with the phrase given by Bale—"Cernentibus solicite clericorum." But in the colophon of Pynson's edition of 1499 we find—"Finit excellentissimum opus, &c. quod nuncupatur Medulla Grammatice." See p. 539 *infra.* In Wynkyn de Worde's edition the corresponding phrase is—"opus ... quod merito Medulla Grammatice apud nos, vel Paruulorum Promptuarium nuncupatur." Hence doubtless, has arisen some discrepancy which it is desirable to point out, since Pits and the learned Bishop Tanner have followed Bale in ascribing to our author one dictionary (English-Latin) under a title which properly belongs to another.[a]

The MSS. of the Medulla are more numerous than those of the Prompto-

[a] It deserves notice that these authorities agree in ascribing the authorship of the "Hortus Vocabulorum" to Galfridus Grammaticus, and it will be remembered that Bale first published his account in 1548, about a century possibly after the recluse at Lynn brought his labors to completion. There can be little doubt that they contributed largely to that book, although his original compilation may have been amended and

rium; they vary in their contents in a remarkable degree; it might indeed seem that each transcriber made such modifications of the text as pleased him, or that he engrafted upon it the additional words and explanatory glosses which he found inserted by any previous hand. The text also varies greatly from that of the Ortus printed by Wynkyn de Worde, a work of considerable rarity, in the compilation of which materials were undoubtedly derived largely from the Medulla, but with certain additions from other sources, such as the Breviloquus, the Cornucopia, probably the dictionary by Nicolas Perotti so entitled, and the Gemma Vocabulorum. It is difficult to account for the great variations to be noticed in MSS. of the Medulla and in the early Latin-English Dictionaries which I believe to be substantially the same as that work. None of those known to me can be assigned to an earlier date than the latter half of the fifteenth century. As an illustration of this remarkable want of conformity, I may offer the renderings of "*Ciniflo*," a remarkable word which will be found in the Promptorium as the rendering of "Askysye" or askefise; p. 15, *infra*.[a] The principal variations which I have found are as follows:—

"*Ciniflo*, a fyre blower, a yrene beter" (*sic*). (Harl. MS. 1,000.) "A feyre blowere." (Harl. MS. 2181.) "A aske bathe, s. qui sedet in cineribus, et calefactor ferri." (Harl. MS. 2,270.) "A fire blower, and a heter of blode iren, or a axe wadelle." (Harl. MS. 2,257.) "An askfist or iren heter." (Add. MS. 24,640.) "Askebawe, qui s. sedet in cineribus, et calefactor ferri." (Canterbury MS.) "An aske fyse or irne eter." (MS. Coll. Phillipps, 8,244.) "A fyyre blowere, an yryn hetere, an askefyce." (MS. ibid. No. 8,306.) "Qui flat in cinere, vel qui preparat pulverem muliebrem, angl' aske fyste a fyre blawer or a yrne hotter."

enlarged by some other hand from the works above enumerated, before its issue from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, in 1500.

[a] The reading in Harl. MS. 221 is Askysye or Askesyc, but possibly the word may be more correctly Askefise; it was a term of reproach among the Northern nations, denoting an unwarlike fellow who stayed at home in the chimney-corner like a cat among the ashes. See Ihre, Lexic. Suio-Goth. *v.* Aska, and the Saga of Rolf, how the Askefis won the King's daughter to wife. A corresponding French word is given by Hollyband, "*Cendrier*, he that keepeth the chimney-corner, a sluggard," rendered likewise by Cotgrave "a sluggard, slowbacke, idlesbie, house dove, one that sits lurking in the chimney corner." The word may be preserved, as I am informed, in the name of a house in Lincolnshire, Askefye Hall, near Spalding, once the abode of Maurice Johnson, but now usually written "Ayscough Fee Hall."

(Ortus, first edition, by W. de Worde, 1500.) "Qui flat in cinere vel qui preparat pulverem muliebrem, Anglice a fyre blower, or an yren hoter." (Ortus, edit. 1509.)

At the close of this Preface will be found a list of MSS. of the Medulla Grammatice and of other Latin-English Dictionaries of the fifteenth century, which probably may be classed therewith. An account of the various editions of the Ortus Vocabulorum is there also given.

II. I proceed to offer some remarks on the sources from which the Latin words in the Promptorium were derived, according to the list given by the compiler. See p. 3, *infra*.

1. The first of the "auctores, ex quorum libris collecta sunt vocabula hujus libelli," is the most ample and highly esteemed of mediæval dictionaries, the *Catholicon* or *Summa* of Johannes de Janua, or Januensis, de Balbis. It has been repeatedly printed, the earliest edition being the noble volume produced at Mayence in 1460, which was followed by another at Venice in 1487. According to Du Cange, the author, a native of Genoa in the thirteenth century, combined the works of Papias and Uguitio, and reproduced a dictionary largely augmented, "ex multis diversis doctorum texturis elaboratum atque contextum," as stated in a colophon from which we learn that his labors were completed in the year 1286.[a] However severely this great work and also the treatises by John de Garlandia and other such writers are decried by Erasmus, in his lamentations regarding the degraded character of rudimental education at the commencement of the sixteenth century, the student of mediæval antiquities or of the literature of the period will find in the *Catholicon* an auxiliary rarely to be consulted without advantage and instruction.

2. Uguitio, Ugutio, or Hugo, a native of Pisa, was Bishop of Ferrara towards the close of the twelfth century. Ughelli supposes that he died about 1212.[b] The *Elementarium* compiled about A.D. 1053 by Papias appears to have supplied the groundwork of his dictionary, of which the design is thus set forth in the preface: "Opus divina favente gratia com-

[a] Præf. D. Du Cange in Glossar. med. et inf. Lat., s. 47; edit. Henschel, t. i. p. 29. Fabricius, Biblioth. med. et inf. Lat., t. i. p. 163; Oudin, t. iii. p. 579; Maittaire, Ann. Typ., t. i. p. 271; Wurdtwein, Bibl. Mogunt., p. 66; Hallam, Lit. of Europe, I. c. 1, § 90.

[b] Fabricius, Biblioth. med. et inf. Lat., t. iii. 304; edit. Patav. 1754. Du Cange, præf. s. 46; edit. Henschel, t. i. p. 28; Tiraboschi, Storia di Lett. Ital., lib. iii. c. 14.

ponere statuimus, in quo, præ aliis, vocabulorum significationes, significationum distinctiones, derivationum origines, etymologiarum assignationes, et interpretationum reperientur expositiones, quorum ignorantia Latinitas naturaliter indiga quadam doctorum pigritia non modicum coarctatur." Numerous MSS. of the *Vocabularium* of Uguitio exist, but it does not appear that it was ever printed.[a] It will be noticed that the compiler of the Promptorium cites not only the work *in majori volumine*, but also one in a metrical form designated *Uguitio versificatus*.[b]

3. Brito.—The treatise by William Brito, to which frequent reference is made by the compiler of the Promptorium, is probably his "*Summa*, sive opusculum difficilium vocabulorum Biblie," an explanatory Glossary of words occurring in Holy Writ, sometimes entitled "Lexicon sive Vocabularium Biblie," or, as described by Fabricius, "Vocabularius cum vocabulorum Hebraicorum in Bibliis occurrentium interpretatione Latina." Some account of this work may be found in Du Cange's Preface to his Glossary, § 49, edit. Henschel, t. i. p. 30, and Bandinius, Codd. Lat. t. iv. col. 213. The *Summa* is in prose, but it commences with some prefatory verses:—

> Difficiles studeo partes, quas Biblia gestat,
> Pandere; sed nequeo latebras nisi qui manifestat
> Auxiliante Deo, &c.

[a] The following MSS. may be enumerated. In the Bodleian, Laud MS. 1334, 71, "Huicii Pisani Dictionarium Latinum;" and MS. Bodleii, 2486, 9. "Huguitionis Pisani Derivationes magnæ sive Dictionarium Etymologicum;" Cat. MSS. Angl. t. i. pp. 70, 129: "Hugonis, vel Hugutionis, episcopi Pisani derivationes magnæ," &c., Lambeth MS. 80: "Hugonis liber de significatione verborum, sive derivationes magnæ, opus valde prolixum," ibid. No. 120. See also Arundel MSS. in Brit. Mus. 127, 508, and 515, the latter being an abridgement. MSS. are also to be found in the Cathedral libraries at York and Durham; at Balliol College, Nos. 279, 298, and at Caius College, No. 459; Catal. by the Rev. J. J. Smith. In Add. MS. 11611 may be found "Tabula per alphabetum condita a fratre Lamberto de Pisis," an index of all words explained by Uguitio, with the indication of the primary words under which they occur, facilitating the use of the work.

[b] Possibly to be found in the Lambeth Library, MS. No. 502, f. 15, "Regulæ grammaticales versibus conclusæ." In some instances reference is made in the Promptorium both to the work "*in majori volumine*," and also in the versified form. It deserves notice, that, where the latter is cited, the reference is rarely to the letter which is the initial of the Latin word in question. Thus we find "Cleppyn or clenchyn; *tinnio;* Ug. V. in S.—Heere bonde; *vitta;* Ug. V. in C.—Mete yevare; *dapaticus;* Ug. V. in A.—Mychare; *erro;* Ug. V. in P." &c.

Brito was, according to Pits, a native of Wales of ancient British race, a monk of the Franciscan order versed in the learning of his times, and his writings were highly in esteem in foreign lands: he died at Grimsby in 1356.[a] It does not appear that the *Summa* has been printed. Another treatise entitled *Synonyma* ascribed to Brito was, according to Fabricius, printed at Paris in 1508. MSS. of the *Summa* are to be found in the British Museum, Sloane MS. 3319; Add. MS. 10,350, from Heber's library; see also Lambeth MS. 190; MS. Coll. Ball. Oxon., xi.; and MSS. Univ. Libr. Cantabr., Catal. vol. iii., p. 451.

4. Mirivalensis in Campo Florum.—A large number of Latin words, including many of obscure and curious character,[b] are cited as derived from this work, for which I have made diligent search hitherto in vain. In the library of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, there is a treatise thus described; "No. 1748, 86. Liber cui tit. *Campus florum.* Pr. Fulcite me floribus. Observat ordinem Alphabeticum."[c] This treatise, however, consisting of short common-places from the fathers and canonists, has proved on examination wholly different from the *Campus Florum* used in the compilation of the Promptorium. I have failed equally in the endeavor to identify the place or monastery from which the name of the author may have been taken. The Cistercian Abbey of Mereval (de Mira Valle)

[a] Pits, p. 481; Wadding. Ann. Minorum; Fabricius, Bibl. med. et inf. Lat. t. i. p. 282; Tanner, p. 121, &c. Brito is cited in the Promptorium under "Bras pott; *emola;*" p. 47; "Chyldys belle; *bulla;*" p. 75; "Cok belle;" p. 86; "Forelle, to kepe yn a boke;" p. 171.

[b] It may be well to cite a few Latin words given on the authority of the *Campus Florum;* the following will be serviceable, in any future inquiry, for purposes of comparison, if any work thus entitled should be brought to light; it may have been known by some other title, and hence my search has been fruitless. "Appulmoce, dyschmete; *pomacium.* Astelle, a schyyd; *teda.* Babulle; *pegma.* Bane of a pley; *coragium.* Baselarde; *sica.* Caraway, herbe; *carwy,* sic scribitur in campo florum. Hey benche; *orcistra.* Joppe or folte; *joppus.* Karde for wulle; campus florum dicit quod cardi sunt pectines ferrei. Kyptre of a welle; *tela.* Lullynge songe; *fescennia.* Murche, lytyll man; *nanus.* Parget or playster for wallys; *gypsum.* Renlys for mylke; *coagulum.* Sprete or quante; *conta.* Stacyonere; *bibliopola.* Wyylde fyyr; *ignis Grecus.*" These words will show how varied the contents of the *Campus Florum* must have been.

[c] Catal. MSS. Angliæ, vol. ii. p. 149. The title was taken from the Canticles, and also because, as the author states, he had compiled the work "contemplacione venerabilis patris domini mei domini archiepiscopi Panormitani, videlicet domini Theobaldi de Ursinis de Campo Florum," to whom he had transmitted it for correction. In the University library, Cambridge, is a MS. treatise entitled "Pratum Florum," beginning "Grammatice flores presens liber insinuabit." XIV. cent., MS. 1619, f. 98. Catal. vol. iii. p. 240.

in Warwickshire was first suggested; there was a monastery in Champagne called Miravallis or Mureau, in the duchy of Bar; and a Cistercian convent near Milan also bore the name.[a]

5. Johannes de Garlondia in diccionario scolastico.—The writings of this author are of considerable interest to the antiquary, however debased may be the Latinity of his treatises, once among the best elementary auxiliaries for the instruction of youth. It is not without reason that Erasmus thus bursts forth in contempt of the complicated sophistries of the Schools. "Deum immortalem! quale seculum erat hoc quum magno apparatu disticha Joannis Garlandini adolescentibus operosis ac prolixis commentariis enarrabantur." The curious information, however, preserved in the *Dictionarius* of John de Garlandia, sometimes called de Gallandia or Gerlandus, may induce us to overlook the imperfect erudition of the period. The work has been edited with care by M. Géraud in the "Collection de Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France,"[b] and subsequently by Mr. Thomas Wright in a valuable volume of Vocabularies edited by him, and published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer.[c] It commences thus,—"Dictionarius dicitur libellus iste a dictionibus magis necessariis quas tenetur quilibet scolaris," &c. The statements of writers on mediæval authors and literature are contradictory in regard to the period when John de Garlandia lived, and the country of which he was a native. M. Géraud came to the conclusion that he was born in France in the eleventh century; that he travelled across the seas, returned to his native country, and there died; he supposes that the *Dictionarius* was compiled towards the year 1200. In this opinion my learned friend André Pottier, in his notices of the MSS. in the Public Library at Rouen which are under his care, was disposed to concur. There is a MS. of the Dictionary in that collection, accompanied by other treatises by John de Garlandia, including his *Liber Distigii* mentioned hereafter. Tanner, however, and

[a] Whilst these pages were in the press, Sir F. Madden has pointed out a work entitled "Campus Florum," by Thomas Guallensis, of which see a notice *infra*, p. lxxiii.

[b] It is subjoined to the volume entitled, Paris sous Philippe le Bel; Paris, 1838, Appendix, p. 580.

[c] A Library of National Antiquities, &c., vol. i.; Vocabularies edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., p. 120. The text here printed is accompanied by numerous English glosses; it has been taken from Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. collated with Harl. MS. 1002, f. 176, where it occurs with the "Liber vocatus Equus sive Caballus," another treatise attributed, as above stated, to John de Garlandia.

some other writers affirm that he was an Englishman, who studied at Oxford, and subsequently established himself in the University of Paris early in the thirteenth century; in 1229 he became a professor at Toulouse, but he returned to Paris, and probably died there soon after 1250. He dedicated his treatise "De mysteriis rerum que sunt in ecclesia," of which a notice will be found hereafter, to Fulke Basset, Bishop of London 1241-1259. Mr. Wright has entered more fully into the history of John de Garlandia in the Introduction to his poem *De triumphis Ecclesie* edited for the Roxburghe Club, and also in an introductory note in the edition of the *Dictionarius* above mentioned.[a] He expresses the conclusion, to which I had been likewise led to incline, that these treatises should be assigned to the early part of the thirteenth century.

The author of the Promptorium has drawn so largely upon these obscure relics of mediæval learning that the vexed questions connected with John de Garlandia, and the precise period when he wrote these grammatical treatises once so highly esteemed, are not devoid of interest. Upon this point of literary history, however, the evidence has been conclusively summed up by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor in a dissertation in the Journal of Philology which I have already cited.[b] Mr. Mayor observes that "the patriotic attempt of Dom Rivet (Hist. Litt. de la France, viii. 83) to establish the French descent of Johannes de Garlandia has been defeated by the fairness of a later editor of that noble work, M. Victor le Clerc (*ibid.* xxi. 369), who has also proved that Johannes lived, not in the eleventh century, as Géraud maintained as late as 1837, but amid the intellectual stir of the thirteenth. For, in a poem entitled 'De Triumphis Ecclesiæ,' portions of which have been printed by Mr. Wright,[c] he thus at once acknowledges and repudiates his native land . . .

[a] Vocabularies, &c., Library of National Antiquities, vol. i. p. 120, privately printed, 1857. Besides the dissertation of M. Géraud (Docum. inédits, *ut supra*) notices of John de Garlandia may be found in numerous works on mediæval literature: Fabric. Bibl. med. et inf. Lat. lib. vii.; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 309; France Litt., t. viii. p. 96; Du Cange, Preface to his Glossary, s. 45; Leyser, p. 339, &c. M. Géraud states that the dictionary above noticed was printed at Caen in 1508, under the title "Joh. de Garlandia Vocabularium sive vocum ad artes pertinentium expositio."

[b] Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicography, Journal of Philology, vol. iv. March 1857.

[c] Essays on the Literature of England in the Middle Ages; Lond. 1846, vol. i. p. 215. The poem is preserved in Cott. MS. Claudius, A. x. f. 86; and the whole has been edited for the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Wright, as mentioned in the text above.

Anglia cui mater fuerat, cui Gallia nutrix,
Matri nutricem præfero mente meam.

Another poem, 'De Mysteriis Ecclesiæ,' published entire by Otto, commemorates the death of that 'Gemma pudicitiæ . . . flos philosophiæ, Aula decens morum, redolens velut area florum,' Alexander of Hales, and is dedicated to Fulco Bishop of London. Now the irrefragable doctor, as Johannes himself tells us, died in 1245, and Fulke Basset retained his see, spite of the need and greed of King and Pope, from 1244 to 1259. Again, the triumph of the church which Johannes commemorates at greatest length is the Albigensian crusade (De Triumphis Ecclesiæ, iv. v. vi.), and in his Dictionary he tells us that he saw at Toulouse, among other engines of war, that by which Simon de Montfort was killed in 1218." There can no longer, I apprehend, be any question as regards the period to which we should assign an author, in whose productions, trifling as their grammatical value may be, the antiquary will still find, and more particularly in his Dictionarius, a large amount of recondite information.

6. Commentarius Curialium.—This curious little work is found in a collection of treatises principally by John de Garlandia, to whom it is also there attributed, preserved in the Library of Caius College, Cambridge.[a] I acknowledge with pleasure the kindness of the Master and Fellows in entrusting to me that valuable MS., which has proved of no slight advantage in the present undertaking. The *Commentarius*, of which no other copy has come under my observation, consists of six leaves; it is written

[b] Catalogue of MSS. in Caius College Library, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 385. This volume, "Ex dono Magistri Rogeri Marchalle," contains, besides the Commentarius, "Diccionarius Magistri Johannis de Garlandia, cum commento;" commencing, "Sacerdos ad altare accessurus," &c., treating of sacred vestments and ornaments; also of certain sciences, grammar, logic, arithmetic, ecclesiastical and civil law, &c.—"Accentarius ejusdem. —Diccionarius alius ejusdem sub alia forma;" the same as that printed by Mr. Wright (Volume of Vocabularies, p. 120), and by M. Géraud (Docum. Inédits). "De misteriis ecclesie per eundem Johannem de Garlandia;" commencing, "Anglia quo fulget:" also a "Compendium gramatice per eundem," in verse, commencing—"Gramaticam trivialis apex subjicit sibi fermo;" and "Morale scolarium per eundem," in verse. In the Histoire Litteraire de la France, tom. viii. p. 96, three distinct dictionaries are attributed to John de Garlandia. Of these, two, doubtless, are found in the volume here described; the third may be the compilation of similar nature entitled *Commentarius*.

in double columns, in a small neat hand of the thirteenth century, with marginal explanations and interlinear glosses by a second scribe in paler ink. It commences,—"Commentarius liber iste curialium personarum et rerum et vocabulorum preorditur," and ends as follows,—"Hec edita sunt parysius sub venerabili cancellario parysius Galtero de castello Theodorici, anno domini M°.CC°.40°. sexto gloriosum et admirabilem partum beate Marie Virginis demonstrante." If, as appears most probable, this tract, written in the style and manner of the *Dictionarius* by John de Garlandia previously noticed, can be recognised with certainty as from his pen, this colophon and date at its close supply fresh and conclusive evidence in regard to the disputed question of the period when he wrote, and agree perfectly with the circumstances mentioned hereafter in regard to his work "de Mysteriis ecclesie," and its dedication to Fulke, Bishop of London, in the first half of the thirteenth century. The *Commentarius Curialium* seems well deserving of being printed, as illustrative not only of language but of manners and customs, and of social life at that period. The text is moreover full of French words explanatory of Latin terms of which a considerable portion are found scattered through the pages of the Promptorium.

7. Libellus misteriorum qui dicitur Anglia que fulget (quo fulget, Prompt. Winch. MS.)—Among works attributed to John de Garlandia a treatise is mentioned by Bale, p. 153, on the authority of Bostonus Buriensis, entitled "Mysteriorum Ecclesiæ, lib. 1. *Anglia quo tendis tua dum.*" Pits, p. 184, gives the same line as the commencement of a work with the title thus slightly varied, "De mysteriis Ecclesiæ:" he mentions also a commentary upon it. Leyser includes it in his list of the writings of Garlande.[a] A copy of a metrical treatise with a similar title but commencing "Anglia *quo fulget*," may be found in Cott. MS. Claudius A. VIII. f. 204 b., concluding thus, "Lucida terribulum redolem campana sonora;" and there is also a copy in a collection of grammatical tracts chiefly by John de Garlandia in Caius College Library, Cambridge.[b] The prefatory lines commence thus:—

[a] Polycarpi Leyseri Hist. poetarum med. ævi, Halæ, 1721, p. 311. The poem "De Mysteriis Ecclesiæ" is given by Otto, Comment. Crit. in Codd. Biblioth. Gissensis, 1842, pp. 86, 131-151.

[b] No. 385, f. 163, possibly late *sæc.* xiii. This curious collection has been previously

Anglia quo fulget, quo gaudent presule claro
Londonie, quo parisius scrutante sophiam
Florebat studium, basis aurea fulgide fulco,
Firme justicie misteria suscipe sacre,
Cuncte studio distincta metroque Johannis.

In the margin is written : "Domino F. episcopo London. Magister J. de Karlandia (*sic*) seipsum et opus suum de misteriis ecclesie." There are interlinear glosses as well as marginal comments by a later hand; over *basis aurea* in the third line is to be read "alludit nomini suo," namely Basset. This work is a mystical explanation in hexameter verse of rites of the church, vestments and appliances of sacred use, &c. The difference of opinion among writers on mediæval literature, as regards the time when John de Garlandia lived and the country of which he was a native, has been already noticed. The assertion of Pits, that he was born in England, has been followed by Fabricius, Moreri, and Du Cange; and, although the dedication of the poem which I have here noticed is doubtless insufficient evidence to prove that the friend of a bishop of London was himself an Englishman, yet it may suffice to show that the author was contemporary with a distinguished prelate of that see named Fulke, and none so named is found earlier than Fulke Basset, who was elected in 1241, and died in 1259.[a] It would thus appear that John de Garlandia lived in the thirteenth century, which the evidence previously noticed tends also to prove, and not in the early part of the eleventh century, as stated by the Benedictines in the Histoire Littéraire de la France.

8. Merarius.—In a volume of grammatical tracts mostly attributed to Johannes de Garlandia, preserved in the Library at Caius College, Cambridge, as already noticed, I find appended to the "*Diccionarius*

noticed. Catalogue of MSS. in Caius College Library, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, p. 179. A copy among Archbishop Parker's MSS. C.C.C. Cant. is described by Nasmyth, "Carmen ad Fulconem Episcopum Londoniensem de Ritibus Ecclesiasticis."—MS. CL. No. 4.

[a] M. Géraud, Paris sous Philippe le Bel, Append. p. 583, adverts to this poem by John de Garlandia, but he observes that it is not known who the bishop in question was, his name being indicated only by the initial F. He is, however, identified by the gloss in the MS. above described. The argument that the author was born in France, because the name de Garlandia, possibly from a place so called in Brie, is French rather than English, does not prove that he was not a native of this country, or of a family established in England.

*cum comento*" by that author, a short tract with an elaborate gloss.[a] A second copy is also found in the same library, following the tract entitled *Distigius* or *Distigium*,[b] attributed to the same writer, as hereafter noticed. That little relic of barbarous Latinity, which seems suited rather to darken knowledge than to initiate the unlearned, may probably have been composed by John de Garlandia, although his name does not appear, and I have not succeeded in discovering the tract in question in any catalogue of his productions. It commences thus,—"Merarii nuper cintillanti jubare pannidensi rejecta diployde macellam ex bisso subuculam cum recino duntaxat influo oloserico." The gloss or commentary gives the following explanation of the title of the work. "Merarii, etc. Hec meraria et hec merenda est comestio qui manducatur in meridie," &c.[c] On comparing some of the Latin words that occur in the Promptorium with a reference to *Merarius* or to the *Glossa Merarii*, as the authority, I find them all in this treatise, which therefore is doubtless that thus cited. It should seem that *Merarius* signifies the noon-tide time of the day, when it was usual to partake of a "nunchion" or noon-meal. (See Nunmete, *infra*, p. 360.) Whether the title of the treatise, however, was intended to refer in any manner either to the light of mid-day, or to the timely nourishment then dispensed, I cannot venture to affirm. As a specimen of its almost enigmatical contents, the following paragraph may be cited:—"Arpaco hinc repente mihi pseudofania phalam effetavit in campitro machinatam, in projecto monobatem, in yperliminario diapennem."

9. Distigius.—In one of the volumes in the Library of Caius College, Cambridge, entrusted to me as before mentioned by the Master and Fellows to aid my researches, I find, among grammatical writings by John de Garlandia and other writers, a treatise consisting of 42 hexameter lines thus entitled, "Opus istud dicitur Distigium, a dia, duo, et stigos, versus, quia in duobus versibus comprehendet autor totam sentenciam proverbialem." There are a voluminous gloss in Latin and a few interlinear explanations. It commences thus, "Cespitat (anglice, stumlyt) in phaleris ippus

[a] Catal. of MSS. at Caius Coll. Camb. by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 385, fol. 61. The tract above noticed is not mentioned, however, in the description of this curious volume.

[b] Ibid. No. 136, fo. 51 verso.

[c] So also in the Ortus Vocabulorum I find these words: "Merarius, *i.* meridianus. —Merarius, est quidem liber."

(*i.* equus) blattaque (*i.* purpura) supinus (*i.* superbus).[a]" This MS. is probably of the close of the thirteenth century. There exist other MSS. of this tract, which has been attributed to John de Garlandia; it has been printed by Mr. Wright in the collection of vocabularies published by Mr. Mayer.[b] The text there given, accompanied by numerous English glosses, is taken from Harl. MS. 1002, fol. 113, *sæc.* xv., but the text is probably of earlier date. At the end is written, "explicit liber equus caballus;" and hence it may be conjectured that *Distigius* is the same treatise as that cited in the Promptorium as "*liber equi.*" See p. xxxv. *infra.* This curious vocabulary contains a considerable proportion of words adopted from the Greek, and in one of the MSS. I find the following observation, "Intencio est quedam vocabula ex Grecis extorta provectis proferre, et etiam fatuis et stolidis qui volunt esse magistri antequam sciant."[c]

10. Robertus Kylwarbi.—Of this voluminous writer, described by Bale as "garrulus sophista," ample notices have been given by writers who have treated of the eminent men and the literature of the thirteenth century.[d] He was a native of England, educated at Paris and Oxford;

[a] Catal. of MSS. Caius Coll. Camb. by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 136, fo. 45. It occurs in this volume immediately after the *Diccionarius* of John de Garlandia, and is followed by the treatise entitled *Merarius* described above.

[b] Library of National Antiquities, &c., published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. vol. i. p. 174.

[c] Among Sir Thomas Bodley's MSS. there is a copy entitled "Liber Ditigii (*sic*), hoc est disticha 21, in quibus ex destinato plures voces e Greco fonte derivatæ occurrunt, sed addita in margine expositione Anglica." See the Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. i. p. 135, No. 2562, 67. Among the MSS. in the Conventual Library at Peterborough there was "Liber Distigii Glosatus." Gunton's Peterb. p. 205. This metrical treatise may have been sometimes designated by another title, and be identical with that ascribed to John de Garlandia by Bale, Pits, and other writers, namely "Cornutum sive disticha." Haenel, Catal. MSS., p. 531, mentions a MS. at Basle entitled "Cornutus antiquus et novus;" also "Distichium sive cornutus." A copy is in the British Museum, Arund. MS. 243, f. 343, "Cornutus, sive disticha hexametra moralia cum interpretatione Germanica et commentario Latino." The "Expositio disticii seu Cornuthi," by Mag. Jo. de Garlandria (*sic*) was printed at Hagenau in 1489. Hain, Repert. Bibl., vol. ii. p. 436. It should be noticed that Johannes Destigius, an author of English origin, is mentioned by Pits, p. 873, who wrote a work "Super Vocabulis Sacrorum Bibliorum;" following the writings of Neccham and Brito.

[d] Leland, t. ii. p. 286; Bale, p. 334; Pits, p. 357; Cave, p. 735; Godwin de Præs. p. 136; Ant. Wood; Tanner, p. 455. His name is written "Chiluuardebius" by Leland.

he became Provincial of the Dominican Order in England; was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury by Gregory X. in 1272; resigned the see on being made a cardinal by Nicholas III. in 1278; and died shortly after at Viterbo, as it was alleged, by poison. Among his numerous works enumerated by Pits and Tanner there are several grammatical and other treatises which may have supplied materials to the compiler of the Promptorium, such as the "Tractatus de ortu scientiarum," of which copies exist in Cott. MS. Vitell. A. I., f. 173 ; in the Bodleian library among the Digby MSS.; in the college libraries of Merton and Balliol, and elsewhere. He wrote commentaries on Priscian's treatise De Constructione, on Donatus, and on various works of Aristotle.

11. Alexander Neccham.—A full account of the voluminous writings of Neckam or Neccham, one of the most erudite scholars of his time, is given by Leland, Pits, Tanner, and other writers on the literary history of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. He was a native of Hertfordshire, born at or near St. Alban's about A.D. 1157, and pursued his studies in the schools of France and Italy, where his learning was held in high estimation. In 1215 he became Abbot of Cirencester; he died at Worcester in 1217. His principal works were theological. He compiled also a treatise "De rerum naturis," a "Repertorium Vocabulorum," an "Elucidarium Bibliothecæ," explanatory of difficult words in the Scriptures; also a treatise entitled "Isagoge ad Artes." The first of these, namely "De naturis rerum libri duo priores," has recently been edited by Mr. Wright for the series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. It was, however, as I believe, from the treatise "De nominibus Utensilium" of Alexander Neccham that the compiler of the Promptorium derived a large number of Latin words. That curious little work has been given by Mr. Wright, in the collection of Vocabularies to which I have already made frequent reference, from Cotton. MS. Titus D. xx., a copy written about the close of the thirteenth century, and accompanied by interlinear English glosses.[a] The text has been collated with two other MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris.[b] There was a copy in the cathedral

[a] Volume of Vocabularies from the tenth to the fifteenth century, &c. published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.

[b] Among numerous words occurring in the Promptorium with references to Neccham, and likewise found in the treatise "De Utensilibus" given by Mr. Wright, may be cited,

library at Worcester, where the author, who is said to have been an intimate friend of Sylvester de Evesham, bishop of that see, and to have died at the episcopal palace at Kemsey, was buried in the cloisters. His mutilated effigy is still pointed out. This manuscript is now unfortunately not to be found: there is a copy in the library at Caius College, Cambridge, another at St. Peter's College in the same University;[a] and at Oxford a valuable copy with a French gloss exists at St. John's College, MS. No. clxxviii. 23.

The works enumerated in the foregoing list, as the principal authorities consulted by the compiler of the Promptorium, were not, however, the only sources from which the materials of his dictionary were derived. It may be of some interest to collect the scattered notices that occur under various words, since they indicate not only the grammatical or other treatises with which the recluse friar of Lynn was conversant, but they may also serve to shew the resources of conventual libraries in the fifteenth century. Mr. Hingeston has pointed out, from the number of rare and valuable works referred to in Capgrave's Chronicle, how extensive a store of learning must have been treasured up in the library of the Austin Friars at Lynn, [b] and it is probable that the library of the neighbouring convent of the Dominicans was not less copiously provided. The works of Aristotle are repeatedly cited; thus under the word "Dysowre," p. 122, is found "*Bomolochus*,[c] Aristoteles in Ethicis;" the same treatise is cited under "Dullarde," p. 135, and, under "Deffe or dulle," p. 116, reference occurs to Aristotle "in politicis." Under "Telte," p. 488, is found a reference to "Egidius super rhetoricam Aristotelis." The "Historia Scholastica," doubtless the popular work of Peter Comestor, a celebrated theological writer of Troyes in the twelfth century, is cited under "Fyyr forke," p. 161, and "Prynce

"Garbage of fowlys; *entera, vel exta,*" p. 186 (compare Mr. Wright's edition, p. 97); "Jowpe, garment; *jupa,*" p. 275 (Wright, p. 98); Latche or snekke; *pessula,*" p. 283 (compare Wright, p. 110); "Perre, drynke; *piretum,*" p. 394 (compare Wright, p. 98).

[a] Catal. MSS. Angliæ, pp. 119, 148; compare Catal. of MSS. at Gonville and Caius College by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 136.

[b] Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave, edited for the Series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston; App. to Introd. p. 370.

[c] The word in Harl. MS. 221 is written *Homolochus.* Βωμόλοχος, a low jester, is a word used by Aristotle, Ethics, N. 4, 8, 3, and also by Aristophanes. Compare Ortus Vocabulorum:—"Bomolochus, *i.* scurra (a brawler):—Bomolochia, *i.* scurrilitas."

of prestys," p. 413. The "Vitæ Patrum"[a] are given as the authority for the Latin words occurring under "Gylle, lytylle pot," p. 194. Reference will be found to the "Horologium divine sapiencie" under "Amuce of an hare," p. 11, probably the treatise with that title by the celebrated Dominican preacher and ascetic divine of the fourteenth century, Henry de Suson; it was translated into French and English, and was printed by Caxton. Pits, however, ascribes to John Wilton, a monk of Westminster, *c.* 1360, a treatise entitled "Horologium Sapientiæ," commencing "Sentite de Domino." The name of an author whom I have not succeeded in identifying occurs under "Cawdelle; *caldellum*," p. 64, where it is said "hoc nomen habetur in commentario Johannis de Gara." Under "Feest; *agapes*," p. 158, are found the following, "Nota, de Agape in Jure, distinctione xlij. *Si quis;* et Raymundus, lib. iii. tit. iv." The former of these is a reference to the first part of the Decretum of Gratian, of which several printed editions exist; the latter to the Summa by the Dominican Raimundus de Pennaforte, compiler of the Decretals. Again, under another word, "Frogge or froke, munkys abyte; *flocus*, in Jure, libro vj.;" p. 179, it is probable that we have a reference to the Decretals. References to "Greg' in dialog." deserve notice; the work in question being probably the Dialogues of St. Gregory the Great, of which several early translations exist. At p. 483 will be found "Swerd berare; *spatarius*, Greg' in dialog." and in the Winchester MS. "Schyppe, boote; *carabus*, secundum Greg' x. dialog." I may also here notice the following: "Matyn at the chesse; *mato*, ij. libro de tribus dietis, cap. ij.;"[b] and "Matynge at the chesse; *matacio*, in libro iij. de dominis, cap. ij.;" p. 239. Under "Leterone" we find a Latin term for a lectern or desk, *discus*, given as "secundum li. equi," possibly, as has been already suggested, the metrical vocabulary entitled "*Liber Equus Caballus*," given by Mr. Wright among the Vocabularies published

[a] The "De Vitis SS. Patrum liber" has been attributed to St. Jerome, but hereon the learned have been much at variance. Oudin, t. i. p. 851. The work was doubtless, as Bellarmine and others have observed, compiled from several authors. These lives have been frequently printed; they were translated into several languages. A translation by Caxton from the French, finished, as the colophon states, on the last day of his life, was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1495. Dibdin, Typog. Ant. vol. ii. p. 43.

[b] Mr. W. S. Walford, to whose valuable suggestions I have very often been indebted, has pointed out that among the books of Charles V. King of France, 1409, occurs a "Liber de tribus dietis," but there is no clue to what may have been the subject of it. See Bibliothèque Prototypographique, p. 81.

by Mr. Mayer.[a] Boetius is cited in the Winchester MS. under "Sokynge Grownde," p. 463. The work may have been his treatise "De Consolatione Philosophica," or that "De disciplina scolarium." Fabr. Bibl. Lat. The import of the reference occurring as follows has been sought in vain.—"Damasyn, frute; *coquinella*, secundum Levasey;" p. 113; the citation of that authority here occurs only in the Winchester MS. "Hummynge; *reuma*, secundum Levsay," p. 253; "Knast or gnaste of a kandel; *emunctura*, secundum Levsay," p. 277.[b] I have been unsuccessful also in identifying the author cited as *Ricardus* under the words "Cyndyr," p. 78, and "Wylke," p. 528; or the signification of the following reference found in the Winchester MS. only; "Sete for worthy menn; *orcestra*, vel *orcistra*, secundum cūde" (or cundys ?).

It may deserve notice that Galfridus gives, as English words, "Caton," doubtless the *Disticha* attributed to Dionysius Cato, "Faceet," a popular supplement to that work, and "Donet," the grammar most in use in the middle ages, composed by Ælius Donatus in the fourth century. See the notes, *s. v.*, pp. 63, 127. We find also several service-books, Antiphoner, Grail, Missal, "Poortos," namely the *portiforium* or breviary for a priest, &c.

The following word may not be undeserving of notice: "Seventene, septem decem, vel decem et septem secundum correcciones fratrum predicatorum," or, according to the reading of another MS. "Cevyntene, secundum nostram correccionem septem et decem." In this passage it is not quite clear what may be the meaning of the word *correccio*, whether the rule (*disciplina*) of the Order, or some emendation of the original MS. of the Promptorium remaining in the possession of the friars. The copies prove on collation to present numerous variations not merely in spelling, but in regard to words both English and Latin added or omitted, and moreover certain words are supplied by the text printed by Pynson which I have not found in any MS.

III. I will now enumerate the MSS. and editions of the work.

1. The MS. which has been selected as the Text of the present edition is the Harleian MS. No. 221. It is a small quarto of 205 leaves of parch-

[a] A Library of National Antiquities, published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., vol. i. Vocabularies, p. 175.

[b] See also "Schryvyn or here scryftys; audire confessiones, nichil aliud inveni per grammaticam;" to which in the Winchester MS. is added, "scapulagito, secundum Levsay." The like reference occurs under "Trunchon, wyrme."

A wydyd
Evacuat⁹ a tū.
A volve
Volutū tu. uc'g 2ᵉ de'is
A wivter⁹
Adulter is masᵖ g ᵒ 2ᵉ de'is
Adultᵉa e fe'g pᵉ. de'is
A wivtrye.
Adultrīū n. uc'g 2ᵉ. de'is
A ivter⁹
Altare is ne'g tᵒ de'is. Ara. e
fe'g pᵉ. de'is
Aivterstone
Supaltar⁹ is uc'g tᵒ de'is
Awtoryte
Auctoritas tis fe'g 2ᵉ de'is
Awtowr⁹
Auctor is masᵖ g 2ᵉ de'is

Aỳltre or Cỳltre
Axis is masᵖ g 2ᵉ de'is

A zene
Jeti ad hnc kinsū kinsg adūᵗ
A zens or a geus
Cont⁹. adūsg ꝓpoſicões ſiit
A zeuvarde
Ex̄pio adūbiū
A. zeu wylle
Juvrte adūbiū

Batyn
Subtilo is tᵘ tyter⁹
endi tūtū tu ine g
ingacois t vbii actiuū
A bydyme
Expto as am ay⁹ andi pᵉ
gnga'is actū. ꝓſtolor aris at⁹
ari andi atū pᵉ g'is depones
Ablyn or to make able
habilito as au⁹ andiatū
pᵉ gngacois attiuū
Abundyū or hane pleute
Abūdo as am ar⁹ andi atū pᵉ
gngacois neutrū
Abreggyn
Abbrevio as am ar⁹ andi atū
pᵉ gngacois actiuū
Abbrothyn or attamyn a veſ
ſell of drynke
Attēio as am ⁹ audi atū pᵉ
'is nūl. dict⁹. Cath. Drpleo es
plem eſt endi pletū tu 2ᵉ g'is nūl.
Abſteynyn
Abſtineo es ui er⁹ unde ſupis
artz 2ᵉ g'is. nūl

A centyn or graiyntyn
Aſſentio is ſenſi tū⁹ endi
aſſenſū q̄te gin'is nūl
A chetyn
Conſiſtor ayſ cat⁹ ari andi
atū pᵉ g'is depo⁸
A chwyn. or fleyn
Vito as am ar⁹ andi atū pᵉ
g nug'is actū. Devito as idin
t declinat² ſic

F.G. Nethercliff facsimile

ment in excellent preservation. The writing, of which a fac-simile is given, is probably not much later than the date of the compilation; it is in two columns, and carefully executed, distinct, and remarkably uniform throughout. The leaves measure $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height by $6\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth. The first twelve are rubricated, the initial letter of each line being in red. The English words also are underlined with the same color. A few errors and omissions have been amended. Each quire of parchment has a checkword at the lower corner of its last leaf, and the leaves are numbered, the signatures running from A i to r, Arabic numerals being used here and also throughout the MS. A small portion is deficient, by some accidental oversight, namely in the verbs between Clyvyñ and Cracchyñ. This MS. was formerly in the possession of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart. It is doubtless the same which is noticed by Bishop Tanner (Bibl. Brit. p. 305, published in 1748). On the reverse of the fly-leaf at the beginning of the MS. the following note is written, "This book belongs to Sir Symonds Dews Library, and is to be restored." I have been unable to ascertain whether this possessor of the volume was the distinguished statesman and antiquary of that name, compiler of the Journals of the Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth: he died in 1650. In the list of MSS. in the possession of his grandson, Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart. of Stow Langtoft Hall, Suffolk, who succeeded in 1685, I find "An ancient Latin-English Dictionary written about the year 1440," the volume probably now under consideration, but inadvertently described as Latin-English instead of English-Latin.[a] There can, however, be little doubt that the valuable library at Stow Langtoft, of which this MS. formed part, had been collected by the eminent scholar, the friend of Selden, Spelman, and Cotton.

On the fly-leaf at the beginning of the Harl. MS. is pasted a slip of paper, with the name probably of a former owner,—"liber hugonis barker."[b]

I may here repeat the observation previously made[c] that this valuable MS., although as I believe from internal evidence only a transcript, has

[a] Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. ii. p. 387.

[b] On the leaf at the end are some medical receipts:—"M. Breuse hæc me docuit. Holsome herbes for the potte in tempore pestilencie, &c. A soverane medicynne for the swetynge sekenesse; secundum magistrum Walterum Hylle," &c.

[c] See Advertisement, p. v. *ante*.

been selected for the groundwork of the present edition, as supplying the earliest, most ample, and most correct text among the MSS. of the work which have come under my observation. The original by the author's hand has not been brought to light, and there are numerous indications of alterations in spelling and other minutiæ by the transcriber. The age of the transcript, however, may entitle it to be considered as that which most faithfully represents the original text; it contains a much greater number of words than are found in any other MS. or in Pynson's and subsequent editions; in addition to this a synonym or explanatory phrase is frequently found in the Harl. MS., contributing to elucidate the signification of some archaism which in the other texts is comparatively obscure.

2. Fragment of a copy in Harl. MS. 2,274, from which a few various readings have been obtained; they are in each instance indicated by the number of the MS. It contains portions of the letters G. H. M. N. and R.; and more nearly resembles the text of Pynson's printed edition than any of the other MSS. The termination of the verbs is written -ynge, as in Grawntynge, &c.

3. MS. preserved in the Library of King's College, Cambridge (class mark, No. 8); a thin volume containing 75 leaves of parchment; dimensions 12 inches by 8 inches. The writing is in double columns, in a good legible hand of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and very uniform throughout the book. The initials at the beginning of each letter in the alphabetical arrangement are painted with bright opaque blue, and have rubricated marginal flourishes, as shown in the facsimile. On the reverse of the last leaf the donor is thus recorded, "Dedit Collegio Regali Sam. Thom[a]s ibidem Socius 1684."[a] The name, probably, of a previous possessor is written on a fly-leaf at the beginning, "Rob't london," and repeated on the last leaf, in the same hand, "Rob't london nuper de Aldeby in Com. Norff. ar."[b] The names, "Thomas Wyndham," "Joh'es Buckenham," and "John Bayspoole," occur also in the volume.

[a] Samuel Thomas, possibly the donor of this book, was appointed prebendary of Wells, Aug. 3, 1681. His successor in the stall (Compton Bishop) was appointed in 1691. Le Neve, edit. Hardy.

[b] The family of this name lived, according to Blomefield (Hist. Norf. vol. viii. p. 4) at Aldby or Aldeburgh, and had a lease of the priory manor. He mentions three persons, in successive generations, living there about the sixteenth century and subsequently, each of whom bore the name of Robert London.

In the present edition all various readings and additions obtained by collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (K).

4. MS. in the Chapter Library, Winchester Cathedral; on paper, consisting of 114 leaves; dimensions 13½ inches by 10 inches.[a] The writing is in double columns, in a bold clear hand without any rubrication. The text resembles that of Harl. MS. 221, but it is by no means identical; some words which occur in the other MSS. or in the edition printed by Pynson, but are not in the Harl. MS., being here found. The verbs from Clyvyn or ryvyn to Cowryn, inclusive, accidentally omitted in the Harl. MS., occur here, and they have been supplied in the present edition chiefly from this MS. The errors of the scribe are few and of slight importance; a few words are omitted, and some transposed. In regard to certain peculiarities in spelling, I noticed woke for oke, wold for old, &c.; awynsweryn, byyndyn, chawynce, dawynce, fesawynt, grawyntyn, parchemyyn, plyawynt, &c.; rygthe, myth, nygthe, wygthe; also hwy for why, hwat for what; an happel, hirkyn for irk, and the like. The þ is often but not invariably used, and many words are written with th. This fine relic of the ancient conventual library contains the "Liber Catonis" with other tracts, and after the "Explicit" of several of these is written—"Q' M. W. Grene." It was in the possession of Thomas Sylkestede, Prior of Winchester about 1498, a liberal benefactor to the fabric of the Cathedral, the friend of Bishop Fox, to whom he rendered assistance in founding Corpus Christi College, Oxford; he died in 1524. On a leaf of parchment at the beginning of the volume is written—"Liber T. Sylkestede, prec. xiij s. iiij d.," and lower on the page in a smaller hand—"Anno domini M.CCCC. iiij$^{xx}$ xiiij" (1494). On the reverse of one of the fly leaves at the end is written—"Constat Thome Sylksted," to which is added in different ink "Supprioris," the book having possibly belonged to him previously to his election to that office. Also—"Iste liber est de domo Sancti Swythini Wynton. Qui eum alienaverit Anathema sit." On a second fly-leaf the record of its having belonged to the monastery of Winchester is repeated; also the date M.CCCC. iiij$^{xx}$v. (1485) the Anathema,

[a] This fine volume is in perfect preservation, in the original oak boards covered with leather. The contents, besides the Promptorium, are—Liber Catonis, Liber Equivocorum, Parvum Doctrinale, or Liber de Parabolis Philosophiæ, Liber Theodoli, and Liber Aniani, the last consisting of fables in hexameter and pentameter verse.

and a few words scarcely legible, which may be read—"Ex providencia Willelmi Grene," whose name occurs repeatedly elsewhere as before noticed; he may have been either the scribe or the donor.

In the present edition all various readings and additions obtained by collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (S). It is with grateful satisfaction that I would express my acknowledgment of the liberality of the Dean and Chapter in entrusting to me, through the friendly mediation of Mr. Vaux, a volume of such value, and from which I have derived much assistance in my undertaking.

5. MS. in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., collated, by his kind permission, at Middle Hill (No. 8306, Heber Library No. 1360). It is on paper, dimensions $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The writing is in double columns in a small neat hand of the close of the fifteenth century with rubricated initials; the English words are underlined with red. The Promptorium extends to p. 166. On the first column of p. 167 is written in red ink, "Explicit liber dictus Promtorius Paruulorum," &c. as in other MSS. and immediately after, "Brooke owyt yis Boke hoso wyssly loke." The name of this former owner, "Joh'es Broke," occurs repeatedly, also "Thomas Wade," and, in a handwriting of later date (? xvii. sæc.), "Henry Sherbrooke." On the second or right-hand column of p. 167 commences the Latin-English Dictionary entitled "Medulla Grammatice," and written apparently by the same scribe as the Promptorius. It is imperfect in several parts,[a] and ends with the word "Ticio, onis, a brond of fyre," p. 342.[b] In this MS. y is used instead of þ. A few peculiarities in spelling deserve notice; for instance, almyhty, bryth, flyht, feythtyn, lyth, syth, ryth, nyth, instead of almyghty, bryght, &c.; qwat, qwyl, qhyp, qhyth, &c. for what, whyle, whyppe, &c. The verbs sometimes terminate in -ng, thus, "Betydyng, happyng."

In the present edition all various readings and additions obtained by collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (H).

6. MS. in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 22,556, formerly in the library of the late Mr. S. W. Singer, and obtained by purchase in 1858.[c]

[a] The following portions are lost: from Bagge or poke to Byggyng or thyng yat is byggyd; from Hedcyte to Hool; and from Mowar, or maker of mowys, to Mylkyn.

[b] This MS. of the Medulla is described hereafter, see p. liv.

[c] Mr. Singer's library was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Aug. 3, 1858. I am not aware from

Ordeyuyn Ordino nas. am are an
di atū. p̄ gnūg act.//
Ordeynyn or setty as thyng to be
don. Statuo. is. tui tuere endi sta
tutū. t̄ c̄ g. act. Constituo. is et c̄.
Justituo. is. et c̄ is sūt. //
Obe dette. Debeo: bes bm bere ben
di bitū s̄ c̄ g. nent. / act
Obyr settyn. Impero. ras. t c̄ p̄ g. /
Vinco. cis. vici vincere cendi victū
t c̄ quīgac. act. /
Obyrsettyn or dysconfytyn Confuto
tas. anī are. andi atū p̄ g act.
Obyrcūne Cumpo. as. am are andi
atū p̄ gnūg. act.//
Obyr hyppyn or ouerskyppyn or pace
a bey or lenyn. Omitto. tis omisi
tere tendi omissū t̄ g. act //
Obyrsedyn or oppressyn Oppūno
nis oppsi p̄nere. p̄nendi pressū
sn t̄c. g. act //
Obyrthrobyn or cast down. Obruo
is brui. ruere bruendi bntū p̄so
sterno mis stram steenere nendi stra
tū oia t c̄ g. act.
Obyrtybyn. Subuerto. tis. versi
vertere tendi vsū. t c̄. g. nent. Enec
to. tis sit. de. 4 id est. //
Obyrqbelmy or qbelme Cupi
no nas. t c̄ p̄. g. nent.

stoia

p dce of goyng passus pass g
ry. genis qnt dce
Pacyence or sufferance
Paciencia cie fe gep̄. Tollerancia
cie oia fep̄. //
Pacyence herbe Paciencia cie. fegep̄.
Pacyent or sufferyng. Pacies. ent
Suffens. ent. Tollerans. ant. oia
oio genis t̄c. dce. Amnequis a. ū. cath.
Padoll toode. Unfo fonis ry ge t c̄.
Page Pagetta. te. ry p̄ Pedisequus
qui. ry. s̄ Pedes dis ry t c̄ dice.
Page of a stabyl Equarius ry ry. s̄
Stabularius. ry ry. s̄
Pagent. Pagina. ne. fe p̄. //
Patche or clobt set to a thyngg
Scrutū. ti nent s̄. Pictacū. cy ne ū s̄. cf.
Pay or payment Soluco. onis fe get.
Payad Soluror. toris. ry. t c̄ Solu
try. t c̄. fe t c̄. //
Payad of hyrys or mony vndyr a lord
Mercenarius. ry. ry s̄. cath.
Payyd of dette Solutus ta tū. Pso
lutus. ta. tū
Payyd or qbemyd and plesyd.
Placatus. ta tū. // nent ge c̄.
Payle or mylk stoppe. Mulctrale. lis.
Mulctrū tri nent ge s̄. Mulctra tre
fe p̄ dce cath //

It is on parchment, 106 leaves, dimensions $10\frac{2}{8}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The writing is of the close of the fifteenth century, in double columns, the initial letters marked with a yellow stain instead of rubrication, as is not uncommonly seen in English MSS. of the fifteenth century. This is not shown in the fac-simile. This MS. is unfortunately imperfect; it commences with the word "Bowntevousnesse." Of many leaves only fragments remain, and it ends abruptly at "Tryin a truthe be doom," the concluding line being the first of the second column on the reverse of the leaf, as if the scribe had discontinued his task; and on the blank space of the lower part of the page are several scribblings: "Sum Johannis Saulfi" (twice); a hare; a quaint pen sketch of a pedagogue, possibly John Saulfi, holding an open book in his left hand, and in his right a short staff or palmer for the correction of his scholars; also a squirrel, and other performances of boyish penmanship. This MS. is of considerable interest. It was unfortunately unknown to me until a great portion of the present edition had been printed off.

The various readings and additions obtained by a partial collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (A). It will be observed that the collation has been carried out in the later part of the volume only.

It is possible that a MS. formerly in the library of "Abraam Seller . . . viri antiquitatum ecclesiasticarum peritissimi," may have been an imperfect copy of the Promptorium. It is described as a folio volume, "3,774, Dictionarium Anglo-Latinum, in pergamen. ante annos 200 scriptum, *ἀκέφαλον και μείουρον*." Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 96; published in 1697.[a]

Having thus described the existing MSS. which I have succeeded in discovering, I have now to notice the editions issued by Pynson, Wynkyn de Worde, and Julian Notary, all of these being of the greatest rarity.

what source the MS. had come into his hands; on the first leaf are the class marks of some former possessor—L. 6. 26, and W. 7. The early portion is in a fragmentary state, until fo. 6, beginning with the word Candelere, after which the continuity is broken at intervals, until the letter T.

[a] Abraam or Abednego Seller was a writer of some note on matters ecclesiastical in his day. His chief works are "Remarques relating to the State of the Church of the first centuries," Lond. 1680; "History of Passive Obedience since the Reformation," &c Amst. 1689; "History of Self-Defence," &c. See Ant. Wood, Watt, and Lowndes. I have not succeeded in ascertaining what became of his library; some of his MSS. are in the library of the University of Cambridge.

The edition by Richard Pynson in 1499 is one of the most scarce productions of his press; probably, as Dibdin observes, he may have reprinted in subsequent years a volume which must have proved so extensively acceptable; no other impression of it, however, by that printer, who industriously prosecuted his art until 1529, is known to exist. The volume is a small folio of 115 leaves; there is no title page, the first page is blank, the prologue being on the reverse of the leaf. It commences thus :—

"¶ Incipit prologus in libellum qui dicitur promptorius puerorum.

Cernentibus solicite clericorum condiciones," . . . and concludes, . . . "pro me peccatore miscricorditer intercedant dominum nostrum ihesum christum," etc.

"¶ Explicit prologus."

Sign. a. ii. "¶ Incipit liber quidicitur Promptorium paruulorum siue clericorum."

The signatures a and b have eight leaves each, the rest, to t inclusive, have only six. The book is printed in double columns; there are running titles or headings of the pages, "Nomina A—Verba A," and so forth, throughout the alphabet, distinguishing nouns and other parts of speech from the verbs, respectively. On sign. t iii. there is the following colophon:—

"¶ Ad laudem et ad honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis ejus. Finit excellentissimum opus exiguis magnisque scolasticis vtillissimum quod nuncupatur Medulla grammatice. Inpressum per egregium Richardum pynson, in expensis virtuosorum virorum Fredrici egmondt et Petri post pascha. anno domini .M.CCCC. nonagesimo nono. Decima v$^{a}$ die mensis Maii."

In this colophon, here printed with the contracted words *in extenso*, two points of interest claim attention; the first is the change of title, the *libellus*, described in the prologue as "Promptorius puerorum" being here called "Medulla grammatice;" the second is the mention of the patrons through whose encouragement the costs of Pynson's undertaking were defrayed. By similar notices in other books from his press we know that he received the like favors from Margaret, mother of Henry VII., from the Earl of Kent and other patrons of literature. Frederic Egmondt may have been of an ancient race of the name in the Netherlands. Dibdin seems to have assumed that "post pascha" was part of the date, whereas from the preci-

sion with which this is stated such can hardly be the case. He speaks of Frederic and Peter as if both were of the family of Egmondt. (Typ. Ant. vol. ii. Prelim. Obs. p. vii.) We find about the time in question a distinguished person of that family, possibly the patron of Pynson, Frederic, son of William IV. Count of Egmond. In 1472 he received from his uncle the Duke of Gueldres the lordship of Buren; he was named governor of Utrecht by the Archduke Maximilian in 1492; two years later Buren was raised to a County in reward of his services; he died in 1500.[a] I have, however, sought in vain to trace a connection between this personage and England; we learn from Pontanus that he was educated at the University of Paris, and it may therefore be presumed that he retained some taste for literature. There was a Peter, an illegitimate brother of his father, who might have been living at that time; what was his surname does not appear. Had these persons, however, been Pynson's patrons on this occasion, the nobility of the former would surely have been in some way mentioned, instead of the word "*virtuosi*" being applied to both. It may be more probable that these patrons were either merchants or booksellers; in the latter case the work must have been printed for them as a trade speculation. Panzer, in his Annales Typographici, has perhaps somewhat too hastily placed the names of Frederic Egmondt and Peter Post pascha in one of his lists of printers (that arranged by their Christian names), probably on the authority of this colophon, as no other mention of either is known in connection with typography except that, as I have been informed by Mr. Winter Jones, a Frederic de Egmont appears in the colophon of a Sarum missal printed at Venice in 1494, "jussu et impensis præstantissimorum virorum Friderici de Egmont ac Gerrardi Barrevelt: impressum per Joannem de Hertzog de Landoia." (Panzer, vol. iii. p. 358.) Mr. Winter Jones considers that the designations *virtuosus*, *præstantissimus*, and the like, do not indicate persons of high rank.

On the reverse of the last leaf is Pynson's device, No. 4, Herbert Typ. Ant., No. 5, Dibdin. A more minute account of this rare volume may be

[a] Comtes d'Egmond, Art de Verifier les Dates, t. iv. p. 335. A Frederic de Egmond, Count of Buren, is mentioned in the treaty for an intended marriage between Charles, prince of Spain, and Mary, daughter of Henry VII., in 1507; and again in another treaty relating to the same subject, dated May 4, 1508. Rymer, t. v. part iv. pp. 241, 255.

found in the Typographical Antiquities.[a] It was described by Herbert from a copy in Dr. Hunter's library at Glasgow. Five copies only have been seen by me; one of these, in the Althorp Library and pronounced "sound and desirable" by Dibdin, was made perfect, as he informs us, by the acquisition of two copies at the sale of the library of Mr. Lloyd of Wygfair in 1817; in the Public Library at Cambridge there is a good copy, in which I found the MS. note, before mentioned, "Autor hujus operis fuit Galfridus Grammaticus dictus frater Ordinis S. Dominici;"[b] a third, in fine condition, is in the Bodleian; the fourth, in the Royal Library in the British Museum, was in the possession of James West, President of the Royal Society;[c] at the sale of his library in 1773 it was purchased for George III. for 2*l.* 6*s.*;[d] the fifth is in the Grenville library.[e]

The numerous various readings and additions both of English and Latin words obtained from Pynson's edition are indicated by the initial (P).

Several editions of the Promptorium issued from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, in small quarto form; copies in fine condition are scarcely less rare than those printed by Pynson. Notices are to be found in bibliographical works of editions in 1510, 1512, 1516, 1518, 1519(?),1522, and 1528;[f] of these I have been able to examine copies in a few instances

[a] Ames' Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 246; Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 416; Bibl. Spenc. Supp. p. 241, and Biblioth. Grenvill. vol. ii. p. 576. See also Panzer, vol. i. p. 509, and Maittaire, vol. i. p. 693.

[b] Shelf-mark, AB. 10, 38.

[c] See West's Catalogue, p. 54. The leaves measure slightly over $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $8\frac{5}{8}$ in width; the dimensions of the copy in the King's Library, British Museum, are $10\frac{7}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; of that in the Grenville library, $10\frac{5}{8}$ in height.

[d] At the beginning of this volume a leaf printed by Pynson is bound in, unnoticed by bibliographers; it is a formula of an indulgence granted by Julius II. and dated 1508, with a blank for the name of the person to whom it might be granted, and purports to be issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of St. David's, the Pope's Commissaries general, to authorise the appointment, by the person for whose benefit it was intended, of a confessor, who might grant absolution of sins, with exception of some which are specified, including exportation of arms to the infidels and importation of alum from them. It is printed Archæol. Journal, vol. xvii. p. 250.

[e] At Inglis' sale a copy produced 38*l.* 17*s.* Another was sold in 1855 by Messrs. Sotheby for 16*l.* There is a copy in the choice library of Henry Huth, Esq.

[f] It is stated in Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, edit. 1863, t. iv. col. 900, that there exist "des éditions abrégées sorties des presses de Winkyn de Worde, *sans date*, et en 1516,

only; in those which I have seen I perceived no essential variations in the text. A copy of that of 1516, formerly in Heber's library and obtained by Sir Frederic Madden in 1836, has been, among many kindnesses which I have received at his hands, entrusted for my use throughout the preparation of this volume.[a] Occasionally the Latin-English dictionary, Ortus Vocabulorum, printed by the same printer and in the like form, is found bound up with the Promptorium for the convenience of students. Dibdin remarks that Wynkyn de Worde's Promptuarium Parvulorum was an abridgment of the dictionary of which the *editio princeps* had issued from Pynson's press with the title "Promptorius puerorum"; the omissions are principally, however, of some portions of the Latin explanations, and of references to authorities, whilst occasionally English synonyms, &c. are added in the smaller volume. The variations in the title may be without any material significance. The following brief description of this rare book will here suffice.[b]

The volume consists of 69 leaves, sign. A. ij. to M. iij.; it is printed in double columns, with running titles distinguishing the Nomina from the Verba, as in Pynson's edition.

Title.—"Promptuarium paruulorum clericorum: quod apud nos Medulla grammatice appellatur. Scolasticis quam maxime necessarium. Impressum Londoniis per wynandum de worde hac in vrbe in parochia sancte Brigide (in the fletestrete) ad signum solis commorantem." On the title is introduced the well-known wood-cut device used by Wynkyn de Worde,

in 4. de 70 ff., réimpr. en 1522 et en 1528." I am not aware on what authority this mention of any edition without date is made. The Ortus Vocabulorum having been printed by W. de Worde in 1500, as hereafter noticed, it may be supposed that he likewise produced an edition of the Promptorium about the same period as a convenient accompaniment. None has been found earlier than the edition of 1510, which is described by Dibdin as the first from that press. He mentions a fine copy in the late Mr. Roger Wilbraham's library.

[a] This copy is in old brown calf, and in good condition; the Ortus Vocabulorum, edit. 1518, precedes the Promptorium. The name "Mylles Blomefylde of Bury St. Edmunde" is written several times on the title pages. "Myles Blomefylde owe this booke," &c. Another copy of the Promptorium, edit. 1516, is in the Grenville Library in the British Museum, and also one of edit. 1528. A fine clean copy of edit. 1516 is in the Public Library at Cambridge; another is in the Bodleian, Tanner Coll. No. 271.

[b] See more detailed bibliographical notices in Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert, vol. iii. p. 1775; Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. pp. 88, 91, 155; Bibl. Spenc. Supp. p. 241.

composed of the sun and stars, and the initials W C (William Caxton) with interlaced Arabic numerals 74; at the bottom are a greyhound, sagittarius, and the name "Wynkyn de Worde" on a scroll. On the reverse—"¶ Incipit prologus in libellum qui dicitur promptuarium.—Cernentibus solicite clericorum," &c. as in Pynson's edition before described, and also, a few various readings excepted, in the MSS.; see p. 1, *infra*. On the second leaf, sign. A. ij., commence "Nomina A.—¶ Incipit liber qui dicitur Promptuarium paruulorum siue clericorum." On the last leaf, *recto*, we find, after the verbs commencing with Y, a note and two distiches relating to the conjugations of verbs, to which immediately succeed a notice "Ad lectorem.—¶ And yf ye can not fynde a laten worde," &c. as given p. 540, *infra*, and the colophon "¶ Ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis eius finit excellentissimum opus scolasticis anglie quam maxime necessarium. quod merito medulla grammatices apud nos vel paruulorum promptuarium nuncupatur. Impressum Londoniis per wynandum de worde in vico anglice (the flete strete) appellato sub solis intersignio commorantem. Anno domini M.CCCCC.xvi. die vero v. mensis Septembris."[a]

Besides the numerous editions by Wynkyn de Worde in small quarto the Promptorium was printed in 1508 by Julian Notary in the same conveniently portable form, suited for the requirements of students. A single copy is known; it is preserved in the library of the late Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, now in the British Museum.[b] I cannot refrain from grateful acknowledgment of his liberal courtesy in entrusting to me this and also other precious volumes, from which I have derived no slight advantage. This edition is mentioned by Ames, but Mr. Grenville observed, adverting to the volume in his own possession, "I do not get trace of any other copy of it." The volume consists of 73 leaves. The text appears to follow that given by Wynkyn de Worde; the pages are printed in double columns, sign.

[a] It may deserve mention that the verbs are mostly printed with the termination yn or en; in a few instances, however, with a final e, as "agyne, *seneo;* seyne, *dico;* atachyne," &c. or ynge, as "pargettynge walles, *gipso;* poyntynge, or portrayen, *pingo;*" and not unfrequently the peculiar form of the A.-Saxon gerundial infinitive, followed in the MSS. of the Promptorium (see p. xlviii., *infra*) is laid aside; for instance we find in W. de Worde's edition "amende, bende bowes, consent," &c. The words written in the MSS. with ȝ, and so printed by Pynson, are printed with y.

[b] The dimensions of the leaves in this copy are $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $5\frac{3}{8}$.

a ii. to n iii. On the title f. 1, " Promptorium paruulorum clericorum," &c. as in W. de Worde's edition before described, a woodcut is introduced portraying the author seated at a desk. On the reverse is the prologue, " Cernentibus," &c. On f. 2 commence the " Nomina A.—Incipit liber qui dicitur Promptorium paruulorum sive clericorum." At the end is the colophon, " Ad tandem, &c. Impressum per egregium Julianum notarium Impressorem commorantem extra temple barre sub Intersignio Sanctorum trium regum, &c. Anno domini millesimo CCCCC.Octauo xii. die Augusti." On the reverse is a woodcut measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches, being the device of the printer, a tree to which is appended a helm and an escutcheon charged with Julian's mark and initials. Around the tree are animals, birds, a butterfly, &c.[a]

A few various readings obtained from the editions by Wynkyn de Worde and Julian Notary are indicated in the present work by the initials (W) and (J) respectively.

I have now described, with minuteness of detail which, I fear, some may regard as tedious, all the MSS. and printed texts of the Promptorium known to me ; and these have been collated in the preparation of the present edition. On a former occasion I stated the grounds of preference which influenced me in selecting the Harleian MS. 221 as the groundwork and text of the present edition, and I pointed out that all additions are distinguished from the text by being placed within brackets with the authority for their introduction, each word or various reading being followed by an initial indicating the source whence it is derived.

The contractions have been printed *in extenso*, with a few exceptions where any doubt could arise; thus the letter ħ is found with the transverse stroke usually indicating an e, but accompanied also by that letter, as

[a] Biblioth. Grenv. p. 576 ; Dibdin, Typ. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 585. Herbert quotes it *sine anno*, which seems to show that he had never seen it. I may here recall, among many kindnesses of a highly-valued friend, the Rev. S. R. Maitland, the communication of his discovery, in 1843, of four leaves in a volume in the Lambeth library, used as fly-leaves, and which I identified as fragments of the rare edition by Julian Notary. They are sign. b iii. and n ii. This fragment is noticed by Dr. Maitland in his List of some of the early printed books in the Archiepiscopal Library, 1843, p. 464, and in an Index of such English books printed before 1600 as are in that collection, 1845, p. 120.

for instance, in the words "dethe, tetche." Although probably redundant, or merely an accidental error, the contraction has been printed as in the MS. The chief difficulty has however arisen from the frequent use of m̄ and n̄, the latter especially in the verbs, with a prolongation of the last stroke of the letter in each instance. It should be observed, that in early typography these letters are not uncommonly found with the like peculiarity; it is believed that, occasionally, in writing of the fifteenth century this elongated minim may denote a mute final e, and, accordingly, it has been thus indicated —m', n', or m̄', n̄', leaving the decision in questionable cases to those who may take interest in analysing the unsettled orthography of the period. Whilst, however, there can be little doubt that these terminal contractions have the power of mme, or nne, respectively, the anomalies which occur have induced me to retain them, and especially on account of the peculiarity in the verbs, which here claims notice.

It is worthy of remark that, though the verbs in the infinitive mood at the time when this work was compiled were in general no longer written with the final "n" of the Anglo-Saxon infinitive, they are here found ending in "yn, yñ, yñ', yng, en, eñ, eñ', on, ōne, in." Those in "yn, en, on, and in" may possibly represent the Anglo-Saxon infinitive in "an;" but those in "yñ, yñ', yn', yng, eñ, eñ', ōne," should seem to represent the Anglo-Saxon gerundial infinitive in "anne" or "enne." On this subject the following observations of Professor Bain may not be deemed out of place:—

"In Anglo-Saxon the infinitive was formed by a suffix, and had cases like a noun. Nom. and acc. 'writ-an,' to write; dat. 'to writ-ann-*e*,' for writing. This last case had the meaning of purpose, and corresponded to what is now called the gerund. The simple form 'writ-an' was the same as our infinitive. When the case-endings, 'an,' 'anne,' were lost, the sign '*to*' remained, and, not only so, but was erroneously prefixed to the other cases of the infinitive, instead of being confined to the dative or gerund case. By this mistake we have the same form for both applications.

"Farther, the form 'writ-an' changed in another direction. The termination '*an*' became first 'en' and then 'ing,' thus producing the form 'writing' as an infinitive form, which explains our having an infinitive

and a gerund in 'ing.' This change seems to have been facilitated by the existence of a class of abstract nouns in 'ing' (Anglo-Saxon *ung*), which by their nature are nearly allied to the infinitive.

"To increase the confusion still farther, the imperfect participle originally ending in 'ende,' 'ande,'—'writende,'—became a form in 'ing.' Thus the same ending in English represents four different verbal endings in Anglo-Saxon: the infinitive, the infinitive of purpose (gerund), the verbal noun, and the participle." [a]

It will be seen that, although the letter þ should seem to have been fully recognised, and it takes in the alphabetical arrangement the penultimate place assigned to it in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, yet not unfrequently, through inadvertence or transitional orthography, the scribe has written 'th,' whilst in other words the proper character is represented, as it was generally in the following century, by a y. Thus we find "Blo erye, p. 40; Erye, or erthe; Eryyn, or of the erthe," p. 141 *infra*, and the like.[b]

It has been suggested that a list of the principal MSS. and printed authorities, mediæval vocabularies, glossarial and grammatical compilations, with many rare works which throw light on the language of the period, would prove acceptable. The enumeration here appended includes chiefly MSS. and printed works of reference from which I have drawn materials for the notes. With these will be found, however, some not thus cited, but which are of essential interest to the student of the English literature and archaisms of the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries.

[a] An English Grammar, by Alexander Bain, M.A. London, 1863, p. 95 n.

[b] See the notes, pp. 141, 535, *infra*.

# APPENDIX.

NOTICES OF GLOSSARIES, VOCABULARIES, AND OTHER WORKS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND OF MEDIEVAL LATINITY, AND USED, FOR THE MOST PART, IN THIS EDITION OF THE PROMPTORIUM.

I. MEDULLA GRAMMATICE OR GRAMMATICES.—This is the earliest Latin-English Dictionary known to me, and it is supposed to have been compiled by the author of the Promptorium. On this account, and also in consideration of its value to the student of the language of the period, I have thought it desirable to give a somewhat detailed description of the MSS. that I have been able to discover, all of them being of the later half of the fifteenth century, and including those in which, as previously stated, very great modifications of the text will be found, although, as on careful examination I have been led to suppose, they are substantially identical with the Medulla and may properly be classed with it. See p. xxii.

1. I have not met with any copy of earlier date than a MS. in my own possession, obtained about 1841 from the late Mr. Rodd. It is a small folio, containing 116 leaves of parchment, written in double columns very legibly by two different hands; the initials are rubricated. There is a prologue commencing thus:—"Hec est regula generalis pro toto libro. Omnia nomina, verbalia, et participia habent significationem verborum a quibus descendunt secundum eorum formam et anologiam, &c.—Fructum gramatice pueris do sub brevitate. Incipit liber intitulatus Medulla gramatice." The dictionary then begins with—"Alma . i . virgo abscondita vel absconsio virginitatis," and concludes—"Zonigogo, as, to gyrd vp.—Explicit Medulla Gramatice." The date of this MS., which is in excellent preservation and in the original wooden boards covered with leather, may be about 1460.[a]

[a] On the first of three leaves of parchment bound in at the beginning is written, in a hand contemporary with the MS., "Brother Wylliam Barker I pray youe lett thys booke be bounde at the vtmoste by myddyll lent and my brother shalle pay for the byndynge;"

2. MS. in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, shelf-mark D. 2; it was entrusted to me by their kind permission through the request of Sir Henry Ellis, to whom I acknowledge with pleasure my frequent obligations. It is written on paper in a small clear hand, in double columns, with initials in blue and red; the English words also are in red. It begins with the short prologue above noticed, but, part of the leaf being torn away, the first lines are mutilated; this prologue ends thus—"Et sic propter vocabulorum copiam liber iste Medulla gramatice intitulatur." This MS. is in the original stamped binding with boards, probably of oak; it is doubtless the same which occurs in the list of MSS. at Canterbury Cathedral about 1697, as "Dictionarium dictum Medulla Grammaticæ."[a] This venerable relic of fifteenth-century learning has been regarded with special interest on account of the addition of numerous Anglo-Saxon words, as supposed, by Somner; the MS. of whose Anglo-Saxon Dictionary is in the Canterbury Library. From the manner, however, in which the Anglo-Saxon words are given, it may be inferred that they were, at least in part, taken from some Vocabulary in Somner's possession not his own compilation. The English portion is full, and contains curious archaisms, including a considerable proportion of words noticeable as retained in North-country dialects.[b]

3. Harl. MS. 1000. An imperfect copy, ending with the words "*Stamen* est filum tele or warpe." On paper; written in a neat hand; late fifteenth century; with rubrications.

4. Harl. MS. 1738. The Medulla in a very abridged form, in a clear

on the reverse is rudely sketched with the pen Our Lord rising from the Sepulchre. On the third leaf, v°. are two short Latin poems in hexameters, the first beginning thus: "Siccine tam crebris frustra commentibus anglos;" the second: "Conveniunt gallos crebris conventibus angli." At the end: "Thys ys Rychard . . . . . ys boke." It may deserve mention that after certain words of ill omen the sign of the cross is found, thus: Diabolus, the deuel. ✠ Demon, the deuel. ✠ Dis, the deuel. ✠ Comicius, the fallinge euel. ✠ Epilencia, the fallinge euel. ✠ Febricito, to haue the feuerus. ✠ Genetarius, that vseth hore hous. ✠ I have noticed occasionally a similar practice in other MSS. of the period.

[a] Catal. MSS. Anglie, t. ii. p. 244; no. 7193, 33.

[b] I found in this volume the names probably of former possessors—"Johne Prussey (or Prussere?)—Thomas Wynston—This is Gilles Wmston his boke.—Egideus Wynston honyst man in the paryssh of saynt Dunstone."

legible hand, on parchment and paper mixed; imperfect. At the beginning is the prologue, "Hec est regula," as above; at the end, "Explicit Medulla Gramatice." Late fifteenth century.

5. Harl. MS. 2181. Another copy in abridged form, carelessly written on parchment; late fifteenth century.

6. Harl. MS. 2257. A neatly written MS. The text seems to resemble that of the Ortus Vocabulorum, but it contains much that is not found in that book, nor in the Medulla in its ordinary form; possibly an abridgement of this dictionary. This is perhaps the most valuable MS. of its kind in the British Museum, but it is unfortunately imperfect. It commences with the word "Boletus est genus fungi," and ends with "Zona."

7. Harl. MS. 2270. Attributed in Catal. Harl. MSS. vol. ii. p. 635, to Galfridus Grammaticus, and on the first leaf is written, but not by a contemporary hand,—"Medulla Grammaticæ Galfridi." On paper; beginning "Hec est regula generalis," &c. The first word in the dictionary is "Alma;" the last is "Zozimus ... Explicit Medulla Gramatice Noviter."

8. Harl. MS. 6514. Imperfect; the explanations in Latin are given more fully than in some other copies.

9. Add. MS. in Brit. Mus. 24,640. This copy, in small folio, written on parchment, is unfortunately imperfect at the beginning and the end.[a] It is otherwise in fine condition, written in a neat legible hand; probably not much later than the middle of the fifteenth century. There are plain rubricated initial letters; and some marginal additions occur which seem to be by a nearly contemporary hand. It begins with the word "Abhominarium," and the concluding word is "Hec mantica, a male." It was purchased from Mr. J. O. Halliwell in May, 1862, and, as stated in a note written by his hand, it had been presented to him by Mr. Hunt of Stratford-on-Avon.[b]

[a] On the fly-leaf at the end there is the following verse :—

Anno Milleno quadringentesimo trino
Bellum Salopie fuit in Mag. nocte marie.

The fatal battle of Shrewsbury was fought on July 23, 1403; the festival of St. Mary Magdalene here referred to being July 22.

[b] The entry by Mr. Halliwell is as follows: "This MS. was given to me by Mr. W. O. Hunt of Stratford on Avon, April 23 (Shakespeare's birthday) 1862. I accepted it on the condition that I was to be at liberty to sell it, adding the proceeds to the Shakespeare fund.—J. O. H."

10. MS. in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge, thus described in the Catalogue by the Rev. Morgan Cowie published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1842, 4to. p. 30:—"C. 22. Medulla Grammatices, 4to. MS. vellum and paper, principally the latter; with date in the same writing as the MS. 1468. It has the name 'William Jenour,' but this seems to be the name of the owner. It is a Latin Dictionary; the explanation of the words in Latin." This is one of the MSS. presented to the college by Thomas Earl of Southampton; it is stated that they were purchased from Mr. William Crashawe, brother of the poet, a fellow of St. John's admitted 1593.

11. MS. in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge, erroneously described amongst Pepys' MSS., Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 209, as "Dictionarium Anglo-Lat. written about A.D. 1450, fol." It is, however, a Latin-English Dictionary, apparently a variety of the Medulla.

12. MS. in the Library at Lincoln Cathedral, written on parchment in double columns with numerous marginal additions. It consists of 146 pages. At the end is written, "Explicit Medulla Grammatice." A Latin-English vocabulary of 79 pages and three other works are bound up in the volume, the last of these being a "Liber Hymnorum" attributed to Galfridus, the author of the Promptorium. On a fly-leaf at the beginning is written "Gabridus (*sic* for Galfridus) Grammaticus author Anglus vixit circa A D. 1490." This MS. has been cited by Bishop Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hib. p. 305, as an English-Latin Dictionary, namely the "Promptuarium," of which he mentions the MS. in Sir Symonds d'Ewes' library (now Harl. MS. 221), and the edition by Pynson 1499. By the courtesy of the Rev. G. F. Apthorp I have been enabled to ascertain the real description of this volume, which is in good preservation.[a] The shelf-mark was formerly H 35, altered in 1858, when the library was rearranged, to A 3, 15.[b]

[a] See p. xvii. *ante.*

[b] Sir Frederic Madden has pointed out Bishop Tanner's original notes regarding the Lincoln MSS., as given in his voluminous collections now in the British Museum, and occurring in Add. MS. 6261, ff. 143, 171. As before mentioned, I have little doubt that the slight error in the learned Bishop's account of the MS. above described may have arisen from the title of "Medulla" being occasionally given to the Promptorium in the printed editions.

13. MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. No. 8244, formerly in Heber's library, No. 1020; imperfect, on paper. It contains many English words; the last word is "Vespilio."

14. MS. in the same collection as the last. No. 8306. Bound up with a transcript of the Promptorium described p. xl. *supra*. The two dictionaries appear to have been written by the same hand. The Medulla begins on p. 167. It is imperfect in several parts, and ends with "*Ticio*, a brond of fyre," p. 342. On paper. From Heber's library, No. 1360.

15. MS. in the Library of King Edward's Grammar School at Shrewsbury. "Incipit liber intitulatus Medulla gramatice, v' Fructum gramatice qu' medullam de breuitate." The shelf mark is X. 29.

16. MS. in the library of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham, Norfolk. It is cited by Sir Frederic Madden in his glossary to Havelok, edited by him for the Roxburghe Club in 1828, as a Latin-English vocabulary of the middle of the fifteenth century, and substantially the same as the Ortus Vocabulorum.[a] Chiefly on paper, partly on vellum. Its resemblance to the Medulla appears by extracts, for which I am indebted to the Rev. R. Collyer, Hon. Canon of Norwich.

17. In the enumeration "Librorum MSS. Henrici Worsley de Hospitio Lincolniensi apud Londinium," *c.* 1697, occurs "No. 6914.66; Medulla Grammaticæ sive Dictionarium Latino-Anglicum." Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 213. I have not been able to trace where this copy may now be preserved.[b]

II. Ortus Vocabulorum.—The first Latin-English Dictionary printed in this country; in great measure, as it would appear, based upon the Medulla

[a] The name of "Sire John Mendames," parson of "Bromenstrope" (Brunsthorp) occurring in this MS., has been supposed to be that of the writer, but it is more probably the name of a former owner of the book. In the list of incumbents of Brunsthorp John Mendham occurs. He was collated in 1529, and resigned the preferment in 1532. Blomefield's Hist. of Norf. vol. vii. p. 7.

[b] There existed formerly a MS. in the Chapter Library at Exeter Cathedral, thus noticed in the brief catalogue given in Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 55. "2057-3, Dictionarium seu Glossarium Latinum, mutilum." This MS. which, from information formerly received, I had hoped might prove to be a copy of the Medulla, is not to be found, as I am assured by Mr. Charles Tucker, after careful search in the depositories of the Chapter. It is not mentioned in the short enumeration of MSS. at Exeter in 1752. See Dr. Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, App. p. 376.

Grammatice last described, but with considerable modifications and additions from other sources. Although comparatively of more frequent occurrence than the Promptorium, it is a book of great rarity. The earliest edition hitherto noticed is that printed in 1500 by Wynkyn de Worde in small folio, ranging with the *editio princeps* of the Promptorium issued from the press of Pynson in the previous year. It is indeed probable that it may have been intended to supply an accompaniment to that Dictionary. This rare *editio princeps* of the Ortus has not been carefully described; the imperfect mention by Dibdin would lead us to suppose that, having never examined a copy, he had relied on the brief notice by Herbert chiefly derived from the Harleian Catalogue, in which two copies are enumerated, Nos. 5213, 5304; I have been unable to ascertain where these may now be found.[a] There is, however, a copy of this first edition among the books, chiefly MSS., bequeathed by Junius to the Bodleian; it is thus described in Tanner's Catalogue of that precious lexicographical collection.—"Hortus Vocabulorum, Impr. Lond. 1500, per Wynkyn de Worde, intersparsis Cl. Junii notis." Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. i. p. 251. The following description has been taken from a fine copy of this edition in the British Museum, in the Grenville Library.

Fo. 1 *recto*.—"¶ Ortus. Vocabulorum"—the lower portion of the page being blank.

Fo. 1 *verso*.—"¶ Prologus in librum qui ortus vocabulorum dicitur feliciter incipit."

"Ut etenim multos (nostre precipue nationis anglicos: qui igitur quam procul a latio vbi roma est in orbis angulo sumus constituti dicimur) bonarum artium studiosos ex latinarum dictionum difficultate illarum significationum se inscios censentes non solum magno tedio affici: verum studia ex quibus summos magistratus emolimentum vtique maximum adipiscerentur paruifacere intellexerim: multorum rogacionibus ad hoc exile opus diuersis ex auctoribus collectum vigilanterque correctum imprimendum sum coactus quem propterea quod in eo fructuum copia reperiri possit ortum vocabulorum appellari decreuimus: omnes igitur, . . . ." Ending—"p. primam conjugationem. s. secundam. t. tertiam. q'. quartam significat."

[a] Herbert, Typ. Ant., vol. i. p. 136, Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 88. It is described by the last-named author as in quarto, like the subsequent editions by W. de Worde, instead of folio.

The dictionary commences on fo. 2, in two columns, sign. A ij. to QQ iiij., preceded by the leaf forming the title. The whole work consists of 266 leaves, measuring $10\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are running headings—"A ante B" and so forth; each of the first six pages has also at the top, in the middle of the page, the word "Vocabulorum," and the six following have "Ortus" (twice printed "Oortus"); after these, this heading is discontinued.

On fo. 266 *recto*, the dictionary concludes in the second column with the word "Zucara re. quedam species. anglice sugere;" after which is the following colophon:—

"Adest iste studiosissime lector opusculi finis quod non minus preceptoribus vt vocabulorum significaciones memorie commendat quam scolasticis ceterisque studiosis eas ignorantibus conducet. omnium enim vocabulorum significiones (*sic*) que in Catholicon Breuiloquo [a] Cornucopia [b] aut Medulla grammatice ponuntur continet. quum igitur summa diligentia sit collectum vigilantique studio correctum vt magis in lucem prodiret ipsum a viris studiosis comparandum esse constat. Per virum laudabilem ciuem prouidum magistrum Winandum de worde prope celeberrimum monasterium quod Westmynstre appellatur. Anno incarnacionis dominice. M.CCCCC. impressum."

Under this colophon there is a small woodcut of the device of Wynkyn de Worde, being that given among the devices of that printer, with the initials of Caxton and the Arabic numerals 74, Dibd. Typ. Ant., vol. ii. p. 30, No. II.[c] This cut measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Mr. Grenville's note in this choice volume is as follows: "This first edition is so rare that it was sold to me as a unique copy, but, according to Dibdin's Typog. Antiq. the Harleian Catalogue specifies two copies. I have never seen or heard where they are to be found."[d]

[a] Sic. "Breviloquio" in edit. 1518. "Vocabularius Breviloquus;" Du Cange, Præf. § 41.

[b] There is here no mention of the "Gemma Vocabulorum," as in the colophon in subsequent editions.

[c] It may be remarked that the woodcut in the rare volume above described has the background, not black as in Dibdin's fac-similes, but speckled with white dots. It measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

[d] There was an imperfect copy of this edition in Mr. Roger Wilbraham's library; the first and the last leaf, however, being lost. Dibdin, who seems, as previously observed,

The text in this *editio princeps* varies considerably from that of the later editions which I have seen. In some instances, errors of the press seem to have been corrected; in others, the earlier edition is more accurate than the later, and a large number of hexameter lines illustrating the meaning of Latin words, here introduced with the heading "Versus," are not found in subsequent editions; these reprints do not appear in other respects to have undergone any material abridgment.

The edition printed by Pynson in 1509, is not less rare than that of 1500 by W. de Worde. The following description has been taken from a copy in the King's Library in the British Museum. It was in Herbert's collection in 1773. It is a small 4to. measuring $7\frac{3}{8}$ by 5; Sign. 3 iii. is wanting. Fo. 1. Title partly printed in red.

"*Ortus vocabulorum* Alphabetico ordine *fere* omnia que in *Catholicon:* Breuiloquo: *Cornucopia:* Gemma vocabulorum atque *Medulla grammatice* ponuntur, *cum* vernacule lingue *Anglicane* expositione continens. Non immerito *ortus vocabulorum* nuncupatus: quia sicut in hortulis florum, herbarum, atque fructuum copia reperiuntur, quibus corpora roborantur, atque spiritus recreantur: ita et in hoc opere diuersa continentur vocabula, tyrunculis et ad disciplinarum studia anhelantibus accommoda: quibus et ipsi animum excolant, orationes ornent, ac tandem in doctissimos viros (*si modo fata sinant*) euadant. Et si per obliuionem (*quod et sepe vsu venire solēt*) ob multitudinem vocabulorum aliqua in aliis operibus, ab auctoribus pretermissa fuerint: aut dictionum significantie cum opus fuerit, non statim introire occurrerint ad hoc opus confugiant; et ibidem per alphabeti ordinem (*vt paulo ante diximus*) quecunque optauerint, *facile inuenient.* Cuius etiam generis, atque inflectionis, *si nomina sint* Cuius vero generis, atque coniugationis, *si sint verba*, littere cuique dictioni subiuncte, edocent. *Opus sane omnibus ad artes, atque scientias anhelantibus vtile atque condu-*

never to have seen the edition of 1500 (in perfect state), supposed that this book had been printed by W. de Worde about the close of the fifteenth century, and that it might be the *editio princeps* of the Ortus, ranging with Pynson's folio Promptorium. In its present state this copy consists of 264 leaves, measuring 10 inches by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it commences with Sign. A. ii.—"A est nomen prime littere," and ends, "Zintala,...i. parva musca, culex, f. p.," on the leaf following Sign. QQ. iiii. Dibdin recognised the type as the earliest used by W. de Worde and discontinued about 1510. This book was presumed to be unique.

*cibile.* precipue tamen ob *Anglicani sermonis expositionem* regioni *Anglie* summe necessarium. *Currite* igitur *Anglici omnes:* et paruis ne parcite nummis. Cum poterit paruo: tale volumen emi.

"¶ Venundatur *Londoñ.* in vico nuncupato *Fletestrete:* sub intersignio *sancti Georgii*: ab Richardo Pynson *Impressore Regio.*"

This title is printed in black and red, the latter being here indicated by Italics, and in a singular fashion described by Herbert as "the form of a jelly glass;" the heading "Ortus vocabulorum" is a long narrow woodcut of the full width of the page, and printed in red, the letters being white.

Fo. 1 *verso.* The well known woodcut of the *magister* seated under a canopy at a desk, on which is a large book; three other books and a penner and inkhorn lie on the base of this *lectrinum.*[a]

Fo. 2, (Sign. A. ij.) commencement of the Dictionary. "A est nomen prime litere latine generis neutri,"—ending "Zucara e. quedam species. Anglice. sugere f. p."

¶ Finis

"Laus summo regi dicatur vocibus oris
Quod iam non cesset merces condigna laboris."

On the last leaf, *recto*, is the following colophon:—

"¶ Adest studiosissimi lectores opusculi finis: quod non minus preceptoribus (vt vocabulorum significationes memorie commendent) quam scholasticis: ceterisque studiosis eas ignorantibus conducet: omnium enim vocabulorum significationes que in Catholicon: Breuiloquo: Cornucopia: Gemma vocabulorum: aut Medulla grammatice ponuntur, continet. Quum igitur summa diligentia sit collectum, vigilantique studio correctum. vt magis in lucem prodiret: ipsum a viris studiosis, comparandum esse constat. Per virum autem laudabilem ac ciuem prouidum Henricum Jacobi prope nouam scholam ac celeberrimam diui Pauli Apostoli ecclesiam, commorantem.

Impressum Londoñ. per Richardum Pynson Regium Impressorem. Commorantem in vico nuncupato Fletestrete: sub intersignio sancti Georgii. Anno incarnationis Dominice M.cccccc.ix. vndecimo kalendas Septembris."

[a] At the top of this page is the autograph "W^m Herbert, 1773."

*Verso*, woodcut device of Pynson, with his monogram on an escutcheon ensigned with a helm and crest.[a]

Of subsequent editions by Wynkyn de Worde in small 4to., ranging as before observed with those of the Promptorium issued from the same press, and doubtless intended to be bound up with them, I may describe that of 1514 as an example.

The title, fo. 1, *recto*, is as follows:—

"¶ Ortus vocabulorum Alphabetico ordine fere omnia que in Catholicon, Breuiloquo, Cornucopia, Gemma vocabulorum, atque Medulla grammatice ponuntur, cum perpulcris additionibus Asceñ.[b] et vernacule Anglicane expositionem continens. Londini impressus per wynandum de worde, ac in vrbe in parrochia Sancte Brigide (in the fletestrete) ad signum solis moram trahentem." In the lower part of the page is the device of the printer, with the initials of Caxton and interlaced numerals 74. On fo. 1, *verso*, we find the prologue given above—"Ut etenim multos," &c.

On the last leaf, *verso*, is the following colophon:—

¶ Finis.

"¶ Adest studiosissimi lectores opusculi finis:...." (as in edit. of 1500) "omnium enim vocabulorum significationes que in Catholicon, Breuiloquo, Cornucopia, Gemma vocabulorum, aut Medulla grammatice ponuntur continet.... Impressum Londoñ. per wynandum de worde commorantem in vico nuncupato (the fletestrete) sub intersignio Solis. Anno incarnacionis Dominice. M.cccc.xiiii. die vero. xv. Februarii."

The dictionary is printed in double columns; sign. A. 11 to LL. iij.; the leaves measure nearly $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

[a] The rarity of these early books is so great, that a few examples of variations in the text may be acceptable. In edit. 1500 I find—"Abamita est soror aui (angl' my fathers aunte;" in edit. 1509..."an aunte)." Edit. 1500, "Ciniflo, qui flat in cinere, vel qui preparat puluerem muliebrem, (angl. aske fyste, a fyre blawer or a yrne hotter)" edit. 1500; edit. 1509, "askye fyster, a fyre blawer, or a yren heter." Edit. 1500, "Colonia, a stypell, vel nomen proprium ciuitatis vel regionis;" edit. 1509,..."id est proprium nomen...colen." Edit. 1500, "Dinodacio...a lawsynge;" edit. 1509..."a lousynge." Edit. 1500, "Fena (*sic*)...quedam bestia valde timida scilicet cerua, (anglice, a shoo harte)" edit. 1509, "Felena...a she harte," &c.

[b] This reference to additions from the works of the eminent scholar, Ascensius, father-in-law of Robert Stephens, does not occur in the title in either of the previous editions, and it is not found in that of 1518.

Besides the editions issued from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, two printed in France, and not mentioned by Dibdin or other bibliographers, remain to be noticed. The first of these was printed for Jaques Cousin, of Rouen, in 1520. The only copy known to me is in the Grenville Library in the British Museum. In dimensions and general arrangement, the book closely resembles the small quartos by W. de Worde; on the first leaf is introduced a woodcut of the arms of the city of Rouen, the escutcheon is supported by two rams, and over it on a scroll is the motto "In te iesu spes mea." On the field of the escutcheon appear the printer's initials, and under it is a scroll inscribed "Jaques: cousin." The title is as follows, printed at the head of the page, over the woodcut:—

"¶ Ortus vocabulorum Alphabetico ordine fere omnia que in Catholico. Breuiloquio. Cornucopia. Gemma vocabulorum atque Medulla grammatice ponuntur, cum vernacule lingue Anglicane expositione continens: nouiter Impressus Anno salutis vicesimo supra millesimum et quingentesimum. Die vero vicesima septima mensis Junii."

On the reverse of the leaf is found the "Prologus," as before. The dictionary is printed in double columns, Sign. A. ii. to LL. iii. On the reverse of the last leaf is the colophon:—

"Adest studiosissimi .... Quum igitur summa diligentia sit collectum vigilantique studio correctum: vt maius in lucem prodiret: ipsum a viris studiosis comparandum esse constat. Impressum. Per Magistrum Petrum Oliuier optimis caracteribus. Anno salutis christiane vigesimo supra millesimum et quingentesimum Die vero quinta mensis Octobris."[a]

Dimensions, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 5 inches. Mr. Grenville observed that this edition is not mentioned by Panzer, Maittaire, or in any work which he had seen.

The second edition, to which allusion has been made as produced on the continent, was likewise printed at Rouen, at the joint costs of a bookseller of that city and of another, John Gachet, "mercatoris librarii," as he is elsewhere designated, and who appears to have carried on his trade at

[a] A missal of Salisbury use is mentioned in Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert, printed at Rouen in 1521 by Peter Oliver for Jaques Cousin. I am unable to account for the discrepancy in date which may be noticed in the colophon as compared with the title, unless we may suppose that the printing commenced on June 27, and that nearly four months were required for its completion.

Hereford possibly, and at York.[a] A single copy has been noticed, which came in 1862 from the Hengwrt library, Merionethshire, into the possession of Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, to whom I am indebted for permission to examine this valuable book.[b] The title commences as before given, and it concludes thus : — " Impressum Rothomagi per Eustachium Hardy. Impensis honestorum virorum Johannis Caillard librarii Rothomagi moram trahentis. et Johannis Gachet Herfordensis commorantis Anno incarnationis dominice Millesimo quingentesimo decimoseptimo incipit feliciter." A small woodcut of the Annunciation is introduced at the bottom of the page. In the colophon is likewise found the date 1517, " die vero penultima mensis Maii." On the last page there is a large woodcut of St. George and the arms of England. This unique volume is in the original stamped binding, probably English ; on one of the sides are figures of St. John the Evangelist, St. Barbara, St. Catharine, and St. Nicholas. The following names of former possessors occur,—" Thomas Heapey.— Thomas Keteylby owith this booke. — Iste liber pertinet ad Thomam Ketylby." After the colophon there are woodcuts of the Greek letters, strangely formed, with the heading, " Sequitur figura alphabeti greci." The book is well printed and in fine condition; sign. A iiii. to T T ii.; dimensions $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $5\frac{3}{8}$. The text appears to follow that of the

[a] John Gachet appears to have been established in 1516 at York; he there pursued his calling near the Minster. Herbert possessed a copy of a folio edition of the York Missal with the following title:—" Missale ad usum celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis, optimis caracteribus recenter Impressum, cura peruigili maximaque lucubratione, mendis quam pluribus emendatum. Sumptibus et expensis Johannis Gachet, mercatoris librarii bene meriti, juxtta prefatam ecclesiam commorantis anno domini decimo sexto supra millesimum et quingentessimum. Die vero quinta Februarii completum atque perfectum." Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert, vol. iii. p. 1437; Maittaire, Ann. Typ., Index, vol. i. p. 74. Herbert notices also (p. 1438) a Breviary of York use, " in preclara Parrhisiensi academia in edibus videlicet Francisci Regnault impressum, ac expensis honesti viri Joannis Gascheti, in predicta Eboracensi civitate commorantis," 1526; and a York Processional printed " Impensis Johannis Gachet, librarii Ebor. 1530." See Gough's Brit. Top. vol. ii. p. 425.

[b] Within the cover is pasted a book-label—" R. Wmes Vaughan, Hengwrt,"—being that of Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., of Nanney, co. Merioneth, who died in 1859. His valuable collection of MSS. has come into the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq. M.P. of Peniarth.

editions by Wynkyn de Worde, and it is of the same small quarto form as that of so many grammatical works from his press.

Having described the various editions of the Ortus Vocabulorum, a compilation which may be placed amongst the most rare and instructive books of its class and period in any country, it may suffice to notice briefly the grammatical and lexicographical treatises from which materials for the work were obtained. I have already pointed out that considerable assistance may have been derived from the dictionary, precisely analogous in character, attributed by Bale and other writers to the author of the Promptorium, namely the "Medulla Grammatice," to which the compiler in the Prologue of the Ortus acknowledges his obligations. We here find likewise enumerated the "Catholicon," of which some notice has been previously given (see p. xxiii. *ante*); a compendium also of that voluminous work entitled "Breviloquus" or "Vocabularius Breviloquus," attributed to Guarinus, probably the learned grammarian of Verona, at the close of the fourteenth century;[a] the "Cornucopia" by Nicolas Perotti;[b] and the "Gemma Vocabulorum," a dictionary which appears, by the number of editions printed at Antwerp, the Hague, Strasburgh, and elsewhere, to have been highly esteemed.[c] On comparison of a copy of a Latin-German dictionary in my own possession, printed at Strasburgh, 1508, and entitled "Vocabularius Gemma gemmarum," I find its contents for the most part identical with those of the Ortus, with the exception that English words are

[a] It was printed at Basle as early as 1480, and at Strasburgh in 1491. Of the Breviloquus, see Fabric. Bibl. Med. et Inf. Lat., t. iii. pp. 119, 120; Du Cange, Gloss., præf. § 51.

[b] Du Cange, *ut supra*, § 52. The "Cornucopia, sive lingue Latine commentarii," was frequently printed; the first edition being that given at Venice in 1489.

[c] Du Cange, præf. § 51, notices the Gemma Vocabulorum published at Deventer in 1502, or, according to Maittaire, Ann. Typ., t. i. p. 728, in 1500. There may, however, have been more than one such work, somewhat similar in title and not readily to be distinguished. Among MSS. bequeathed by Junius to the Bodleian occurs—"Gemma Gemmarum, Dictionarium Latino-Germanicum." Catal. MSS. Angl., t. i. p. 252. We find the "Vocabularius optimus Gemma Vocabulorum dictus; editio aucta sub titulo Gemma Gemmarum;" Argent. 1505, and also an edition printed at the same place in 1518, "Dictionarium quod Gemma Gemmarum vocant," &c. but called "Vocabularius Gemma gemmarum" in the colophon. Panzer and Brunet cite several editions also of the "Vocabulorum Gemmula," the two earliest being those printed at Antwerp in 1472 and 1487.

found in the latter in place of German. In the title of the edition of the Ortus in 1514, described p. lix. *supra*, we find these authorities combined "cum perpulcris additionibus Asceñ" (? for Ascensii, or Ascensianis), to which no allusion is made in the earlier editions. Jodocus Ascensius, father-in-law of the eminent scholar and lexicographer Robert Stephens, was a writer of considerable note at the period of the revival of learning. It may not easily be ascertained from which of his treatises these *perpulcræ additiones* were selected to augment the Ortus. The "frugiferæ annotationes" of Ascensius enriched, as we are informed, the highly-esteemed Lexicon by Calepin in 1525.[a]

I have sought in vain to ascertain who may have been the compiler of this Latin-English dictionary; to which I have been desirous to invite attention as a work of considerable interest, and from its rare occurrence comparatively unknown to the student of either mediæval language or antiquities. It will be seen, however, from the foregoing observations that in the preparation of the Ortus, the earliest work of its class printed in England, the most erudite authorities available at the period had been consulted.

The following enumeration of editions of the Ortus Vocabulorum may be acceptable in default of accurate notices of the work by bibliographical writers.

1500. W. de Worde; folio.—Harl. Catal. nos. 5213, 5304; Grenv. Libr. Brit. Mus.; copy with notes by Junius among his MSS. in the Bodleian; imperfect copy in Mr. Wilbraham's Library.

1508. W. de Worde; 4to.—Harl. Catal. nos. 15169, 15170.

1509 Pynson; 4to.—Herbert's copy, in the King's Library, British Museum.

1511. W. de Worde; 4to.—Thorpe's Catal. in 1843, described as the only copy known; imperfect copy in possession of Albert Way.

[a] An account of the literary labors of Ascensius is given by Maittaire, Vit. Stephanorum, pp. 17, 109. His treatises "De Epistolis" and "De Orthographia Latinorum dictionum" were included in a collection published in 1501, to which he prefixed a preface "ex officina nostra litteraria in Parrhis. Lutetia." Another of his works, the "Vocabulorum Interpretatio," may be found in the Opus Grammaticum of Sulpitius Verulanus, printed by Pynson, 1505, and stated to be "cum textu Ascensiano recognito et aucto." Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 403.

1514. W. de Worde; 4to.—Grenv. Libr.; and Gen. Libr. Brit. Mus. Heber Catal. part vi. lot. 2583; copy, slightly imperfect, in possession of Albert Way.

1516. W. de Worde, 4to.—Heber Catal. part vi. lot 2584. Maittaire, t. II. p. 294.

1517. Eustace Hardy, Rouen, for Joh Caillard and Joh. Gachet; 4to.—See p. lx. *supra;* formerly in the Hengwrt library.

1518. W. de Worde; 4to.—Mr. Wilbraham's library; copy from Heber's library in possession of Sir Frederic Madden.

1520. Peter Olivier, Rouen, for Jaques Cousin; 4to.—Grenv. Libr. Brit. Mus.

1528. W. de Worde; 4to.—Gen. Libr. Brit. Mus.

1532. W. de Worde, 4to.—Gen. Libr. Brit. Mus; copy in possession of Mr. Henry Huth.

1533. W. de Worde; 4to.—Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert.

(3.) "Catholicon in Lingua materna."—The valuable English-Latin Dictionary, frequently cited in the notes to this edition of the Promptorium as the "Catholicon Anglicum," is a MS. which was kindly confided to me in 1841 by Lord Monson, as before stated.[a] Its contents are wholly distinct from those of the Promptorium; the nouns, verbs, and other parts of speech are arranged consecutively in alphabetical order, instead of forming, as in the Promptorium, a *Nominale* and a *Verbale.* The MS. consists of 16 "quaterni," or 192 leaves; dimensions $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 6. At the end of the Dictionary, which forms 183 leaves, are the following note and colophon:

"Nota.—Quum ad utilitatem et comodum singulorum, in grammatica precipue proficere cupiencium, hanc brevem et summariam tabulam extractam de tabula prescripta Catholicon breviter nuncupatur in linguam maternam, Deo disponente, disposui, sic jam proferre respicienti seu studenti, supplicans si qua in ea reprehensione digna invenerit, aut corrigat, aut oculis clausis pertranseat, aut saltem humane ignorancie imputet. ¶ Sed inquirendo quisque prudenter caveat, tum de variacione linguarum

[a] See Advertisement, p. x. I recall with pleasure that my attention was directed to this remarkable MS. by a valued friend at Lincoln, the late Mr. E. J. Willson, by whom it had been cited as explanatory of a few architectural terms.

diversarum, tum de translacione diversorum verborum Latinorum in linguam maternam transformandorum.

¶ Et quicquid inferius offendero, mihi parcat socialis dileccio. Amen.

Corpus scribentis benedicat lingua legentis.

Explicit Catholicon in lingua materna. Anno domini 1483."

I have found no clue to the author; the dialectical peculiarities seem to indicate that it was compiled in the North-Eastern parts of England; amongst names of places occurring in it, besides London, Salisbury, Bath, Oxford and Cambridge, I notice Norwich, Lincoln, York, Richmond, Ripon, Durham, and Carlisle; no other places in the North-Western counties, however, are found. The chief authors and Latin works cited are Virgil, Ysidore, Papias, Brito, Hugutio, the Catholicon, the Doctrinale, the gloss on the Liber Equivocorum (by John de Garlandia); many hexameter verses also are given from some popular grammatical work, possibly by that writer. A fenny district may have been familiar to the author, since amongst other words we find sedge and sedge hill, rush and rush hill, namely, as I imagine, the stack or pile of sedge or rushes; also reed and reed bed, fen, marsh, "natte" and "natte" maker, "schergrysse, *carex*," "jonkett for fish, *nassa*," &c. On the reverse of the last leaf is the following indication of a former owner:—"Liber Thome Flowre Succ' ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Lincoln. Anno domini M.ccccc.xx."[a]

This venerable relic of mediæval learning is in very perfect condition. Its value as a memorial of the state of our language at the period can scarcely be too highly estimated, and it is probable the MS. may be the author's holograph.[b] At the end is found a Latin and English list of terms of consanguinity commencing "Hic pater, a fader," &c.

(4.) I am indebted to Sir Frederic Madden for pointing out to me another copy of the English-Latin Dictionary last described, written as he

[a] I do not find the sub-chanter Thomas Flower in the Fasti of Lincoln. John Flower occurs amongst the prebendaries of that church in 1571. The owner of the MS. above described may have been of Lincoln College, Oxford; Thomas Flower was one of the proctors of the university in 1519. Le Neve, edit. Hardy, vol. iii. p. 486.

[b] Some curious indications occur of popular notions, which may give a clue to the country where the author lived. We find the belief in the *Ignis fatuus*, which is still rife in some fenny districts, here shewn by the word "Hobb Trusse, *hic prepes, hic negocius.*" In some parts of England the Will o' the wisp is known as "Hob and his Lantern," or "Hob-thrush;" Ang. Sax. Ihyrs. Brockett gives "Hob thrust," North country dialect. Again, we find "Sterne slyme, *assub*," the jelly (*tremella*) projected

supposed about 1450. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 15,562. It was purchased at the sale of Newman's collection by Messrs. Sotheby in 1845, and is unfortunately imperfect, beginning " . . . *calumpniari*," &c. an accusere, *hic accusator*," and ending, f. 142 vo. "Wrathe, *Ira*," &c. On paper. The various readings are numerous and of value: the text is, however, mostly the same as that of Lord Monson's MS.

(5.) Latin-English Vocabulary, attributed to William Inggram, a monk of Christ-Church, Canterbury. Harl. MS. 1587; which contains other treatises of the same class.

(6.) Latin-English Vocabulary, Brit. Mus. MS. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 21 r°., edited by Mr. T. Wright in his volume of Vocabularies published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, p. 185. Early xv. cent. In the same MS. may be found another similar list; f. 38.

(7.) Latin-English Vocabulary, xv. cent. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 25,238; purchased from Lord Robert Montagu, in June, 1863. The words are classed by subjects, beginning—" Hic pater, hic genitor, a Fadur," &c. On paper, 58 leaves.

(8.) Latin-English Vocabulary by Nicholas de Munshulle, a writer not noticed by Leland, Bale, or Pits. Bishop Tanner designates him " Anglus Grammaticus insignis. Scripsit de generibus nominum, sive nominale, cum interpretatione Anglica,—'Hic Deus, Anglice Gode.'—MS. Bibl. Coll. Trin. Oxon. B. 1, 10. MS. Bibl. Bodl. super A. 1, art. 93. De conjugationibus, &c. verborum, sive verbale: *Pr.*—labo, bas, avi, atum in supinis, to glyde. MS. ibid." Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hib. p. 537. Coxe, Catal. Codd. MSS. Coll. S. Trin., No. xiv. I am uncertain whether this

according to popular belief from the stars, as noticed hereafter, p. 474. Reference to the noisy flights of wild fowl frequent in Lincolnshire or Holderness is probably found in " Gabriell rache, *hic camalion*:" Ratche signifies a hound; see p. 422, *infra*. Bishop Kennett states in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, that "in Staffordshire the coaliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of Gabriel's Hounds, tho' the more sober and judicious take them duly to be wild geese making this noise in their flight." Holloway gives, in his Provincial Dictionary, " Gabble ratchets, birds which make a great noise in the air in the spring evenings (North)."

*nominale* is identical with the "Glossarium Latino-Anglicum" amongst the Bodleian MSS. No. 2562, 67; Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. 1, p. 135, where a list of the principal subjects under which the words in the MS. are classed may be found.

(9.) "Nominale sub compendio compilatum tam de fixis quam de mobilibus;" Latin-English Vocabulary, xv. cent., in the collection of Mr. Joseph Mayer; edited by Mr. T. Wright in his Volume of Vocabularies, before noticed, p. 206. This *nominale* is very full, and more instructive than any compilation of its class that I have seen.

(10.) Pictorial Latin-English Vocabulary, in Lord Londesborough's Library; it contains illustrative sketches which are copied in the edition of this curious *nominale* given by Mr. T. Wright in his Volume of Vocabularies, before noticed, p. 244. Date xv. cent.

(11.) Vocabulary of names of plants alphabetically arranged, Latin, French, and English, xv. cent. Brit. Mus. Sloane MS. No. 5.—Compare a similar list in three languages, but less full, Harl. MS. 978, f. 24 v°., which appears to have been written about 1265; it has been edited by Mr. T. Wright in his Volume of Vocabularies, before noticed, p. 139. Compilations of this class are numerous and deserving of attention; I may mention Latin-English lists of plants, Sloane MSS. 347, 3548, &c. In the curious "Practica" of a skilful physician of the time of Edward III., John Arderne of Newark, a list of plants is given in French and English. Sloane MSS. 56, 2002, Harl. MS. 549. In Arundel MS. 42 may be found an Alphabet of Plants that contains curious matter on the virtues of herbs, with incidental notices. The author mentions his garden "by Stebenhythe by syde London," and relates that he brought a bough of cypress with its apples from Bristol "into Estbriztlond," fresh in September, to show that it might be propagated by slips; f. 68 v°. A Dictionary of plants exists also in Reg. MS. 18 A. VI.[a] Of the earlier *Herbaria* and Glossaries see the "Leechdoms, &c., of Early England," edited by the Rev. O. Cockayne, for the Chronicles, &c., published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

[a] Of the popular treatise attributed to Æmilius Macer, a translation was made, according to Bishop Tanner and Warton, by John Lelamar or Lelarmoure, master of

(12.) " Liber Equivocorum vocabulorum," by John de Garlandia.—Amongst grammatical treatises by this author, of whom some account has been given pp. xxvi.—xxxii. *supra*, this and the " Synonyma " claim notice on account of the English words occurring in the commentary or " expositio," attributed to the author of the Promptorium. There are numerous MSS. of both works, of which also several editions were printed by Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson; See Herbert, and Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. pp. 96, 406. I have consulted chiefly the edition by W. de Worde, Lond. 1499. As a specimen of the work and of the accompanying *expositio* by Galfridus, the learned recluse of Lynn, I may cite the following curious passage :—

" Fungus boletus et fungus dicitur ales.

" ¶ Hic docet autor quod fungus habet duas significationes. Nam fungus id est boletus : anglice paddokstole. Vel est quedam avis anglice an ostrich : quia ut aliqui dicunt est illa qui comedit ferrum .i. ferreos claves : anglice horsenayles. ¶ Fungus dicitur a fungor, fungeris, secundum vocem : sed a defungor, defungeris, secundum significationem, defungor id est mori, quia comedentes fungos, sicut plures faciunt in partibus transmarinis, sepius moriuntur. Unde Marcialis cocus,—

Defunctos fungis hominis materne negabis,
Boleti leti causa fuere tui."

(13). " Synonyma," by John de Garlandia.—This work, formerly, as was also that last mentioned, in high esteem for instruction of scholars, has been already noticed. See p. xvii , *supra*. I have made use chiefly of the edition by W. de Worde, 1500, " cum expositione magistri Galfridi Anglici," namely, the author of the Promptorium, whose commentary

Hereford School, about 1373; Sloane MS. 5. A version printed by Robert Wyer, without date, describes this Herbal as " practys'd by Doctor Lynacre." See Ames's Typ. Ant. p. 158.

[a] It may deserve notice that the " Poetria nova," ascribed by Pits to Galfridus Grammaticus, as stated p. xviii. *supra*, but probably written by Galfridus Vinesauf, as Bishop Tanner observes, seems to have been regarded at this time as a production of the former. Under the word " sanguis " is the explanation—" est idem quod progenies. Unde Galfridus in Poetria, autor istius libri,—Egregius sanguis te confert Bartholomei." If this passage, however, may be taken as referring to the Friar of Lynn, it is obvious that we must ascribe it to some later commentator, by whom additions were made to his *expositio*.

on this treatise is mentioned by Bale and Pits. The "Synonyma," and likewise the "Equivoca," are written in hexameter verse, the former commencing—

"Ad mare ne videar latices deferre cammino."

The *Expositio* by Galfridus Grammaticus begins, as given by Bale—"¶ Cum omnis libri divisio sit utilis," &c.

(14.) "Vocabula Magistri Stanbrigii."—John Stanbridge, a native of Northamptonshire educated at Winchester, fellow of New College 1481, took active part in establishing early grammar schools; he was author of treatises long in estimation. Of these his Latin-English Vocabulary in hexameter verse with interlinear English explanations most deserves notice; it was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1500, 4to.; seven editions issued subsequently from his press, the latest in 1532. Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. p. 91. Another Latin-English Vocabulary, "Vulgaria Stanbrigii," with phrases, &c. was printed by W. de Worde, without date. Of the author, see Bale, Pits, Tanner, and Ant. Wood. Robert Whyttynton of Lichfield, "*Protovates Angliæ*," whose numerous grammatical works are described by Dibdin, *ut sup.* p. 173—203, was one of Stanbridge's scholars.

(15.) "Vulgaria," by William Horman.—This author, from whose quaint sentences and phrases in English and Latin many illustrations have been cited in the notes to the Promptorium, was a native of Salisbury, educated at Winchester, Fellow of New College, 1477, Head-master and Vice-provost of Eton, where he died in 1535.[a] The first edition of his "Vulgaria Puerorum" was printed by Pynson in 1519, in small 4to.;[b] and reprinted by Wynkyn de Worde in 1530.[c] I may cite a remarkable sentence as a specimen of this singular work. It occurs sign. O. ij. edit. by Pynson.—"The prynters haue founde out a crafte to make bokis by brasen

[a] Athenæ Oxon.; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hib., p. 412; Fuller's Worthies, &c. According to Bale and Pits, Horman was not of Oxford, but of King's College, Cambridge. See Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. vol. . p. 51.

[b] Described fully by Herbert, Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 265; Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 480.

[c] Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. p. 286, from a copy in Mr. Johnes' library; there is a copy of this edition in the British Museum and another at Althorp.

letters sette in ordre by a frame. Calcographi artem excogitauerunt imprimendi libros qua literæ formis æreis excudunt."

(16.) Withal's Short Dictionary.—Herbert, who remarks that this is a vocabulary rather than a dictionary, notices an edition, without date, "Imprinted in the late house of William Caxton" by Wynkyn de Worde; 4to. Typ. Ant. t. i. p. 293. It is an English-Latin Vocabulary, "gathered especially out of Columel, Grapald, and Plinie," as stated in its title. This popular little work was reprinted by Berthelet in 1554 and 1559, and by H. Wykes in 1567; it was revised by Lewis Evans and printed by T. Purfoot in 1572; and, having been corrected by Fleming, it was again put forth by the printer last named in 1594 and 1599. Of the edition first noticed Dibdin remarks that he had never heard of a copy. Typ. Ant., vol. ii. p. 323.

(17.) Huloet's English-Latin Dictionary.—The first edition is of great rarity; it is entitled "Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis, Ricardo Huloeto Exeriptore." Lond. Gul. Riddell, 1552, fol. At the end is a "peroration to the English reader," shewing that the author had been for ten years engaged on the work; he promised to improve it if brought to another impression. He dedicated it to the Bishop of Ely, Thomas Goodricke, Lord Chancellor, a scholar of some note, employed in the translation of the New Testament and the compilation of the Liturgy in the time of Edward VI. An edition greatly augmented by John Higgins was printed 1572 by Thomas Marsh, with addition of the French, and many phrases, chiefly from Thierry's French and Latin Dictionary, published in 1564. Anthony Wood speaks of this revised edition of Huloet's work as almost a new book. It is dedicated to Sir George Peckham.

(18.) English-Latin Dictionary by Peter Levins, or Levens.—This scarce volume is entitled "Manipulus Vocabulorum. A Dictionarie of English and Latin wordes set forthe in suche order as none heretofore hath ben . . . necessary not onely for Schollers that want variety of Words, but also for such as use to write in English meetre." Lond. H. Bynneman, 1570, 4to. In the dedication to Mr. Stanley, Treasurer of the

Queen's mint, allusion is made to the fact, that "Maister Howlet" had set forth a work of the same kind, but on a larger scale. The author was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1557; he retired in 1560 into the country, and occupied himself in the instruction of youth, and the practice of medicine. See Wood's Athenæ, and Tanner. I have seen one copy only of this work, preserved amongst the books given by Selden to the Bodleian Library.

### *Early Treatises, Dictionaries, &c. for teaching French.*

(19.) Treatise by Walter de Bibelesworth.—The early works compiled to give instructions in French may be consulted with advantage, as throwing light on archaisms occurring in the Promptorium. Of this class of grammatical writings, comparatively little known, may first be mentioned the "Doctrine," or "Treytyz ke moun sire Gauter de Bibelesworthe fist a ma dame Dyonisie de Mounchensy pur aprise de langwage." Of this curious metrical treatise, in French verse with English glosses, I have consulted a copy in Arundel MS. 220, and the little roll, Sloane MS. 809.[a] It has been edited by Mr. Thomas Wright from the Arundel MS. with various readings from other copies, and may be found in his Volume of Vocabularies, printed in 1857 at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer.[b]

[a] See also Sloane MS. 513, f. 139; Harl. MSS. 490, 740; a fragment in Cott. MS. Vesp. A. VI. f. 60; a MS. at All Souls' Coll. Oxford, No. 1429; Catal. MSS. Angliæ; and a copy in the Public Library at Cambridge, No. 1396, but attributed to 'mun seignur Gauter de Bitheswey." Catal. of MSS. Libr. Univ. Camb. vol. iii. p. 3. Mr. T. Wright has printed numerous English glosses from this MS. in Reliquiæ Ant. vol. ii. p. 78. A valuable copy formerly in the Heber Library is now in possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Notices of the treatise by Bibelesworth may be found in M. Génin's Preface to the edition of Palsgrave's Esclarcissement de la langue Française, Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France, &c. Paris, 1852, p. 27.

[b] I may here refer to an elementary treatise which I have not had the opportunity of examining, preserved at Magdalen College, Oxford, No. 188, thus described by Mr. Coxe: "Institutiones linguæ Gallicanæ cum onomastico exemplisque Latina lingua Anglicanaque editis. Incipit—Diccio gallica," &c. Catal. MSS. Bibl. S. M. Magd. p. 86. It is noticed at some length by M. Génin, Introd. to Palsgrave's "Esclarcissement de la langue Francoyse," reprinted in Coll. de Doc. Inéd. Paris, 1852, p. 29. A similar work, supposed by the Abbé de la Rue to have been written *temp.* Edw. I., may be seen in Harl. MS. 4971.

The "Treytyz" is supposed to have been written in the time of Edward I., or possibly as early as the reign of Henry III. The father of the lady for whom it was composed was William de Mounchensy, a leader of note at the battle of Lewes, and among the captives and disinherited at Kenilworth; Joan, his only sister, espoused William de Valence, half-brother of Henry III. He was killed by the Welsh in 1289; Dionysia, his heiress, married the second son of the Earl of Oxford. Of the author of this, the earliest elementary work of its class, little is known. Mr. Wright cites some Anglo-Norman verses in a MS. in the Bodleian, in which Walter occurs in a discussion with his friend Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on the crusade.[a] Amongst many kindnesses which I recall with pleasure, rendered by the late Mr. Holmes of the British Museum, I may here mention the gift of a transcript of a Writ of Privy Seal addressed to the Chancellor, 22 Jan., 30 Edw. I.; being for a pardon under the great seal, in consideration of good services rendered in Scotland, to Walter "de Bibisworthe," for breach of the park of Robert de Scales at Revenhale, and of the king's prison at Colchester.

(20.) "Femina," MS. formerly preserved in the Library at Trinity College, Cambridge.—Although of later date than the treatise last described, this remarkable MS. is perhaps of even greater value and interest. It was first noticed by Hickes, who printed a portion of the first chapter, entitled "de assimilitudine bestiarum," with some pertinent remarks on the philological interest of this curious composition. By the liberal permission of the Master and Seniors of Trinity College the MS. was entrusted to me in 1843, and I have thus been enabled to offer the following description. The work is composed of numerous chapters,—of the body and its members, of the first clothing in infancy, of rural matters, of the craft of baking and of brewing ("de arte pistoris" and "braciatricis"), of fishing, of the names of herbs, birds, beasts, &c., of building houses, and various matters connected with social or daily life. These subjects are set forth in distiches, alternately French and English, with marginal notes to guide the learner in regard to pronunciation. The author's intention is thus

[a] This interesting fragment, date about 1300, preserved in Fairfax MS. No. 24, has been printed by Sir F. Madden; Reliquiæ Ant. vol. i. p. 134.

declared at the commencement :—" Liber iste vocatur femina quia sicut femina docet infantem loqui maternam sic docet iste liber juvenes rethorice loqui gallicum." The concluding chapter, " De moribus infantis," gives admonitions for discreet behaviour in the various relations of social life, citing the favorite moral treatise by Magnus Cato, the Proverbs of Solomon, and the like, and ending as follows :—

" ¶ Ore priez dieu issint puissetez finer,
Qe a soun joye purrez vener.
Now prayeth God so ȝe may end,
That to hys joye ȝe may kome, so be hyt. Amen."

Then follows a " kalender " or alphabetical table of words in three columns, " linia scripcionis," the word written according to the orthography of the period ; " Regula locucionis," the proper pronunciation ; " Regula construccionis," the English rendering of the word. For instance, " Chien secundum pikardiam, Chaan secundum parisium," as written under the first head, is to be pronounced " cheen vel chann, an hounde ;" and " Chiet secundum pikardiam, Chiat secundum parisium," has the pronunciation " cheet vel chaat, an kat." This curious table ends with the aspiration " Qui scripsit carmen sit benedictus. Amen.—Explicit Femina nova."[a]

I learn, with great regret, from the librarian, Mr. Aldis Wright, that this precious volume, which was restored by me in Feb. 1844, is no longer to be found amongst the MSS. at Trinity College. It is fortunate that some portions should have been preserved by Hickes, although insufficient to make amends to the philologist for so untoward a loss.[b]

[a] The volume was thus entered in the catalogue,—" B. 14, 39; Liber de Ordine Creaturarum ; B. 14, 40 ; the Life of St. Margaret in very old English verse; Liber rhetoricus dictus Femina, et Miscell. alia." Its value was well known through notices and fac-similes given by Hickes, Ling. Septentr. Thes. vol. i. pp. 144, 154. The Life of St. Margaret is there printed entire, pp. 224, 231, and described as " Dialecti Normanno-Saxonicæ omnium longe nobilissimum specimen ;" thirteen distiches are also given from " Femina." Some notice of the MS. is given by Sir Henry Ellis, Orig. Letters, third series, vol. ii. p. 209.

[b] At the close of the " Femina " is a treatise of the same kind but of later date, giving phrases, idioms, and dialogues suited for the requirements of a traveller ; one of these is between a person fresh from the wars of Henry V. and another who asks the

(21.) The Book for Travellers.—The earliest printed Treatise for instruction in French is Caxton's "Boke for Travellers," thus cited in my notes *infra*, and so entitled in Dibdin's Bibl. Spenc. vol. iv. p. 319. See also his Typ. Ant. vol. i. pp. 315, 317. This rare production of Caxton's press is a folio, without date, printed at Westminster, as Ames supposed, before 1484. The author has not been ascertained. It is printed in two columns in form of a vocabulary French and English; being a compendium of household matters, animals, birds, fishes, fruits, viands, merchandise, &c. From the copy at Althorp, the only perfect one known to Dibdin, previously in possession of Mr. Lister Parker, I was permitted to extract many curious illustrations of words in the Promptorium. Mr. Blades mentions in his Life of Caxton, vol. ii. p. 133, a fine copy in the Cathedral Library at Ripon; another at Bamborough Castle; an imperfect copy (Spencer duplicate) in possession of the Duke of Devonshire; and a fragment, two leaves, formerly in Ames's possession, now in the Douce collection in the Bodleian.

(22.) "Introductory to write and to pronounce Frenche, by Alexander Barcley."—This scarce volume issued from the press of Robert Coplande: London, 1521, fol. The author states that he undertook the work "at the comaundement of the ryght hye, excellent, and myghty prynce, Thomas, Duke of Norfolke," namely, Thomas Howard, High Treasurer to Henry VII.; appointed Earl Marshal 2 Hen. VIII., chief commander at Flodden. Sir Henry Ellis has pointed out with much probability that Barclay[a] may have compiled his "Introductory" from materials of earlier

news; the traveller relates the siege of Harfleur, the memorable battle of Agincourt, the deaths of the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk. The King, he says, is on his way home, the prisoners had reached Dover, the Londoners had gone forth to Blackheath well armed that these foreigners might see what stout men the King had left at home for the safeguard of the realm. Doubtless the arrival of Katherine of France made the study of French fashionable; the name of William Kyngesmylle, an Oxford pedagogue who kept an "ostelle" in that University, is mentioned; he may have been the author of this portion of the MS.

[a] Bale, p. 723, gives amongst his numerous writings one entitled "De pronunciatione Gallica," beginning—"Multi ac varii homines literati;" this is repeated by Pits, p. 745. For further notices of Barclay see Wood's Athenæ; Warton's Eng. Poet. sect. xxix.; Ritson's Bibliogr. Poet. p. 46.

date. He was, however, a scholar of more than ordinary attainments, conversant with languages; his principal work, the "Ship of Fools," is stated to have been translated out of Latin, French, and Dutch, whilst he was chaplain in the college of St. Mary Ottery, Devon.

(23.) "A good boke to lerne to speke French."—A rare little manual intended probably for the use of travellers and merchants. Printed by Pynson, without date (Brit. Mus.); and Wynkyn de Worde. (*ibid.* Grenv. Libr.)

(24.) Introductory to learn French, by Giles Dewes.—This very scarce work was compiled by a teacher of note in the sixteenth century, whose name should perhaps be written du Wés, or du Guez—*de Vadis*. It is supposed that he was a native of France; he was clerk of the library at Westminster to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and instructor in French to Prince Arthur and the Lady Mary. His work is entitled, "An Introductorie for to lerne to rede, to pronounce and to speke French trewly," &c. compiled for the Lady Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. London, John Waley, 4to. It consists of grammatical rules, a large vocabulary, letters, dialogues, &c. which seem to have passed between the princess, her teacher, and her almoner, as exercises. It appears by internal evidence that the work was compiled about 1527, when the Lady Mary was eleven years of age.[a] A copy of this edition is in the Grenville Library, Brit. Mus. The work was likewise printed by Thomas Godfray, Lond. *s. d.* and by N. Bourman for John Reynes [1532 ?] (Grenv. Libr.) Of the edition by Godfray a reprint has been edited by M. Génin, and is appended to that of Palsgrave's "Esclarcissement," noticed hereafter. These reprints of two works of extreme rarity form a volume of the series published by the Minister of Public Instruction; Coll. de Docum. Inédits sur l'Hist. de France, IIme série, 1852.

[a] See the account of Dewes in the Introduction by M. Génin, p. 14. Weever has preserved his epitaph formerly in St. Olave's Church. See also Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. vol. ii. sect. xxxv., where it is stated that he died in 1535. Stowe states that he was preceptor, not only to the personages of the English court above mentioned, but also to the King of France, the King of Scots, and the Marquis of Exeter. Hist. London, p. 230.

(25.) " Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse," by John Palsgrave, 1530.—A minute description of this important book, which is dedicated to Henry VIII.[a] is given by Dibdin, and more recently by M. Génin in the Introduction to the reprint edited by him for the collection of " Documents Inédits sur l'histoire de France."[b] The work, the earliest existing grammar of the French tongue, consists of rules for pronunciation, a very full vocabulary of substantives in English and French alphabetically arranged, similar tables of pronouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech, an ample list of verbs being specially valuable to the student of obsolete expressions, on account of the quaint sentences by which each verb is illustrated. The author, who styles himself in the Title " Angloys natyf de Londres, et gradué de Paris," and who studied also both at Cambridge and Oxford, had been chosen to instruct the Lady Mary, sister of Henry VIII., previously to her marriage with Louis XII. In the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII., 1513, Palsgrave is designated " scolemaster to my lady Princes," and he accompanied her to France in the following year. His services are very favorably recognised by Henry in the privilege for seven years prefixed to the work, and dated Sept. 2, 22 Hen. VIII. (1530), shortly after its completion, as thus stated in the colophon,—" The imprintyng fynysshed by Johan Haukyns the xviii. daye of July," in the year beforementioned. It has, however, been supposed that the book may have been produced from the press of Pynson, by whom it is certain that copies were sold under the author's direction.[c] On his return from France with the youthful Queen, Palsgrave was much in request as a teacher of the young nobility; he enjoyed considerable preferment in the church, and was collated by Cranmer to the rectory of St Dunstan's in the East,

[a] Typ. Ant. vol. iii. p. 365.

[b] Deuxième Série, Histoire des Lettres et des Sciences, Paris, 1852, 4to. A single copy of the work was found in France in the Bibliothèque Mazarine. A reprint of the rare grammar by Giles Dewes before described is given in the same volume, and an ample Index to Palsgrave's work is a most valuable accessory to this reprint.

[c] In a letter to Cromwell from Stephen Vaughan, who was very desirous to obtain a copy of the work, it is said that Palsgrave had instructed Pynson to sell it only to such persons as he might direct, " lest his proffit by teching the Frenche tonge myght be mynished by the sale of the same." Sir H. Ellis, Orig. Letters, third series, vol. ii. p. 214.

London.[a] The "Esclarcissement" is a volume of great rarity; the only copy known to Anthony Wood was that among Selden's books in the Bodleian, but five copies are noticed by Dibdin; it may be found in the British Museum, and in the University Library at Cambridge.

(26.) "Catholicum Parvum."—The first printed Vocabulary, Latin and French, appears to be the rare volume printed for Louis Cruse, *al.* Garbin, at Geneva, 1487, entitled "Catholicum parvum." A Latin-French dictionary was printed by Martin Havard at Lyons, 1499. The "Catholicum abbreviatum," or "Vocabularius brevidicus," was published by Anthony Cayllaut at Paris about the close of the fifteenth century, and reprinted there by John Lambert in 1506.[b]

(27.) French-Latin Dictionary by Robert Estienne (Stephanus). The earliest French-Latin Dictionary is that published by Estienne at Paris, 1539, reprinted with additions in 1549. In 1538 he issued his "Dictionarium Latino-Gallicum;" an edition "multo locupletius" appeared in 1546; the work was apparently founded on his "Thesaurus linguæ latinæ," of which the first edition was published at Paris in 1531, and the second in 1536. In these last he introduced French interpretations of the Latin words. In 1557 this learned lexicographer brought out at Geneva a "Dictionnaire des mots François." See Brunet under Estienne, Nicot, &c.

(28.) "Dictionaire Francoislatin, &c. corrigé et augmenté par Maistre Jehan Thierry. Paris, chez Jacques du Puys, 1564;" folio. This is the French-Latin Dictionary by Robert Estienne abovementioned, and reprinted

[a] For more full particulars regarding this remarkable scholar see Athenæ Oxon. by Bliss, vol. i. p. 122; Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, vol. vi. p. 344; Baker's Biogr. Dramat.; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. vol. i. p. 119; Ellis's Orig. Letters, third series, vol. ii. p. 211.

[b] I may here notice the "Petit Vocabulaire Latin-Français du xiii^e^ siècle," recently published by Chassant from a MS. at Evreux, and formerly in the library of the abbey of Lyra. It is accompanied by a short *Nominale* arranged by subjects. Paris, 1857, 12mo.

from a copy left by him at his death, in which many additions had been made by Thierry and other learned scholars.[a]

(29.) Latin, English, and French Dictionary by John Veron.—This scarce little volume is entitled "Dictionariolum Puerorum, tribus linguis, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica conscriptum. In hoc nudæ tantum puræque sunt dictiones, &c. Latino gallicum nuper ediderat Rob. Stephanus Parisiis, cui Anglicam interpretationem Joannes Veron nunc primum adiecit. Londini, apud Reginaldum Wolfium. Anno MDLII." 4to. On the reverse is an address in Latin verse by Veron (misprinted Heron) "ad puerum linguarum studiosum," and in a subsequent address to British youth he says that he was induced by the sight of Stephens's Dictionary to undertake the work. There are two signatures A. i, on the second of which the Dictionary begins, concluding on the reverse of the leaf following sign. Gggg. v. The Latin words are printed in Roman, the English in black letter, the French in Italic. This dictionary contains curious archaisms.[b] It is very rarely to be found, owing doubtless to the destruction of such elementary books in the hands of heedless learners, amongst whom the book must have been much in request, not only as an auxiliary to instruction in the French tongue, but as the most convenient Latin-English dictionary produced subsequently to the Promptorium.

(30.) I cannot close this section of notices of early lexicography without mention of the valuable work of Randle Cotgrave, frequently cited in the following pages. Subsequently to the appearance of Palsgrave's French grammar and vocabularies in 1530, no French and English word-book of

[a] This may have been the work which occurs in the Inventory of the books of Mary Queen of Scots in Edinburgh Castle, 1578. "Dictionar in Frenche and Latine. Ane vther Dictionar in Frenche and Latine." Inventaires de la royne Descosse, edited for the Bannatyne Club by Mr. Joseph Robertson, Pref. p. cxlv. contributed to the Club by the late Marquis of Dalhousie, 1863.

[b] Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. iv. p. 18. Lowndes notices only a Dictionary in Latin and English by John Veron, newly corrected and enlarged by R. W. (Rodolph Waddington), Lond. 1575 and 1584. See also the notice by Watt. The author's name is sometimes given as Vernon; in one of his theological works he styles himself "Senonoys," and he was probably a native of Sens.

note is found, with the exception of Claudius Hollyband's French and English Dictionary published in 1593, 4to., a volume of some rarity,[a] preceded in 1573 by his "French Schoolemaister," to which a brief vocabulary was annexed, until the publication of Cotgrave's "Dictionnaire of the French and English Tongues," first printed by Adam Islip, London, 1611. It was dedicated to the author's "very good Lord and Maister, Sir William Cecil, knight, Lord Burghley," eldest son of the Earle of Exeter,[b] and commended "au favorable Lecteur Francois" by J. L'oiseau de Tourval, Parisien." The work must have proved highly acceptable, and may still be consulted with advantage by the students of obsolete language. In 1632 it received the desirable addition of an English-French Dictionary by Robert Sherwood.[c]

### *Glossaries of Provincial and obsolete Words, &c.*

(31.) "A Collection of English Words not generally used;" by John Ray, F.R.S.—The first edition of this well-known and valuable glossary was published in 1674; the second, much augmented, in 1691; and it was republished in the fourth edition of the author's "Collection of English Proverbs," 1768.

[a] The elementary works by this teacher of languages were in much esteem. Lowndes does not mention the rare "Campo di Fior, or else the Flourie Field of foure languages, of M. Claudius Desainliens, alias Holiband;" Lond. Thos. Vautrouillier, 1583, 12mo. It contains dialogues in Italian, Latin, French, and English. In regard to early aids to the study of Italian I may cite the Italian-English Dictionary by William Thomas, 1548, as containing obsolete English words.

[b] Sir William was grandson of the Lord High Treasurer, created Baron Burghley by Elizabeth in 1571. He appears by the preface to have been well skilled in French, and may have received instruction from the author.

[c] I may here mention the useful "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie in Englishe, Latin, and French," by John Baret, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. vol. i. p. 421. It was printed by Denham in 1573, and again in 1580, with the addition of Greek to the three languages before mentioned. Several early and rare polyglot vocabularies might be enumerated as containing archaisms not undeserving of the attention of the student of our language in the Tudor age. I recall a curious "Nomenclator" in six tongues, including Latin, French, Italian, and English, Nuremberg, 1548; Joh. Daubmann; of which a copy was shewn to me by Mr. David Laing in the Signet Library at Edinburgh; the Italian is designated as "*Welsch.*"

(32 ) Glossarial Collections by Bishop Kennett.—The Glossary appended by the learned Bishop of Peterborough to his "Parochial Antiquities," of which the first edition appeared in 1695, is highly to be appreciated. I would invite attention to his valuable collection of obsolete and provincial expressions preserved in the British Museum, in Lansdowne MS. 1033, which I have cited frequently in the following pages. This large compilation is wholly distinct from the printed Glossary, and seems well deserving of publication; independently of the value of the etymological suggestions, there can be little doubt that numerous dialectic words are here to be found, which have subsequently been wholly disused and forgotten.[a]

(33.) Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom.—A portion of this work, containing the letter A, was printed after the death of the author in 1804 by Sir F. Morton Eden; Lond. 1807, 4to. It was entitled "A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, or a Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words." In 1832 another edition commenced under the editorial care of the late Mr. Hunter, author of the Hallamshire Glossary, and of Mr. Joseph Stevenson. Two parts were published in 4to. containing Boucher's Introductory Essay, with the Glossary as far as the word "Blade." Mr. Boucher's MSS. remained in Mr. Hunter's hands; at the dispersion of his library, after his death in 1861, these Glossarial collections were purchased by Mr. Russell Smith, and sold by him to Mr. Halliwell; they were again sold at Messrs. Sotheby's in 1864, and came into the possession, as I believe, of Mr. C. E. Hodgkin, West Derby, Lancashire.

(34.) "Glossary of Words, Phrases, &c. in the works of English authors, particularly Shakespeare and his contemporaries;" by Archdeacon Nares.—This valuable work, which I have often cited as explaining archaisms of an earlier period than that set forth in the title, is replete with curious illustrations of early language and literature. It was first published in 1822, Lond. 4to.; a second edition, considerably augmented, was

[a] The Bishop died in 1728; these collections were probably compiled towards the close of the previous century, and not long after the earliest printed notice of local words, namely that published by Ray as early as 1674, but brief and meagre as compared with the MS. Glossary above cited.

produced in 1859 by Mr. J. O. Halliwell and Mr. Thomas Wright; Lond. 2 vols. 8vo.

(35.) "General Dictionary of Provincialisms; by William Holloway." London, 1840, 8vo.—In the Introduction certain local expressions, chiefly occurring in the Eastern and Northern parts of England, are enumerated, supposed to be of Danish origin.

(36.) "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Phrases, &c. from the fourteenth century;" by Mr. James Orchard Halliwell, F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 1847.

(37.) "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, containing words from the English Writers previous to the nineteenth century which are no longer in use or are not used in the same sense, and words which are now used only in the Provincial Dialects:" compiled by Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A. London, 1857, 12mo.—In this useful work of reference numerous illustrations of East Anglian dialect will be found, communicated by the Rev. E. Gillett, Vicar of Runham, Norfolk.

(38.) "Vocabulary of East Anglia, an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the eighteenth century," &c. By the late Rev. Robert Forby. London, 1830. Edited by the Rev. George Turner, 2 vols. 12mo. A supplementary volume was published in 1858, from collections made by the late Rev. W. T. Spurdens of North Walsham, 1840. Mr. Forby's autograph papers, containing the originals of his Vocabulary, are preserved in the library of Caius College, Cambridge, to which they were presented in 1846 by the Rev. George Miller. Catalogue of MSS. Gonville and Caius Coll. by the Rev. J. J. Smith, p. 304. About the time when Mr. Forby commenced his glossarial collection, a similar work was compiled by Mr. Anthony Norris, described as a "Glossary or Dictionary explaining the obsolete words used by old English writers, with references to examples where they occur; to which is added a catalogue of local and vulgar words used in the county of Norfolk, about 1780." This MS. volume is supposed to have formed part of the collection made by Mr. Norris for the illustration of the county of Norfolk, which came into the possession of the

Right Hon. J. H. Frere. It was subsequently in Sir John Fenn's Library, and passed into the hands of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, deceased in 1804; the MS. was then added to the late Mr. Dawson Turner's Norfolk collections, and at their dispersion it was purchased by the Hon. F. Walpole of Rainthorpe Park, Norfolk. In regard to the numerous provincialisms which occur in Norfolk, relics of the peculiar dialect with which the author of the Promptorium declared that he was exclusively conversant, it is not without interest to observe that a writer on agricultural subjects, eighty years since, Mr. Marshall, has stated that, during a very short time whilst pursuing his observations, he registered in Norfolk nearly 1000 local expressions or deviations from established language. He has given those words only that relate to rural affairs.[a] The late Mr. Goddard Johnson of Norwich made large collections of Norfolk words; he informed me that he had gathered 3000 or upwards which did not come under Mr. Forby's notice.[b] His MSS. are, as I believe, in possession of Mr. R. Fitch, F.S.A., at Norwich.

(38.) "Suffolk Words and Phrases; an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County: by Edward Moor, F.S.A." Woodbridge, 1823, 12mo.

The foregoing notices may doubtless appear tediously diffuse; and I have thought it inexpedient to extend them by an enumeration of certain books, those especially that relate to provincial dialect, cited in the following pages. The bibliography of early elementary works on Language would form an instructive chapter in the History of English Literature; it has been my endeavor to offer some contribution towards a subject which the dissertations of Mr. Mayor, already cited, have in no slight measure tended to

[a] Rural Economy of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 376, published in 1787.

[b] A short list of Norfolk provincialisms is given by Sir Thomas Browne in his "Certain Miscellany Tracts," Lond. 1684, p. 146. Mr. Halliwell points out a Vocabulary of the xvth century written in Norfolk; Add. MS. 12,195. In Cullum's Hist. of Hawsted, 1784, a list of Suffolk words may be found. I have frequently cited the "Points of good Husbandry" by Tusser, whose quaint verses, first published in 1557, are full of illustrations of East Anglian dialect and of words occurring in the Promptorium. I cannot omit to mention a recent Version of the Song of Solomon in Norfolk dialect, by the Rev. Edward Gillett, Vicar of Runham, a diligent collector of relics of the ancient vernacular of his county.

bring under consideration. I may refer to his erudite account of Elyot, Cooper, and Holyoke, by whom the revival of learning in the sixteenth century was essentially aided in this country.[a] To the "Copious Dictionary" of Francis Gouldman, however, published at a comparatively late time, in 1664, and often cited in my notes, I would advert not merely as combining the labors of his learned predecessors, of whom an ample notice is set forth in the Preface, but as containing archaisms of interest to the student of language, with certain expressions mostly of North-country vernacular. To Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language I have also often been indebted, and scarcely less frequently to the researches of Brockett, of Hunter, and of others to whose timely care we owe the preservation of many of the fast-fading traces of provincial dialects.[b]

---

THE CAMPUS FLORUM; see p. xxv. *ante.*

Whilst the foregoing pages were in the press, Sir Frederic Madden, to whose friendly assistance I have frequently been indebted, has called my attention to a writer who probably may have been the authority often cited by the compiler of the Promptorium as "Mirivalensis in Campo Florum," and whom, as before stated, I have long in vain sought to identify.

Leland has given many particulars relating to "Thomas *Guallensis*, a Leandro Alberto Bononiensi *Thomas Anglicus* de *Malleis*[c] corrupte

[a] "Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicography," by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor (Librarian of the Public Library of the University of Cambridge), Journal of Ancient and Sacred Philology, vol. iv. 1857.

[b] I may refer to the Bibliographical List of works illustrative of the Provincial Dialects of England, by John Russell Smith, Lond. 1839, in which various volumes occasionally cited in the notes and not enumerated above will be found. The numerous additions to this class of philological literature render an enlarged edition of Mr. Russell Smith's useful Hand-list very desirable.

[c] Probably for Walleis or Walcys, as he is sometimes called. Leland cites several of his treatises on the authority of Leander Albertus, de Viris Illustr., lib. iv. It may be well to notice that there was a writer of an earlier period, *Johannes* Guallensis, a Franciscan of Worcester, about 1260, of whose voluminous works see Bale, p. 317, Pits, p. 342; some confusion seems to have arisen in regard to his writings and those of *Thomas* Guallensis. There was moreover another Thomas, professor of theology at Oxford, in the time of Henry III., elected Bishop of St. David's in 1247.

dictus;" a Dominican whose commentaries on various books of the Old Testament he had seen in the library of Warden Abbey, Bedfordshire. Amongst numerous writings of this author, probably of Welsh origin, Leland thus mentions one existing at Oxford in the Public Library :— "Extat in bibliotheca publica *Isiaci* liber, cui titulus *Campus Florum*, a Guallensi scriptus, copiosus videlicet Juris *Canonici* index." Leland observes that previous writers had not ascribed a date to the works of Guallensis; according to his own conjecture that eminent scholar lived about the times of Edward II. Comm. de Script. Brit., vol. ii., p. 333.

Bale and Pits give some additional notices.[a] From the former we learn that Thomas Walleys (*alias* Gualensis) a theologian of Oxford, was a strenuous opponent of tenets advanced by Pope John XXIII., and that in consequence, about the year 1332, he suffered imprisonment. Bale gives a list of treatises attributed to Walleys, including one thus entitled: "Campum Florum Juris Canonici, lib. i. *Disciplina claustrali deditus.*" The enumeration of his writings is augmented by Pits, with references to MSS. in the collegiate libraries of both the universities. This list includes several MSS. in the library of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and it may deserve notice that I there found, as previously stated (p. xxv. *supra*), a treatise entitled "Campus Florum," and also several works attributed to *Johannes* Wallensis. Of the author, however, of the "Campus Florum" there preserved, I have found no indication; it commences with the words "Fulcite me floribus," which differ, as will presently appear, from those given as the incipial words of the treatise by *Thomas* Walleis to which my attention has been called by Sir Frederic Madden.

It is stated by Pits that Thomas Walleis, or Guallensis, lived in 1333; according to some accounts, however, he was living as late as 1410.

The autograph Collections by Bishop Bale, alphabetically arranged, for the continuation of his work, are preserved, as I am informed by Sir Frederic Madden, in the Bodleian Library amongst Selden's MSS. (No. 64, B.; No. 3452, Codd. Jo. Seldeni, Catal. MSS. Angliæ). They were compiled after the first edition printed at Ipswich in 1548, and before that, largely augmented, printed at Basle in 1557. These Collections well deserve to be printed, as Sir Frederic observes; their value being greatly enhanced by the circumstance that, in all instances, Bale has stated

[a] Bale, Script. Bryt. p. 406; Pitseus, de Illustr. Ang. Script. p. 429.

the authorities, which are omitted in his printed work. The following notices of the *Campus Florum* occur at fol. 30, but not under the author's name :—" Campus Florum vocabularius quidam erat apud Miram vallem, locum devotis monachis valde amenum, factus circa annum Domini 1359.—*Nicholaus Brigan in Collectionibus.*

Campus Florum (Thomæ Gualensis *interlined*) li. i.; incipit, ' Disciplina claustrali deditus apud Miram vallem.' Claruit autor anno Domini 1359. —*Ex Collegio Magdalene Oxon.*"

Under the article of Thomas Walleys, fol. 176, the work is thus noticed more briefly :—" Thomas Walleys Dominicanus, doctor Wallicus," &c. and at the end of the list of his writings,—" Campus Florum, copiosus index juris Canonici, li. i.—*Ex Lelando de viris illustribus.*"

Nicholas Brigan, or Brigham, called by Bale in his printed work " Brigamus," was his contemporary,—" Anglicarum antiquitatum amator maximus;" he compiled, about 1550, certain collections which seem to have been used by Bale, entitled " Venationes rerum memorabilium," also " Rerum quotidianorum, lib. xii." Bale, Script., p. 718.[a]

Sir Frederic Madden notices that the name " Thomæ Gualensis " had been added above the line in the passage above cited; he considers this interlineation to be subsequent to the original entry, but not later than 1552, the latest date that he found in the volume. It would seem that Bale had really seen a copy of the work at Magdalen College; he certainly assumes that Thomas Walleys was the author. No MS. corresponding with his description appears to be found at the present time, and I have sought for it in vain, either in the enumeration of MSS. in the library of Magdalen College, given about 1697 in Catal. MSS. Angl., tom. 1, part 2, p. 71, or in the recent and valuable Catalogue compiled by Mr. Coxe. I have been equally unsuccessful in my endeavors to trace the MS. described by Leland as existing in the Public Library at Oxford.

[a] Pits, p. 749, writes in commendation of the erudition of Brigham, of his repute as a lawyer, historian, poet, and antiquary. In 1555 Brigham caused the remains of Chaucer to be removed to the chapel of St. Blaise in Westminster Abbey, and deposited in the marble tomb which bears a Latin verse composed by him. See Wood's Athenæ.

# INDEX

OF THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORS AND WORKS NOTICED IN THE PREFACE.


Abecedarium Ang.-Lat., by Huloet, lxx.
Alvearie, by John Baret, lxxix. n.
Anglia que fulget, by Joh. de Garlandia, xxix.

Balbis, Joh. de, or de Janua, xxiii.
Bale, his account of the author of the Promptorium, xvi. ; his unpublished collections in the Bodleian, lxxxiv.
Barclay, John, Introductory to French, lxxiv.
Baret, John, his Dictionary, lxxix.
Bibelesworth, Walter de, lxxi.
Boetius, references to his works, xxxvi.
Book for Travellers, by Caxton, lxxiv.
Boucher, Rev. J., his Glossary, lxxx.
Breviloquus, lxii.
Brigham, Nicholas, lxxxv.
Brito, William, xxiv.

Campus Florum, xxv.; lxxxiii.
Catholicon, by Johannes de Janua, xxiii.
——— lingua materna, lxiv.
——— parvum, lxxvii.
——— abbreviatum, lxxvii.
Caxton, his Book for Travellers, lxxiv.
Commentarius Curialium, xxviii.
Cornucopia, by Nic. Perotti, lxii.
Cornutus, or Disticha, xxxii. n.
Cotgrave, his French Dictionary, lxxviii.

Decretum Gratiani, xxxv.
Dewes, Giles, lxxv.
Dictionarius, by Joh. de Garlandia, xxvi. xxix.
——— by Ugutio, xxiv. n.
Distigius, by Joh. de Garlandia, xxxi.

Elementarium, by Papias, xxiii.
Equus, Liber vocatus, xxxii. xxxv.
Estienne, Robert, his Dictionaries, lxxvii.

Femina, liber vocatus, lxxii.
Forby, his East Anglian Glossary, lxxxi.

Gachet, John, bookseller at Hereford and York, lxi.
Gara, Joh. de, xxxv.
Garlandia, Joh. de, notices of, xxvi.
——— Synonyma, xvii. lxviii.
——— Equivoca, xvii. lxviii.
——— Dictionarius, xxvi.
——— De Triumphis Ecclesie, xxvii.
——— Anglia que fulget, xxix.
——— Merarius, xxx.
——— Distigius, xxxi.
Gemma Vocabulorum, l.
Good Book to learn French, lxxv.
Gouldman, Francis, his Dictionary, lxxxiii.
Gratian, Decretum, xxxv.
Gregory the Great, reference to his works, xxxv.
Guallensis, or Wallensis, Johannes, lxxxiii.

Halliwell, Mr. his Dictionary of Archaisms, lxxxvi.
Higgins, John, his edition of Huloet's Dictionary, lxx.
Historia Scholastica, xxxiv.
Holloway, his Dictionary of Provincialisms, lxxxi.
Hollyband, his Dictionary, lxxix.
——— his Campo di Fior, *ibid.* n.
Horman, William, his Vulgaria, lxix.
Horologium Sapientiæ, xxxv.
Hugutio, or Ugutio, his Vocabularium, xxiii.
Huloet, his Dictionary, lxv.

Introductory to write French, by Barclay, lxxiv.
——— by Giles Dewes, lxxv.

Janua, Johannes de, his Catholicon, xxiii.

Johnson, Mr. Goddard, his East Anglian Glossary, lxxxii.

Kennett, Bishop, his Glossaries, lxxx.
Kylwardby, Robert, xxxii.

Levasey, Levsay, author thus cited, xxxvi.
Levins, Peter, his Dictionary, lxx.
Libellus Misteriorum, xxix.

Mayer, Mr. J. ancient Vocabularies published by him, *see* Wright, Mr. Thomas.
Mayor, Rev. J. E. B. his notices of the Promptorium, xix.; of Joh. de Garlandia, xxvii.
Manipulus Vocabulorum, by P. Levins, lxx.
Marshall, his Glossary of Norfolk words, lxxxii.
Medulla Grammatice, descriptions of the various MSS. liii. liv.
Merarius, xxx.
Mirivalensis, his Campus Florum, xxv. lxxxiii.
Moor, Major, his Suffolk Glossary, lxxxii.
Munshulle, Nicholas, his Vocabulary, lxvi.

Nares, his Glossary, lxxx.
Neccham, Alexander, xxxiii.
Nomenclator, in six languages, (by John Daubmann,) lxxix. n.
Norris, Anthony, his Glossary, lxxxi.

Ortus Vocabulorum, lv.; list of editions, lxiii.

Palsgrave, John, his French Grammar and Vocabularies, lxxvi.
Papias, xxiii.
Pits, his account of the author of the Promptorium, xviii.
Pratum Florum, xxv. n.
Promptorium Parvulorum, its author, xiv.; MSS. in the Brit. Mus. xxxvi. xxxviii. xl.; MS. at King's Coll. Camb. xxxviii.; at Winchester Cathedral, xxxix.; in Sir Thomas Phillipps' Library, xl.; formerly in Mr. Singer's Library, *ibid.*; printed by Pynson, xlii.; by Wynkyn de Worde, xliv.; by Julian Notary, xlvi.

Ray, his Provincial Glossary, lxxix.

Sherwood, Robert, his Eng. Fr. Dictionary, lxxix.
Spurdens, Rev. W. his East Anglian Glossary, lxxxi.
Stanbridge, John, lxix.
Stephens (Estienne), his Dictionaries, lxxvii.
Summa, by Johannes de Janua, xxiii.
——— by Brito, xxiv.
——— by Raimund de Pennaforte, xxxv.
Synonyma, by Johannes de Garlandia, xvii.; lxviii.
———— by Brito, xxv.

Tanner, Bishop, his account of the author of the Promptorium, xviii.
Thierry, his Dictionary, lxxvii.

Ugutio, or Hugutio, xxiii.

Veron, or Vernon, John, lxxviii.
Vitæ Patrum, xxxv.
Vocabula, by John Stanbridge, lxix.
Vocabularies, collection of, published by Mr. Joseph Mayer, xxvi. xxxiii. lxvi.
Vocabularium, by Hugutio, xxiii.
Vocabularius, by Brito, xxiv.
Vocabulary, Latin-English, lxvi. lxvii.
———— of plants, lxvii.
———— brevidicus, lxxvii.
Vulgaria, by W. Horman, lxix.

Wallensis, or Walleis, Johannes, lxxxiii.
Withal, his Short Dictionary, lxx.
Wright, Mr. Thomas, Vocabularies edited by, xxvi. xxxiii. xxxv. lxvi. lxvii.; his edition of the Treatise by Walter de Bibelesworth, lxxi.
——— his Dictionary of Obsolete Words, lxxxi.

# PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM.

INCIPIT PREAMBULUM.[1] Cernentibus sollicite clericorum condiciones, nunc statuum et graduum diversorum numerose videntur jam varii clericali se nomine gloriantes, qui tamen in suis colloquiis passim quotidieque barbarizando, sic[2] usum et artem Latine loquele, aut pene, aut penitus perdiderunt, quod eorum quam plures quasi de doctis indoctos, de sciolis inscios, noverca virtutum et viciorum mater degenerans produxit oblivio. Unde ego, dictus indigne frater predicator,[3] et Lenne sub regula paupertatis astrictus, talibus ut valeo compassus, ac juvenum clericorum gramaticare[4] volencium misertus, presentem libellum non tam rudem[5] sed quam utilem eisdem scribendum curavi; potissime cum ipsis qui nunc ad usum[6] clericalis loquele velut cervi ad fontes aquarum desiderant, sed Latina vocabula ignorantes, et instructorum ad libitum copiam ut cupiunt non habentes, singultu et suspiriis ut onagri in siti sua deficiunt, ac velut interna fame, sic eciam tabescunt, quod pene de eis illud Trenorum eloquium merito cum mesticia jam poterit recitari, Parvuli petierunt panem, et non erat qui frangeret eis.[7] Igitur ego prefatus, quamvis rudis et inscius, plusque[8] aptus discere quam docere, tamen ut ex libris gramaticorum in-

[1] Incipit prologus in libellum qui dicitur Promptorius Puerorum, P. Promptorius parvulorum, K.

[2] Sic quod, P.

[3] Predicatorum, K. P.

[4] Grammatizare, K. P.

[5] Rudem quam, K. P.

[6] K. P. the word usum is omitted in Harl. MS.

[7] Lamentations, iv. 4.

[8] K. P. plus is omitted in Harl. MS.

tellexi, ad predictorum profectum, exile hoc opus collegi, precipue Catholicon, Campo florum, Diccionario, aliisque opusculis et tractibus, sepius vero ex inquisicione meliorum,[1] sed rarissime quamvis quandoque ex ingenio fallibili, et capite proprio personali. In quo quidem libello primo Anglicana vocabula[2] secundum ordinem alphabeti, prout gramaticalia gramaticorum in libris reperiuntur ac scribuntur, conscripsi, et postea correspondencia sibi Latina, cum notulis parcium, generum, ac declinacionum;[3] sic tamen ut in[4] qualibet litera alphabeti, nomina et cetere partes, verbis tamen exceptis,[5] primo pariter sunt inserta, et tunc tandem ipsorum verba breviter declinata, ordine quo supra sunt secuta.[6] Comitatus tamen Northfolchie[7] modum loquendi solum sum secutus, quem solum ab infancia didici, et solotenus plenius perfectiusque cognovi. Opus autem istud Promptorium parvulorum, sive clericorum, peto si placeat appellari, eo quod hic seclusis scriptis gramatice curiosis, sub quodam quasi breviloquio, medullam tamen[8] verborum continens, pre brevitate sui aut in promptu, aut de facili, a cunctis clericis valeat possideri; et quod in eo queritur non discurrendo per multa, sed statim et in promptu poterit inveniri.[9] Cunctos tamen pedagogos, didasculos, sive eciam magistros, precibus humiliter deposco, ut cum exile hoc opus perspexerint, quod Deo me juvante sit recte scriptum approbent, et quod male aut devie pie corrigant et emendent;[10] quatinus gramatici exiles et pueri in volumello hoc brevi, tanquam in speculo, possint inspicere, et communia vocabula que sunt ad linguam Latinam spectantia libere et statissime invenire: necnon et quam plures alii absque rubore

[1] Majorum, K.

[2] K. P. omitted in Harl. MS.

[3] These have been omitted in the present edition. See Preface.

[4] Sub. K. P.

[5] This arrangement has, for greater facility of reference, been changed in the present edition: the verbs are incorporated in one alphabetical arrangement with the other parts of speech.

[6] Subsecuta, K. perscripta, P.

[7] Comitatus tamen Orientalium Anglorum modum loquendi quem, &c. P.

[8] Tantum, P.

[9] K. P. invenire, Harl. MS.

[10] Emendant, K.

post terga metencium[1] spicas eciam possint colligere, qui forte aut etatis, aut aliarum causarum pre pudore confusi, id quod minus sciunt ab aliis discere erubescunt. Igitur quicunque sibi in hoc opere inculto[2] utilitatis aliquid solaciive perspexerint, Deo gratias reddant, et pro me peccatore misericorditer intercedant. EXPLICIT preambulum in libellum predictum,[3] secundum vulgarem modum loquendi orientalium Anglorum.

Isti sunt auctores ex quorum libris collecta sunt vocabula hujus libelli, per fratrem predicatorem reclusum Lenne Episcopi, Anno Domini millesimo CCCC. XL°. Cujus anime propicieter Deus. Et intitulatur liber iste Promptorium parvulorum. Hoc modo scribuntur nomina auctorum infra in hoc libro.

| | |
|---|---|
| Januensis in suo Catholicon . . | CATH. |
| Uguitio in majori volumine . . | UG. |
| Uguitio versificatus . . . . | UG. V. |
| Brito . . . . . | BRIT. |
| Mirivalensis in campo florum . . | C. F. |
| Johannes de Garlondia, in Diccionario scolastico . . . . . | DICC. |
| Commentarius curialium . . . | COMM. |
| Libellus misteriorum qui dicitur Anglia que fulget . . . . . | LIB. MIST. |
| Merarius . . . . . | MER. |
| Distigius . . . . . | DIST |
| Robertus Kylwarbi . . . . | KYLW |
| Alexander Neccham . . . . | NECC. |

Cum aliis variis libris et libellis inspectis et intellectis, Deo adjuvante cum tota curia celesti.[4]

[1] K. H. P. metuencium, Harl. MS. [2] K. P. inculte, Harl. MS.

[3] Qui dicitur Promptorius parvulorum, K. H. In the edition by W. de Worde the work is entitled, Promptuarium parvulorum clericorum, quod apud nos Medulla grammatice appellatur.

[4] This list of the Latin authorities consulted by the compiler of the Promptorium is

Nota, quod quicunque alterius patrie vocabula, a dicte prime vocabulis aut sillaba aut littera aliquo modo discrepancia, voluerit in hoc libro inserere, caveat ut semper secunda[1] litera cum prima observetur, ut puta, non scribat HONDE pro HANDE, nec NOSE pro NESE, aut MON pro MAN, nec KAYE pro KEYE.[2] et sic de aliis; sed[3] sic scribat, HANDE *vel* HOND, NESE *vel* NOSE, et sic de aliis: quia aliter liber cito viciabitur et ordo scribendi confundetur, ac scrutatores vocabulorum scrutando deficient, dum ea que scrutabuntur in locis debitis non inveniant.[4]

found only in the Harl. MS. and is now printed for the first time. See in the Preface notices of the writings above enumerated.

[1] K. secundam, Harl. MS.

[2] In locis debitis secundum vocem literarum scribantur, K. [3] Vel K.

[4] Invenient, Harl. MS. The list of authors is in the Harl. MS. placed before the Preambulum, but has been here transposed. In the King's MS. the admonitory Note alone, which is above given, is found at the end of the volume.

# PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM.

A-BACKE, or backwarde. *Retro, retrorsum.*
A-BASCHYD, or a-ferde. *Territus, perterritus.*
A-BASCHEMENT, or a-fer. *Terror, pavor, formido.*
A-BATYN. *Subtraho.*
A-BATEMENT, or wythdrawynge of wyghte,[1] or mesure, or other thyngys. *Subtractio, defalcatio.*
ABBEYE. *Abbacia.*
ABBESSE. *Abbatissa.*
A-BYDYNNE. *Expecto, prestolor.*
ABYDYNGE. *Expectacio.*
ABYTE, i. clothynge. *Habitus.*
ABLE, or abulle, or abylle. *Habilis, idoneus.*
ABLYN, or to make able. *Habilito.*
A-BOCCHEMENT, or a-bocchynge.[2] *Augmentum,* CATH. *Amplificamentum,* CATH.
ABHOMINABLE. *Abhominabilis.*
ABHOMINACYON. *Abhominacio.*
ABBOTT. *Abbas.*
ABOVE. *Supra, superius.*
ABOWTE. *Circum, circa.*
ABREGGYN. *Abbrevio.*
ABBROCHYN or attamyn a vesselle of drynke.[3] *Attamino,* CATH. *depleo.*
ABSENCE, or beynge a-way. *Absentia.*
ABSENT, not here, (or a-way, K.) *Absens.*
ABSTEYNYN. *Abstineo.*
ABSTYNENCE. *Abstinentia.*
ABSTYNENT, or absteynynge, or he that dothe abstynence. *Abstinens.*
ABULLE, *supra in* able. *Habilis, idoneus.*
ABULNESSE. *Habilitas, aptitudo, idoneitas.*
ABUNDANCE, or grete plente. *Abundancia.*
ABUNDYN, or haue plente. *Abundo.*
ACENT, or assent, or grawntynge. *Assensus.*
ACENTYN, (assentinge, P.) or grawntyn. *Assencio.*
A-CETHEN for trespas (acethe, K. aceth, P.).[4] *Satisfactio.*

[1] Wyghte, King's MS. weyte, P. The Harl. MS. reads mete.
[2] *Augmentum, adaugma,* a-bocchement. MED. GR. MS. PHILL.
[3] "Thilke tonne, that I shal abroche." CHAUC. Wif of Bathes Prol.
[4] "And if it suffice not for asseth." P. PLOUHM. See Jamieson, under Assyth, and Spelman.

ACHE, an erbe.[1] *Apium.*
A-CHETYN. *Confiscor.*
ACHWYN, or fleyn. *Vito, devito.*
ACHUYNGE, or beynge ware (achewynge, K. achue, P) *Precavens, vitans.*
A-CYDE, or a-cydenandys, or a-slet, or a-slonte (acydnande, K. acydenam, P.) *Oblique, vel a latere.*
A-CYNEN, or ordeyn. *Assigno.*
A-CLOYED.[2] *Acclaudicatus, inclavatus.*
ACLOY3EN, (acloyin, K.) *Acclaudico, acclavo, inclavo.*
A-COLDE. *Frigidus, algidus, frigorosus.*
(ACOLYTE. *Acolytus*, P.)
A-COMELYD for coulde, or a-clommyde (acomyrd, P. acombred, W.)[3] *Eviratus, enervatus.*
A-COMERYD,[4] (acombred, W. acoūtyrd, P.) *Vexatus.*
A-COMERYNGE, or a-comerment, (acombrynge or a-combrement, W. a-comyrment, P.) *Vexacio.*
A-CORDYD, or of on a-corde. *Concors.*
(ACORDYD, or made at one, *Concordatus*, P.)
A-CORDYN. *Concordo.*
(ACORDYNG. *Concordancia*, K. P.)
A-CORDYNGE, or beynge fytte or mete. *Convenio.*
ACCORNE, or archarde, frute of the oke.[5] *Glans.*
ACCUSYD. *Accusatus.*
(ACCUSYN. *Accuso*, H. P.)
ACCUSYNGE (accusacyon, P.) *Accusacio.*
ADAM, propyr name. *Adam.*
ADAMANT, precyowse stone.[6] *Adamas.*
ADDYCYON, or puttynge to for encrese. (addyng or puttynge to, P.) *Addicio.*
ADMYTYN, or grawntyn. *Admitto.*

[1] Ache, or hoppe, ORT. VOC. Skinner gives ache, for smallage, from Fr. *l'ache*, parsley. See Cotgr.

[2] "To acloye with a nayle as an yuell smythe dothe an horse foote, *enclouer*. Acloyed as a horse's foot, *encloué*." PALSG. The more usual sense of the word is as Horman uses it. "My stomake is accloyed, *fastidiosus, nauseabundus*." Florio renders *inchiodare*, "to clow, or pricke a horse with a naile."

[3] "*Jo ay la mayn si estoniye*, so acomeled." GAUT. DE BIBELESW. Arundel MS. 220. Acomlyt. MS. Phill. In the later Wycliffite version, Isaiah XXXV. 3, is read, "Coumfort 3e clumsid, *ether comelid* hondis, and make 3e strong feble knees." MS. Cott. Claud. E. II. In the earlier version the passage is rendered, "Coumforteth the hondes loosid atwynne," MS. Douce. In the Latin, "*manus dissolutas.*"

[4] "I am accombered with corrupt humours, *obruor pituita*. The snoffe acombreth the matche, that he can nat burn clere, *fungi elychnium obsident.*" HORM. Piers Ploughman uses the word in the sense of to overcome, or destroy.

"And let his shepe acomber in the mire." CHAUC.

See Depos. of Ric. II. published by the Camden Society, pp. 29, 30.

[5] *Glans*, an acharne, Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. Accharne, okecorne, ORT. v. A.S. æcern. In the curious inventory of the effects of Sir Simon Burley, who was beheaded 1388, are enumerated, "*deux pairs des pater nosters de aumbre blanc, l'un countrefait de* Atchernes, *l'autre rounde.*" MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

[6] "*Lapis ferrum attrahens*, an adamounde stone, *magnes.*" WHITINTON GRAMM. *Aymant.* PALSG.

A-DO, or grete bysynesse. *Sollicitudo.*

A-DEWE, or farewelle (adwe or far wel, P.) *Vale.*

AFFODYLLE herbe* (affadylle, K. P.)[1] *Affodillus, albucea.* (*Affadilla*, K.)

AFFECCYON, or hertyly wellwyllynge. *Affectio.*

AFFECTE, or welwyllynge. *Affectus*, CATH.

A-FENCE, or offence. *Offensa.*

AFENDYD, or offendyd. *Offensus.*

A-FERRE, not nye (afer, P.) *Procul.*

A-FERDE (or trobelid, K. H. P.)[2] *Territus, perterritus* (*turbatus, perturbatus*, K. P.)

AFFERMYD, or grawntyd be worde. *Affirmatus.*

AFFYRMYN, or grawntyn. *Affirmo, assero.*

AFFERMYNGE. *Affirmacio.*

AFFYNYTE, or alyaunce. *Affinitas.*[3]

A-FORNE (afore, P.)[4] *Ante, coram.*

A-FORNANDE (aformande, H. P. afromhand, J. aforehande, W.) *Antea.*

A-FRAY. *Pavor, terror, formido.*

AFFRAYED, *supra. Territus, pavore percussus.*

AFTYR. *Post.*

AFTYR PARTE of a beste, or the hyndyr (parte, P.), or the crowpe. *Clunis.*

AFTYR PARTE, or hynder parte of the schyppe. *Puppis*, CATH.

AFTYRWARD. *Postea, postmodum*

AGAS.[5]

AGAS, propyr name. *Agatha.*

A-GASTE, *supra in* a-ferde.

AGE. *Etas, senium, senectus, senecta.*

THE VIJ AGYS. *Prima, infancia. quæ continet vij annos; secunda, puericia, usque ad quartumdecimum annum; tercia adolescentia, usque ad xxix$^{m}$. annum; quarta juventus, usque ad quinquagesimum annum; quinta gravitas, usqui ad lxx$^{m}$. annum; sexta senectus, que nullo terminatur termino* (*non terminatur certo numero*, P.); *senium est ultima pars senectutis. Septima erit in resurrectione finali.* CATH.

A-GAYNE, or a-ȝeyne (ayen, P.). *Iterum, adhuc.*

A-GEYNE, or a-gaynewarde. *Retro.*

A-GAYNBYER, or a raumsomere. *Redemptor.*

(AGEYN BYINGE. *Redemptio*, K. H. P.)

[1] "Affadyll, a yelowe floure, *affrodille.*" PALSG.

[2] Forby, in enumerating among the provincialisms of Norfolk the word afeard, noticed that formerly it was not, as at present, synonymous with afraid.

"This wif was not aferde ne affraide." CHAUC.

The Harl. MS. indeed, renders both aferde and afrayed by *territus*, but the reading of the King's MS. agreeing with the printed editions, seems preferable. Aferde or trobelid, *turbatus, perturbatus.* Compare ABASCHYD or aferde. A.S. afered, *territus.*

[3] After AFFYNYTE, the Harl. MS. has the word A-FOYSTE, *lirida.* See under the letter F.

[4] Aforen, aforne, afore. CHAUC. A.S. æt foran.

[5] The Harl. MS. gives AGAS twice, first without any corresponding Latin word, but probably it is the same as HAGAS puddynge, *tucetum.*

AGYD. *Antiquatus, senectus, veteranus, veteratus.*

AGYN, or growyn agyd. *Seneo, senesco.*

AGGLOT, or an aglet to lace wyth alle.[1] *Acus, aculus, (acula,* P.)

AGGREGGYN, or to greue more. *Aggravo.*[2]

AGGROGGYD, or aggreuyd. *Aggravatus.*

AGGRUGGYNGE, or a-greuynge. *Aggravacio, aggravamen.*

AGGREUAUNS, *Gravamen, nocumentum, tedium.*

AGREUYD. *Gravatus, ut supra.*

AGRIMONY, or egrimony, herbe. *Agrimonia.*

AGROTONE wyth mete or drynke (agrotonyn, K.). *Ingurgito.*

AGROTONYD, or sorporryd wyth mete or drynke.[3] *Ingurgitatus.*

AGROTONYNGE, or sorporrynge. *Ingurgitacio.*

AGWE, sekenes (ague, W.). *Acuta, querquera.* C. F. CATH.

A-HA. *Evax.*

AKE, or ache, or akynge. *Dolor.*

AKYN. *Doleo,* CATH.

AKYR of londe. *Acra.*

AKYR of the see flownyge (aker, P.)[4] *Impetus maris.*

ALLE, or euery dele. *Totus.*

ALLE, or ylke. *Omnis, quilibet.*

ALABASTER, a stone. *Alabastrum, Parium,* C. F.

[1] "Agglet of a lace or poynt, *fer.* To agglet a poynt, or set on an agglet vpon a poynt or lace, *ferrer.* PALSG. Wyll you set none agglettes vpon your poyntes? *enferrer voz esguylettes.*" This word denotes properly the tag, but is often used to signify the lace to which it was attached. "Myn aglet, *mon lasset,* a point, *la ferrure d'un lasset.* R. PYNSON, Good boke to lerne to speke French.

[2] "*Agregier, supporter avec peine.*" ROQUEF. LACOMBE.

[3] Agroted, CHAUCER, Legend of G. W. is explained cloyed, surfeited.

[4] This word is still of local use to denote the commotion caused in some tidal rivers, at the flow of the tide. In the Ouse, near Downham bridge, above Lynn, the name is eager, as also in the Nene, between Wisbeach and Peterborough, and the Ouse near York, and other rivers. Camden calls the meeting of the Avon and Severn, higre. Compare Skinner, under the word eager. In Craven Dial. acker is a ripple on the water. Aker seems, however, to have had a more extended meaning, as applied to some turbulent currents, or commotions of the deep. The MS. Poem entitled Of Knyghthode and Batayle, Cott. MS. Titus A. XXIII. f. 49, commending the skill of mariners in judging of the signs of weather, makes the following allusion to the aker.

"Wel know they the remue yf it a-ryse,
An aker is it clept, I vnderstonde,
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde.
This remue in th'occian of propre kynde
Wyt oute wynde hathe his commotioun;
The maryneer therof may not be blynde,
But when and where in euery regioun
It regnethe, he moste haue inspectioun,
For in viage it may bothe haste and tary,
And vnavised thereof, al mys cary."

Aker seems to be derived from A.S. æ, water, and cer, a turn; sæ-cir signifies the ebb of the sea. CÆDM. See Nares, under Higre.

ALLABOWTE. *Undique, circumquaque.*

A-LAYDE. *Temperatus, remissus, permixtus.*

A-LANGE, or straunge (alyande, P.) *Extraneus, exoticus.*

A-LANGELY, or straungely (alyaundly, J.) *Extranee.*

A-LANGENESSE, or strawngenesse. (alyaundnesse, J.) *Extraneitas.*

ALAS. *Euge, euge, prodolor.*

ABLASTE (alblast, P.) *Balista.*

ALBLASTERE. *Alblastarius,* (*balistarius,* K. P.)

ALBEREY, *vel* alebrey (albry, P.)[1] *Alebrodium, fictum est.*

ALKAMYE metalle (alcamyn, P.)[2] *Alkamia.*

ALDYR TRE, or oryelle tre. *Alnus,* C. F.

ALDYRBESTE. *Optimus.*

ALDYRKYR (alderkerre, K. alderkar, P.)[3] *Alnetum, viz. locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt,* C. F.

ALDYRLESTE.[4] *Minimus.*

ALDYRMANN. *Aldirmannus, senior.*

ALDYRMOSTE. *Maximus.*

ALDYRNEXTE. *Propinquissimus.*

ALE. *Cervisia,* C. F. *cervisia quasi Cereris vis in aqua, hec Ceres, i. Dea frumenti; (et hic nota bene quod est potus Anglorum,* P.)

ALE whyle hys (it is, K.) newe.[5] *Celia,* C. F. COMM.

ALLEGYANCE, or softynge of dysese. *Alleviacio.*

ALEGGYN, or to softe, or relese peyne. *Allevio, mitigo.*

ALLEGYAUNCE of auctoryte (of auctours, P.) *Allegacio.*

ALEGGYN awtowrs. *Allego.*

ALEY yn gardeyne. *Peribolus,* CATH. C. F. *perambulatorium et periobolum,* UG. (*perambulum,* DICC. P.)

ALEYNE, propyr name. *Alanus.*

ALLEFEYNTE, or feynte. *Segnis.*

ALLEFEYNTELYE (alfeynly, K.) *Segniter.*

ALLEFULLY. *Totaliter, complete.*

ALGATYS, or allewey.[6] *Omnino, omninode, penitus.*

ALLEHOLE fro brekynge. *Integer.*

ALLEHOLE, or alleheyle. *Sanus, incolumis.*

ALLEHOOLY (all holy, P.) *Integre, integraliter, totaliter.*

[1] "Alebery for a sicke man, *chaudeau,*" PALSG.; which Cotgrave renders, caudle, warm broth.

[2] Alcamyne, *arquemie,* PALSG. A mixed metal, supposed to be produced by alchymy, and which received thence the name. See Nares.

[3] Carre, a wood of alder, or other trees in a moist boggy place, RAY. See Forby and Moore. Ducange gives *kaheir, kaeyum, salictum.*

[4] Aller, the gen. plur. ealra, A.S. is used by Chaucer, both by itself, and compounded:

"Shall have a souper at your aller cost." Prol. Cant. Tales.

There occur also, alderfirst, alderlast, alderlevest, that is dearest of all, and alderfastest.

[5] Compare GYYLDE or GILE, new ale. *Celia,* Orosius informs us, was the name of a Spanish drink made of wheat, and here seems to signify the sweet and unhopped wort.

[6] "Wyll you algates do it? *le voulez vous faire tout à force?*" PALSG. "I damned thee, thou must algates be dead." CHAUC. Sompnour's Tale. A.S. Alȝeats, *omnino.*

ALYAUNCE, or affynyte. *Affinitas.*

ALYSAUNDER, herbe, or stanmarche.[1] *Macedonia.*

ALYSAUNDER, propyr name. *Alexander.*

A-LYKE, or euyn lyke. *Equalis.*

ALLELYKELY, or euynly (a lyke wyse or euynly, K. P.) *Equaliter.*

A-LYKE, or lyke yn lykenes. *Similis.*

A-LYTYLLE. *Modicum, parum.*

A-LYVE. *Vivus.*

ALYEN, straunger. *Extraneus, alienus.*

ALYEN, straunger of an other londe. *Altellus, altella,* UG. C. F.

ALYE. *Affinis.*

ALY, or alyaunce. *Affinitas.*

ALKENKENGY, herbe morub. *Morella rubea.*

ALKENET herbe. *Alkanea,* (*vlicus, eklicus,* P.)

ALMAUNDE frute (almon, P.) *Amigdalum.*

(ALMAUND TRE, K. almon tre, P. *Amigdala, amigdalus,* CATH.)

ALMARY, or almery.[2] *Almarium,* C. F. *almariolum,* (*armarium,* P.).

ALMERY of mete kepynge, or a saue for mete.[3] *Cibutum,* C. F.

ALMESSE, or almos (elmesse, H. P.) *Elimosina, roga,* C. F. *et dicitur elimosina ab el, quod est Deus, et moys quod est aqua, quasi aqua Dei; quia sicut aqua extinguit ignem, ita elemosina extinguit peccatum.*

ALMESSE of mete yeuyñ to powre men, whan men haue ete. *Mestelenium,* COMM.

ALMESMANN, or woman (almesfulman, P.). *Elimosinarius, rogatorius, rogatoria,* C. F.

ALMESSHOWSE. *Xenodochium,* C. F. *vel xenodocium, et xenodium, orphanotrophium, proseuca,* CATH.

ALLMYȝGHTY (almyghty, P.) *Omnipotens, cunctipotens.*

ALLMYGHTYHEDE. *Omnipotencia, cunctipotencia.*

ALMOSTE. *Fere, pene, ferme.*

ALONE. *Solus.*

ALOWANS. *Allocacio.*

ALOWEDE. *Allocatus.*

ALLOWYN yn rekenynge (or reken, P.). *Alloco.*

ALPE, a bryde.[4] *Ficedula,* C. F.

ALLWEY. *Semper, continue.*

ALOM, or alym, lyke glasse (alum glas, P.) *Alumen,* CATH.

ALURE, or alurys of a towre or stepylle.[5] *Canal,* CATH. UG. *grunda,* (*Canalis,* P.)

[1] Gerarde gives the name alexanders to the great or horse parsley, *hipposelinum.*

[2] "*Almariolum,* a lytell almary or a cobborde. *Scrinium, Anglice* almery." ORT. VOC. "All my lytell bokes I putt in almeries, (*scriniis chartophilaciis, forulis, vel armariis*) all my greatter bokis I put in my lyberary." HORM. A.S. Almeriȝa, *scrinium.*

[3] "Almery, aumbry to put meate in, *unes almoires.*" PALSG.

[4] "*Ficedula,* a wodewale or an alpe." MED. GR. In Norfolk the bull-finch is called blood-olph, and the green grosbeak, green-olf, probably a corruption of alpe. FORBY. Ray gives alp as generally signifying the bull-finch. See Moore.

[5] The alure seems in its primary sense to have been the passage behind the battlements, *allorium, ambulacrum,* in French *alleure* or *allée:* and which, serving as a

Ambrose herbe. *Ambrosia, salgia silvestris*, CATH.[1]

Ambrose, propyr name. *Ambrosius.*

Amendyd. *Correctus, emendatus.*

Amendynge. *Correctio, emendacio.*

Amendynge, or reparacyon of thyngys þat byn weryd or a-peyryd (worn, P.) *Reparacio.*

Amendyn, or reparyn. *Reparo.*

Amendyn. *Emendo.*

Amendyn thyngys þat ar done fawty. *Corrigo.*

Amercyn yn a corte, or lete. *Amercio.*

Amerel of þe see. *Amirellus, classicarius*, CATH. C. F.

Amye (Amy, propre name, P.) *Amia.*

Amysse, or wykkydly (or euyll done, P.) *Male, nequiter.*

Amyce (amyte, H. K. P.)[2] *Amita, amictus.*

(Amyse furred.[3] *Almicia*, C. F. K. P.).

Amonge, or sum tyme. *Interdum, quandoque.*

Amonge sundry thyngys. *Inter.*

A-mowyntyn, or sygnifyyñ. *Denoto, significo.*

Amsote, or a fole (anysot, H. P. a folt, P.) *Stolidus, baburius*, C. F. *insons.*

Amuce of an hare. *Almucium, habetur in horologio divine sapiencie.*

Ancle, *infra in* ankle.

Annys, propyr name (Anneys, H. Annyce, P.) *Agnes.*

Aneys seede or spyce.[4] *Anetum, anisum.*

Anelyd, or enelyd, *infra in* anoyntyd.

Anelynge, or enelynge, *infra in* anoyntynge.

Anelyn, or enelyn metalle, or other lyke.[5]

channel to collect the waters that fell upon the roof, and were carried off through the gargoilles, the term alure came to be applied to the channel itself, as it is here rendered. See Ducange, under the words *Alatoria, Allorium.* Alure occurs in Robert of Gloucester.

> "Up the alurs of the castles the ladies then stood,
> And beheld this noble game, and which knights were good."

> "The towrs to take and the torellis,
> Vautes, alouris and corneris." Kyng Alisaunder.

[1] Ambrose, *ache champestre*, PALSG. *Ambrosia, herba predulcis*, wylde sawge, ORT. VOC. "Ambrose, *ambroisie*, the herbe called oke of Cappadocia, or Jerusalem." COTGR.

[2] The amice is the first of the sacerdotal vestments: it is a piece of fine linen, of an oblong square form, which was formerly worn on the head, until the priest arrived before the altar, and then thrown back upon the shoulders. It was ornamented with a rich parure, often set with jewels, which in ancient representations appears like a standing collar round the neck of the priest. Dugdale gives an inventory in his History of St. Paul's, taken 1295, which details the costly enrichments of the amice.

[3] "Ammys for a channon, *aumusse.*" PALSG. This was the canonical vestment lined with fur, that served to cover the head and shoulders, and was perfectly distinct from the amyce. See *almucium* in Ducange.

[4] The King's MS. gives Aneys herbe, *anisum*, and Aneyssede, *anetum.*

[5] The word to anele was used in two senses, "to aneele a sicke man, anoynt hym with

ANETHYS.[1] *Vix.*

ANTYFENERE (antyphanere, P. anphenere, H.) *Antiphonarius*, (*antiphanarium*, P.)

ANGYLLE to take wyth fysche.[2] *Piscale*, *fistuca*, *fuscina*, C. F. (*hamillus*, P.)

ANGURE, or angwys (angyr K. P.) *Angor*, C. F. *angustia.*

ANGUR, or wrathe (angyr or wretthe, K. H. P.) *Ira*, *iracundia.*

ANGRYE. *Iracundus*, *bilosus*, *fellitus*, *felleus*, *malencolicus.*

ANGWYSCHE. *Angustia*, *agonia*, *angaria.*

ANYYNTYSCHYN̄, or enyntyschȳn. *Exinanio.*

ANNIUERSARY, or yereday (ȝerday, K. H.) *Anniversarium*, *anniversarius.*

ANKYL. *Cavilla*, *verticillum.*

ANKYR of a shyppe. *Ancora.*

ANKYR, recluse. *Anachorita.*

ANOYNTYD, or enoynted (anelyd, or enelyd, *ut supra*). *Inunctus.*

ANOYNTYN (or enoynten, P.) *Inungo*, *ungo.*

ANOYNTYNGE, or enoyntynge (anelynge, or enelynge, *ut supra*). *Inunctio.*

A-NOON, or as-faste (anon, H.P.) *Confestim*, *protinus*, *mox*, *cito*, *statim*, *illico.*

A-NOTHYR. *Alter*, *alius.*

ANSWERE. *Responsum*, *responsio*, *antiphona.*

AWNSWERYN. *Respondeo.*

ANTYLOPPE, beste. *Tatula*, C. F.

(ANTYM. *Antiphona*, K. H. P.)

ANTONY, propyr name. *Antonius.*

APE, a beste. *Simia.*

A-PECE (abce, P. apecy, K.[3]) *Alphabetum*, *abecedarium*, C. F.

A-PECE (abce, P.) lerner, or he þat lernythe þe abece. *Alphabeticus*, *abecedarius*, C. F.

APECHYNGE.[4] *Appellacio.*

A-PECHOWRE, or a-pelowre. *Appellator.*

APEYRYNGE, or apeyrement.[5] *Pejoracio*, *deterioracio.*

APPEYRYN, or make wors. *Pejoro*, *deterioro.*

A-PEEL, or apelyngė, *supra in* apechynge (apel, H.)

holy oyle. I lefte hym so farre past, that he was houseled and aneeled, *communié et enhuyllé:* and to aneel a potte of erthe or suche lyke with a coloure, *plommer.*" PALSG. As applied to metal it signifies to enamel, and occurs in that sense. Lacombe and Roquefort give the word *néellé*, *émaillé.*

[1] In Robert of Glouc. Wiclif and Chaucer, this word is written vnnethe, vnnethis. A. Saxon Un-eaðe, *vix.*

[2] A. Sax. Anȝel, *hamus.* In the St. Alban's Book, 1496, is a treatyse of fysshynge with an angle; Shakespeare uses the word to signify the implement of fishing. "Angle rodde, *verge à pescher.*" PALSG. Angle twache, *lumbricus*, which occurs in *Vocabula Stanbrigii*, 1513, seems to be the worm serving for a bait. A. Sax. Anȝeltwecca. ELFR.

[3] Cotgrave renders *Abecé*, an abcee, the crosse row.

[4] Appeyching, *accusement.* PALSG. Fabyan relates that, in 1425, many honeste men of the cytye were apeched of treason." *Apescher*, to impeach. KELHAM.

[5] "A litil sourdow apeyreth al the gobet" 1 Cor. v. WICL. R. Brunne uses the verb to apeire, which occurs also in Chaucer, Cant. Tales:

"To apeiren any man, or him defame."

"To appyre, or waxe worse, *empirer.*" PALSG.

Appelyn. *Appello*, cath.

A-pele of belle ryngynge (apele of bellis, p.) *Classicum*, cath.

Apperyn. *Appareo, compareo.*

A-plegge (apledge, p.) *Obses*, cath. *vas.*

Applyed. *Applicatus.*

Applyyn. *Applico, oppono.*

Applyynge. *Applicacio.*

(Aposen, or oposyn. *Oppono*, k. h. p.)

Apostata, he þat leuythe hys ordyr. *Apostata.*

Apostume (apostym, k. p.) *Apostema.*

Apostylle. *Apostolus.*

Apryle monythe (Aprel, h.) *Aprile.*

Appulle, frute. *Pomum, malum.*

Appullhorde. *Pomarium*, cath.

Appulkeper. *Pomarius, pomilio, pomo*, c. f.

Appulmoce, dyschmete (appulmos, p.)[1] *Pomacium*, c. f.

Appullseller. *Pomilius, pomilia*, cath. *pomilio*, c. f. ug.

Appulle tree. *Pomus.*

Appullyerde, or gardeyne, or orcherde. *Pomerium*, cath. c. f. *cum e et non cum a.*

A-queynte, or knowen. *Notus, cognitus, agnitus.*

A-queyntawnse. *Noticia, cognitio, agnitio.*

Aqueyntyn, or to make knowleche (make knowen, p.) *Notifico, notum facio.*

Aqwytte. *Quietatus, acquietatus.*

Aqwytawnce (or quitaunce, p.) *Acquietancia.*

Aqwytyn, or to make qwyte and sekyr. *Acquieto.*

Aqwytyn, or qwytyn and yeldyn. *Reddo.*

Arage, herbe.[2] *Attriplex* (*artriplex*, p.)

A-ray, or a-rayment. *Ornatus, apparatus, ornamentum, cultus.*

Arayment. *Paramentum.*

A-rayn, or cloþyn (arayen, p.) *Induo, vestio.*

A-rayn, or to make honeste (arayen, p.) *Orno, adorno, honesto, decuso, decoro*, c. f. kylw.

Arayne, or ordeynyd (arayen or ordeyne, p.) *Ordino, paro.*

Araynye, or erenye, or sonde.[3] *Arena.*

[1] Recipes for making this dish occur in the Form of Cury, pp. 42, 96, and other ancient books of cookery. See Harl. MS. 279, f. 16 b. *Kalendare de Potages dyuers*, Apple muse; and Cott. MS. Julius, D. viii. f. 97. The following is taken from a MS. of the XV. cent. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps. "Appyl mose. Take and sethe appyllys in water, or perys, or bothe togyder, and stamp heme, and strayne heme, and put heme in a dry potte, with hony, peper, safferone, and let hit haue but a boyle, and serue hit forthe as mortrewys."

[2] "*Atriplex domestica*, Arage, or medlus." roy. ms. 18 A. VI. f. 66 b, where its virtues are detailed. Arage, *aroche*. palsg.

[3] There seems evidently here an error of the scribe in the Harl. MS. Arayn, according to Ray, is the name given in Nottinghamshire to the larger kind of spiders. It is used also in Yorkshire. The Latin-English Dictionary in Mr. Wilbraham's library renders *aranea* an arayne, *arantinus*, an erayn webbe: the former word is in the Medulla rendered, an attercoppe. See further, under Eranye.

(ARANYE, or erayne. *Aranea*, K. H. P.)

ARBYTROWRE. *Arbiter.*

ARCHANGEL yn heuyn (arcawngel, H.). *Archangelus.*

ARCHANGEL, defe nettylle (arc-aungell, P.) *Archangelus.*

ARS, or arce (aars, H.) *Anus, culus, podex.*

ARSWYSPE. *Maniperium*, DICC. *anitergium.*

ARCETER, or he þat lernethe or techethe arte (arcetyr, H. K. P.)[1] *Artista.*

ARCH yn a walle. *Archus.*

ARCHER. *Sagittarius.*

ARCHERYE. *Sagittaria, arcus*, CATH.

A-RECHYN, or strecchyñ (astretch-yn, P.) *Attingo.*

A-RENGE, or a-rewe (arowe, P.)[2] *Seriatim.*

A-RESTE, or resty, as flesche (areestyd, K. areest or reestyd, P.) *Rancidus.*

A-RESTER, or a-tacher, or a catcherel, or a catchepolle. *Angarius, apparitor*, CATH. C. F.

A-RESTE, or a-restynge. *Arestacio.*

A-RESTENESSE, or a-restenesse of flesshe.[3] *Rancor, rancitas.*

ARESTYN, or a-tachyn. *Aresto, attachio.*

ARGUMENTE. *Argumentum.*

(ARKAWNGELL, or archaungel. *Archangelus*, H. P.)

ARME. *Brachium.*

ARMEHOOLE. *Acella, subyrcus*, CATH. *in brachium.*

ARMYN. *Armo.*

ARMYS, of auncetrye. *Arma.*

ARMURE (armoure, P.) *Arma, armamentum*, C. F. *armatura.*

ARNESTE, or hanselle (or ernest, H. P. ansal, K. *Strena*, P.).

ARNESTE, or erneste, seryowste. *Seriositas.*

ARNESTELY, or ernestely. *Seriose.*

A-ROWME, or morevttere.[4] *Remote, deprope, seorsum.*

ARTE. *Ars.*

ARTYN, or constraynyn. *Arto, coarto, stringo, astringo, constringo.*

AROWE. *Sagitta.*

ARWE, or ferefulle (arwhe, K. arowe, or ferdfull, (P.)[5] *Timidus, pavidus, formidolus, formidolosus.*

[1] Arcetour, *arcien*. PALSG. Roquefort explains *arcien* as *etudiant en philosophie, artifex, artatus.*

[2] "I shall tell the all the story a-rewe, *perpetuo tenore rem explicabo*." HORM. The monkish chronicler Dowglas relates of the miracles "the wiche God schowed for Seinte Thomas of Lancaster, that a blind priest dreamed that if he went to the place where the Earl had been slain he schulde have ayenne his sighte; and so he dremed iij nightes arewe." Harl. MS. 4690, f. 64 b.

[3] Among recipes of the XIV. century in a MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps is one "to sauen venesone of rasticiphe (or rastischipe)." See the Roll of A.D. 1381, in Forme of Cury, p. 111, "to do away Restyng of Venisone." Skinner derives resty from A. Sax. rust, *rubigo.*

[4] "Aroume he hovyd, and withstood." Rich. C. de Lion. The word occurs in K. Alis, 3340, Chaucer, Book of Fame, B. II. 32. See Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, under the word rynt.

[5] A. Sax. earg, *ignavus*, eargian, *torpescere pro timore.* The word arwe occurs in

ARWYGYLL worme.[1] *Aurealle.* (aurialis, P.) UG. *in auris.*

AS. *Quasi, sic, veluti.*

A-SAYYD. *Temptatus, probatus.*

A-SAYYN. *Tempto, attempto.*

A-SAYLYD. *Insultus.*

A-SAYLYÑ. *Insilio.* CATH.

A-SAYLYNGE. *Insultus.*

A-SCHAMYD, or made a-shamyd. *Verecundatus.*

A-SHAMYD, or shamefaste. *Verecundus, pudorosus.*

ASSE, a beste. *Asinus.*

ASSENEL, poyson (assenyke, pysone, K. H. P.) *Squilla,* C. F.

ASSENT, or acent, or a graunte. *Assensus.*

ASFASTE, or a-noon (asfast, or anone, P.) *Statim, confestim, protinus, mox.*

ASSYNGNYN, *supra in* acynyñ (asynyn or acynyn, P.)

ASKER. *Petitor, postulator.*

ASKYS, or aschys (aske or asche, K. H. P.)[2] *Ciner, cinis,* C. F.

ASKYSYE (askefise, K. P. askefyse, H.[3]) *Ciniflo,* UG. *in flo,* CATH.

ASKYN. *Peto, postulo, posco.*

ASKYNGE. *Peticio, postulacio.*

ASCHE tre. *Fraxinus.*

ASLET or a-slowte (asloppe, H. a slope, P.) *Oblique.*

ASOYLYN of synnys (or defautes, P.) *Absolvo.*

ASOYNYD, or refusyd. *Refutatus,* ASOYNYN.

ASOYNYNGE, or refusynge. *Refutacio.*

ASPE tre. *Tremulus.*

A-SPYȝE (aspye, K. H. P.), or a spye. *Explorator.*

ASPYYN. *Exploro.*

ASPYYNGE. *Exploracio.*

ASPYYD (aspyed, or perceyued, *perceptus,* H. P.) *Exploratus.*

C. de Lion, i. 3821. "Frensche men arn arwe and feynte." In Yorkshire arfe is used in the sense of fearful. See Boucher, under the words Arew, Arf, Arghe, and Arwe; and Jamieson, under Erf, and Ergh. P. Ploughman uses the verb to arwe, to render timid.

[1] This insect is called in Norfolk, erriwiggle. FORBY. In the Suffolk dialect, arrawiggle. MOORE. A. S. ear-wiȝȝa, *vermis auricularis.*

[2] A. Sax. Axe, axsa, *cinis.* See Boucher, under the word Ass.

[3] The reading of the Harl. MS. Askysye, is here given, although probably it is an error, by inadvertence of the scribe. The printed editions all agree with the other MSS. in giving the word Askefise. In the MS. of the Medulla Gramm. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, No. 1022, *ciniflo* is rendered, an aske fyse; and in another, No. 1360, "*ciniphlo,* a fyre blowere, an yryn hetere, an askefyce." The word does not occur in several MSS. of the Medulla in the Brit. Mus., nor in the Ortus Vocabulorum, but in Mr. Wilbraham's curious Latin-English Dictionary, printed about the same time as the Promptuarium, *ciniflo* is explained to be one "*qui fiat in cinere, vel qui preparat pulverem muliebrem.* Anglice, aske fyste, a fyre blawer, or an yrne hotter." The Harl. MS. 2257, a variety of the Medulla, renders the word "a heter of blode iren, or an axe wadelle;" and it appears in Ihre's Lexic. Suiogoth. v. Aska, that askefis was applied as a term of reproach to those who remained indolently at home by the fireside, as axewaddle is used in Devonshire. See Palmer's Glossary, and Boucher under the word Axewaddle.

ASTELLE, a schyyd (astyl schyde.[1] K. shyde, P.) *Teda.* C. F. *astula*, CATH, *cadia.*

ASTYLLABYRE, instrument (astyrlaby, P.) *Astrolabium*, C. F.

ASTONYED, or a-stoyned yn mannys wytte. *Attonitus, consternatus, stupefactus, perculsus.*

ASTONYD, as mannys wytte. *Attono*, CATH. UG. *in tono.*

ASTONYNGE, or a-stoynynge yn wytte. *Stupefactio, consternatio, attonicio.*

ASTOYNYN, or brese werkys. (astoyn, or brosyn, P.) *Quatio, quasso*, CATH.

ASTORYN, or instoryn wyth nedefulle thyngys. *Instauro.*

ASTRAY, or a best þat goythe astray. *Palans*, C. F. *vagula*, CATH.

ASTRAYLY (astray, or astrayly, P.) *Palabunde*, KYLW.

(ASTRETCHYN or arechyn. *Attingo*, P.)

(ASTROLOGERE. *Astrologus*, P.)

(ASTROLOGY. *Astrologia*, P.)

ASTRONOMERE. *Astronomus.*

ASTRONOMYE. *Astronomia.*

A-STRUT, or strutyngly (strowtingly, P.) *Turgide.*

A-SUNDYR. *Distinctus, divisus, disjunctus.*

A-SONDYR, or brokyn. *Fractus.*

A-SUNDERLY. *Disjunctim, separatim, divisim.*

ASURE.[2] *Asura.*

ASURYN, or insuryñ. *Assecuro, securo.*

ATTACHYN, *supra in* arestyn.

ATHAMYD, as a wessel wyth drynke, (atamed, P.)[3] *Attaminatus*, DICC. *depletus*, CATH.

ATTAMYN a wesselle wyth drynke, or abbrochyn. *Attaminó, depleo.*

ATTHAMYNGE of a wesselle wyth drynke. *Attaminacio, depletio.*

A-TASTYN. *Pregusto.*

ATTEYNYN, *supra in* strechyn (astretchyn, P.).

ATTEYNTYN. *Convinco.*

ATTYR, fylthe.[4] *Sanies.*

ATTYRCOPPE.[5] *Aranea.*

[1] See SCHYYD. *Astelle, estelle, copeau, éclat de bois*, ROQUEF. a piece of a wooden log cleft for burning.

[2] "*Lazirium, i. e. incaustum*, or asur colour," ORT. VOC. See Ducange, under the word *Lazur;* and directions "for to make fyn azure of lapis lazuli," and distinguishing lapis lazuly from "lapis almaine, of whiche men maken a blew bis azure." Sloan. MS. 73, f. 215 b.

[3] John de Garlandia says, "*Precones vini clamant gula hiante vinum attaminatum in tabernis, portando vinum temptandum, fusum in cratere*," which the gloss renders atamyd. Liber dictus Diccionarius, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 177 b.

[4] A. Sax. Atter, *venenum.* "This sore is full of matter, or ater; *purulentum.*" HORM. Atter has the same sense in Norfolk at the present time, and Skinner mentions the word as commonly used in Lincolnshire. See WHYTOUWRE.

[5] A. Sax. Atter-coppa, *aranea*, literally a cup, or head of poison. See a curious tale of the effect of the venom of the atturcoppe at Shrewsbury, in the Preface to Langtoft's Chron. Hearne, i. p. cc. The Medulla renders *aranea*, an attercoppe, and the English Gloss. on the "Liber vocatus Equus," Harl. MS. 1002, f. 114, explains the same word as addurcop. Palsgrave gives "Addircop or Spiners web, *Araignée;*" and

A-TYRE, or tyre of women.[1] *Redimiculum*, CATH. *cultus*, C. F.

A-TYRYN yn womeyns a-ray, *supra in* ARAYÑ. *Redimio, orno*, CATH.

ATREET (atrete, P.) *Tractatim*, (*tractim, distincte*, K.)

A-TWYXYÑ (atwexyn, H. atwyxt, P.) *Inter.*

A-TURNEYE (aturne, K. H. P.) *Suffectus*, C. F. *atturnatus, substitutus.*

ATTE ÞE LASTE. *Tandem, demum, novissime.*

A-WHYLE (avayle, K. P. awayt, W.)[2] *Profectus, proventus, emolumentum.*

A-VAYLYN, or profytyñ. *Valeo, prosum*, CATH.

A-WAYTE, or waytynge (awaytinge, P.) *Exploracio, exploratus.*

(AWAYTINGE, or takinge heede, P. *Attendens.*)

A-VAUNCEMENT. *Beneficium.*

A-VAUNCYD (avauntyd, H. avaunted, P.) *Beneficiatus.*

A-VAUNCE, or boste (avaunt, K. P.) *Jactancia, arrogancia.*

A-VAUNTYN, or boostyn.[3] *Jacto, arrogo, ostento.*

A-VANTAGE (auauntage, P.) *Proventus*, CATH. *emolumentum, avauntagium*, (*prerogativa*, P.)

AWBE (awlbe, P.) *Alba, poderis*, CATH.

AWBEL or ebelle tre (ebeltre, K. P.)[4] *Ebonus, viburnus*, DICC. (*ebenus*, P.)

AWBURNE coloure. *Citrinus.*

AWE or drede. *Timor, pavor, terror, formido.*

A-WEY, or nott here. *Absens.*

AUELONGE (awelonge, H. aweylonge, P.)[5] *Oblongus.*

AVENCE herbe.[6] *Avancia, sanamunda.*

Ray says that in Cumberland the word attercob signifies the web, as it does also in Yorkshire. See BOUCHER and JAMIESON. In the Legenda Aurea, spiders are called spyncoppes. Saynt Felyx, f. 72. In Trevisa's version of the Polychronicon, it is said that in Ireland "there ben attercoppes, bloode-soukers, and eeftes that doon none harme." Caxton, f. 63, b.

[1] "Atyre for a gentilwomans heed, *atour*." PALSG. See hereafter under TYRE.

[2] "Auayle, *prouffit*." PALSG. See an enactment in Rot. Parl. VI. 203, regarding certain manors "with all proufites and avayles to the same perteyning."

[3] "Though you do neuer so many good dedes, you lese your mede if you auaunte you of them, *se vanter*." PALSG. The word occurs in another sense in Elyot's Librarie, "*Vendito*, to sell often, to auaunt, *venditatio*, an auaunt."

[4] It is very doubtful what tree is here intended. Forby observes that in Norfolk the asp tree, *populus tremula*, is called ebble, which seems to be merely a variation of abele, the name given by botanists to the *populus alba*. In a vocabulary in Harl. MS. 1002, *viburnum* is rendered "a awberne." The Promptuary gives hereafter EBAN TRE, *Ebanus*. In early French writers the "*bois d'aubor*" is often mentioned as in esteem for making bows; but its nature has not been satisfactorily explained, and possibly it may have been identical with the awbel. In German the yew tree is called *eben*.

[5] This word occurs again hereafter, WARPYN, or wex wronge or avelonge as vesselle, *oblongo*. In Harl. MS. 1002, f. 119, *oblongo* is rendered to make auelonge; and in the editor's MS. of the Medulla, *oblongus* is rendered auelonge. A. S. Awoh, *oblique*. Moore gives the word avellong, used in Suffolk, when the irregular shape of a field interferes with the equal distribution of the work.

[6] Avens, *caryophillata*, SKINNER. The virtues attributed, at the time the Promp-

AVENE of corn (awene, K. awne, P.)[1] *Arista*, CATH.

AVENERE.[2] *Abatis, duorum generum*, CATH.

A-VENTURE. *Fortuna.*

A-WERE, or dowte (awe, K. P.)[3] *Dubium, ambiguum, perplexus.*

AWFYN of þe chekar.[4] *Alfinus.*

AWGRYM.[5] *Algarismus.*

AVYSEMENT. *Indicie, deliberacio.*

AVYSYD. *Provisus, avisatus.*

A-VYSYN. *Delibero.*

AWKE, or angry.[6] *Contrarius, bilosus, perversus.*

AWKE, or wronge. *Sinister.*

(AWKLY, or wrongly, K. *Sinistre.*)

AWKELY, or wrawely. *Perverse, contrarie, bilose.*

AWMBRERE, or awemenere (awmnere, K. awmener or amner, P.)[7] *Elemosinator, rogatorius*, C. F.

AWMEBRY, or awmery. *Elemosinarium, rogatorium.*

torium was compiled, to auaunce, by some called harefoot, which it resembles, may be found in Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 67, b. It was used in cookery; see the Forme of Cury, p. 13. By modern botanists it is known as the *geum*.

[1] "*Arista, spica*, an awne of corne, an ere, or a glene." DICT. WILBR.

[2] The avenere was an officer of the household who had the charge of supplying provender for the horses. A curious account of his duties occurs in MS. Sloane, 1986, f. 28, b. quoted in Boucher's Glossary. See *Abatis* in Ducange and Spelman. The Clerk Avenar occurs in the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511; his duties were "for breving daily of horssemete and liuereis of fewell." Ant. Repert, iv. 233.

[3] "I stand in a wer, whether I may go or turne agayne, *hesito*." HORM.

[4] The awfyn or alphyn was anciently the name of the bishop in the game of chess. Hyde derives it from the Arabic, *al-fil*, an elephant. The piece was called by the French *fol*, at an early period, and subsequently *aufin*. The third chap. of the seconde tractate of Caxton's game of the Chesse, 1474, "tretethe of the Alphyns, her office ande maners. The Alphyns oughte to be made ande formede in manere of Juges syttynge in a chayer withe a book open to fore their eyen. Theyr offyce is for to counceylle the Kynge." "Alfyn, a man of the chesse borde, *avlfin*." PALSG. See Ducange, Douce's Remarks on the European names of Chessmen, Archæol. xi. p. 400, and Sir F. Madden's remarks on the chess-men found in Lewis, Archæol. xxiv. p. 225. Horman, speaking of chess, says, "We shulde have 2 kyngis, and 2 quyens, 4 alfyns, 4 knyghtis, 4 rokis, and 16 paunis." f. 282. b.

[5] "Augrym, *algorisme*. To counte, reken by cyfers of agryme, *enchifrer*. To cast an accomptes in aulgorisme with a penne, *enchifrer*. To cast an accomptes with counters, after the aulgorisme maner, *calculer*. To cast an accomptes after the comen maner, with counters, *compter par iect*. I shall reken it syxe times by aulgorisme, or you can caste it ones by counters." PALSG. It would hence appear that towards the commencement of the XVIth century the use of the Arabic numerals had in some degree superseded the ancient mode of calculating by the abacus; and counters, which, at the period when the Promptorium was compiled, were generally used. Hereafter we find the word COUNTINGE BORDE as an evidence. They were not indeed wholly disused at a time long subsequent: an allusion to calculation by counters occurs in Shakespeare, and later authors prove that they had not been entirely discarded. Algorithm or algorism, a term universally used in the XIVth and XVth centuries to denote the science of calculation by 9 figures and zero, is of Arabic derivation.

[6] "Aukwarde frowarde, *peruers*. Aukwar leftehanded, *gauche*, Auke stroke, *reuers*." PALSG.

[7] "Saynt Johan the Elemosner was mercyfull in suche wyse that he was called al-

AWMBLARE, as a horse (awmilere, K.H. aumlinge horse, P.)[1] *Gradarius*, C. F. *ambulator*, *ambularius*.

AWMYR, or ambyr (awmbyr, K. H. P.) *Ambra*, C. F.

(AUMENERE, H. awmener or amnere, P. *Elemosinarius*.)

AWNCETYR. *Progenitor*.

AWNCETRYE. *Progenitura*, *prosapia*, *herilitas*.

AWNDERNE (awndyryn, K. awndyrn, P.)[2] *Andena*, *ipoporgium*, C. F.

AWNGEL. *Angelus*.

AWNSCHENYD (auncenyd, P.) *Antiquatus*, *veteranus*.

AWNTE, moderys systyr. *Materia*, CATH. *Tia*, C. F.

AWNTE, faderys systyr. *Amita*, CATH. (*aunta*, P.)

AWNTYR or happe (aunter, P.)[3] *Fortuna*, *fortuitus*.

AWNTRŌN (awntryn, K. aventryn, P.)[4] *Fortuno*, CATH.

AWNTEROWS, or dowtefulle. *Fortunalis*, *fortuitus*.

AWNTEROWSLY. *Forte*, *fortasse*, *forsan*.

A-VOYDAWNCE. *Evacuacio*.

A-VOYDYD. *Evacuatus*.

A-VOYDEÑ.[5] *Evacuo*, *devacuo*.

A-VOWE.[6] *Votum*.

A-WOWYN, or to make a-wowe. (auowen, or make auowe, P.)[7] *Voveo*.

A-VOWYN, or stonde by the forsayde worde or dede. *Advoco*, CATH.[8]

A-VOWTERE (avoutrere, H. P. avowterere, K.) *Adulter*, *Adultera*.

A-VOWTRYE. *Adulterium*.

mosner, or amener." LEG. AUR. f. 83. At the inthronization of Abp. Warham, 1504, to each of the tables was appointed an almner, with sewer, panter, and other officers. LEL. COLL. vi. 18. Of the duties of the "aumenere" at the table of a great lord, see a curious English poem, of the times of Henry VI. appended to the "Boke of Curtasye." Sloan. MS. 1986, f. 43. *De officiariis in curiis Dominorum.*

[1] "Amblyng horse, *hacquenée*." PALSG.

[2] Among "thingis that ben vsed after the hous," in Caxton's Boke for Travellers, "upon the herthe belongeth woode or turues, two andyrons of yron (*brandeurs*), a tonge, a gredyron." "Awndyrene, *andena*." Vocab. Roy. MS. "Aundyern, *chenet*." PALSG. "I lacke a fyre pan and andyars to bere up the fuel. *Alaribus vel ypopyrgiis*." HORM. It appears that andyrons and dogs were not identical, as generally is understood, for in the Inventory of Sir Henry Unton's effects, 1596, printed by the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, the two are enumerated as occurring together, and both occur also singly. Cotgrave renders "*chenets*, and *landiers*, andirons; *harpon de fer pour retenir et arrester un poultre*, dogge of iron."

[3] "Aunter, *adventure*." PALSG. "He bosteth his dedes of aunters." HORM.

[4] "To aunter, put a thyng in daunger, or aduenture, *aduenturer*." PALSG.

[5] "To auoyde as water dothe that ronneth by a gutter or synke, *se vuyder*. To blede, or auoyde bloode." PALSG.

[6] "Auowe, *veu*." PALSG. This word occurs in R. de Brunne, Wiclif, and Chaucer. The phrase "perfourmed his auowe" occurs in the Legenda Aurea, f. 47.

[7] "I have auowed my pylgrymage unto our lady of Walsyngham, *j'ai aduoue*." PALSG. In the same book the word is used in a sense somewhat different. "To auowe, warrant, or make good or upholde, as in marchaundyse or such like. Take this clothe of my worde, I auowe it for good, *je le pleuuys*."

[8] "But I wol not avowen that I say." CHAUC.

AWTERE. *Altare, ara.*
AWTERSTONE. *Superaltare.*
AWTORYTE (auctorite, P.) *Auctoritas.*
AWTOWRE. *Auctor.*
AXYLTRE, or exyltre. *Axis.*
(AXE, or exe to hewe, P. *Securis, dolabra.*)
A-ȝENE (ayen, P.) *Iterum, adhuc, rursum, rursus.*
A-ȝENS, or a-gens (ayens or ageyne, P.) *Contra, adversus.*
A-ȝENWARDE (ayenwarde, P.) *E contrario, e converso.*
A-ȝEN WYLLE (ayen wyll, P.) *Invite.*

BABE, or lytylle chylde. *Infans, puerilus, pusillus, pusio,* DIST.
BABEWYN, or babewen (babwyn, or babwen, P.)[1] *Detippus,* C. F. *ipos, figmentum, chimera.*
BABLYN, or waveryn (babelyn, P.) *Librillo.*
BABELYNGE, or wauerynge. *Vacillacio, librillacio.*
BABULLE, or bable (babyll, P.)[2] *Librilla,* CATH. *pegma,* C. F. CATH.
BABYRLYPPYD. *Labrosus,* CATH.[3]
BAKER or baxter (bakstar, P.) *Pistor, panicius,* CATH. *panificus, panifex, panificator.*
BACE, or fundament. *Basis.*
BACE, fysche.[4]
BACE CHAMBYR. *Bassaria, vel camera bassaria, sive camera bassa.*
BACE PLEYE. *Barrus. Barri, barrorum, dantur ludi puerorum.*
BACENETT. *Cassis,* CATH. *in galeâ.*
BACHELERE. *Bacularius, bachillarius, bachalarius.*
BACUN FLESCHE. *Petaso, baco.*
BAD, or wykyde. *Malus.*
BADDE, or nowght worthe. *Invalidus.*
BADLY, or wykkydly. *Male, inique.*
(BAFFYN as howndys, K. H. P. *Baulo, baffo, latro.*)
BAFFYNGE as howndys folowynge her pray. *Nicto,* CATH. UG. *glatio.*
BAFFYNGE or bawlynge of howndys. *Baulatus, baffatus.*
BAGE, or bagge of armys (badge, P.)[5] *Banidium, bannidium,* KYLW.

[1] "Babwyne beest, *baboyn.*" PALSG.

[2] "*Librilla, baculus cum corrigia plumbata ad librandum carnes. Pegma, baculus cum massa plumbi in summitate pendente, et ut dicit Cornutus tuli baculo scenici ludebant.*" CATH. "*Librilla dicitur instrumentum librandi, idem est percutiendi lapides in castra, i. mangonus,* a bable, or a dogge malyote." ORT. VOC. In the Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 56, b. occur under *Nomina armorum,* with mase and other weapons, "Dog babulle, *babrilla,* Babulle, *Pegma.*" Palsgrave renders "Bable for a foole, *marotte.*" See Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, where will be found numerous representations of the bauble. *Baubella,* in old French *babioles,* trinkets, gewgaws.

[3] Piers Ploughman describes Covetyse as "byttel browede and baberlupped." In old French the thick lips of some animals are called *babeines.* ROQUEF.

[4] "Bace, *ung bar.*" PALSG. "*Lubin,* a base, or sea wolfe. *Bar,* the fish called a base." COTGR. The basse, or sea perch, the *lupus* of the Romans, *labrax lupus,* CUV. seems to be the fish here intended, and not the coal-fish, according to the explanation in Boucher's Glossary.

[5] "Badge of a gentylman, *la deuise d'ung Seigneur.*" PALSG. It was a cognisance

BAGGE, or poke (pocke, K.) *Sacculus.*
BAGGE, or sacchelle (sechelle, K.) *Saccellus.*
BAGGYN, or bocyn owte, *quere infra in* bocyn. *Tumeo.*
BAGGE PYPE. *Panduca*, KYLW.
(BAGGE PYPERE. *Panducarius*, P.)
(BAHCHE, or bakynge, K. batche, P. *Pistura.*)
BAY frute. *Bacca.*
BAY, or wyth-stondynge. *Obstaculum.*
BAYYD, as a horse (bay, P.) *Badius*, UG. *et ibi nota omnes colores equorum.*
BAYȳN, or berkyn a-yene (ageyne, P.) *Relatro.*
BAYNYD, as benys or pesyn.[1] *Fresus.*
(BAKKE, flyinge best, K. bak, P. fleynge byrde, W.[2] *Vespertilio.*)
BAKKE. *Dorsum.*
BAKKE of a beste. *Tergus*, CATH.
BAKKE of man, or woman. *Tergum*, CATH.
BAKKE of egge toole. *Ebiculum.*
BAKKEBYTERE. *Detractor, detractrix, oblocutor, oblocutrix.*
BAGBYTYN (bakbyten, P.) *Detraho, detracto*, CATH.
(BAKBYTYNG, K. backebytinge, P. *Detractio, oblocutio.*)
BAKHOWSE, or bakynge howse. *Pistrina, pistrinum*, CATH.
BAKYN, or to bake. *Pinso, panifico.*
BAKYN, or bake (baked, P.) *Pistus.*
BAKYN vnder þe askys (aschys, K.). *Subcinericius.*
BAKYNGE (or bahche, K.) *Pistura.*
BAKYNGE howse. *Panificium.*
BAKWARD, or bakstale.[3] *A retro.*
BAXTER, *supra in* baker (bakstare, K. P.)
BAKUN, *supra in* bacun.
BAKWARDE. *Retro, retrorsum.*
BALLE of pley. *Pila.*
BALLE of þe ye (iye, P.) *Pupilla.*
BALKE yn a howse.[4] *Trabes, trabecula*, COMM.

or ornament, forming part of the livery assigned by a chieftain to his followers, which led to the use of uniforms. The word is probably derived from A.S. beag, *corona, armilla.* See in Harl. MS. 4632, an interesting list of badges of cognisance, printed in Collect. Topogr. et Genealogica, vol. III. p. 54.

[1] This word seems to signify shelled, and consequently prepared for the table, from bayn, ready. See Jamieson and Boucher. In Norfolk bein means pliant or limber, FORBY. Compare BEYN or plyaunte, which occurs hereafter.

[2] "*Lucifuga, quedam avis lucem fugiens*, a backe." ORT. VOC. "Backe, a beest that flyeth, *chauvesouris.*" PALSG. "*Vespertilio*, a reremouse or backe." ELIOT. A.S. Hrere-mus.

[3] Bakstale may be derived from A.S. stæl, stal, *locus, status.* In German *stellen* signifies to place.

[4] "With his owen hand than made he ladders three,
To climben by the renges and the stalkes
Unto the tubbes honging in the balkes." CHAUC. Miller's Tale.

A.S. Balc, *trabs.* "*Trabes*, a beame, or a balke of a hous." ORT. VOC. "Balke, *pouste*," i. e. *poutre.* PALSG.

BALPLEY, or pley (plainge, P.) at þe balle. *Pililudus.*

BALPLEYERE. *Pililudius, lipidulus idem est, ludipilus.*

BALAUNCE. *Statera, libra, falanx* (*balanx*, P.) *trutina.*

BALDEMOYN (baldmony, K. baldemonye, P.)[1] *Genciana.*

BALE, or bane.[2] *Mortiferum, toxicum, letiferum, letale.*

BALE of spycery, or other lyke. *Bulga,* C. F.

BALLE, schepys name. *Ballator, ballatrix* (*balator*, P.)

BALEYS.[3] *Virga.*

BALY (baley, P.)[4] *Ballivus.*

BALY, or seriaunt men arestynge. *Angarius,* CATH. *apparitor.*

BALLYD. *Calvus.*

BALLYDNESSE. *Calvicies.*

BALYSCHEPE (balyshype, K.) *Balliatus.*

BALKE in a howse, *supra. Trabs.*

BALKE of (on, P.) a londe eryd.[5] *Porca,* CATH.

BALKYN, or to make a balke yn a londe (in erynge of londe, P.) *Porco,* C. F. *in porca.*

BALKYN, or ouerskyppyn. *Omitto.*

BALHEW, or pleyn (balwe, or playne, P.)[6] *Planus.*

BANNARE, or cursere. *Imprecator, imprecatrix, maledicus, maledica.*

BANE, or poyson (*supra in* bale, P.) *Vide supra. Mortiferum, exitium, intoxicum, letiferum.*

BANE of a pley (or mariage, P.) *Banna, coragium,* C. F. (*preludium*, P.)

[1] "Look how a sick man for his hele
Takith baldemoyn with the canele." GOWER.

Of the virtues attributed to this herb, see Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. "Genciana ys an herbe that me clepyth baldemoyne, or feldewort."

[2] The signification here given to bale is uncommon; its usual meaning is mischief, woe or calamity. Thus Hampole, in the Pricke of Conscience, calls the day of doom "the day of bale and bitterness." A.S. Balew, *exitium.*

[3] Hereafter occurs in the Promptorium ȝERDE baleys, *virga. Virga* is rendered a ȝerde or a rodde, MED. and ORT. VOC.; and such the baleys seems to have been, and not a besom, *balai*, in the present sense of the word. Matthew Paris relates that in 1252 a person came to perform penance at St. Alban's, "*ferens in manu virgam quam vulgariter* baleis *appellamus*," with which he was disciplined by each of the brethren. Wats in the Glossary observes, "*Ita Norfolcienses mei vocant virgam majorem, et ex pluribus longioribus viminibus; qualibus utuntur pædagogi severiores in scholis.*" Baleys occurs in Piers Ploughman in the same sense. Forby does not notice it; but the verb to balase occurs amongst the provincialisms of Shropshire; see Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua.

[4] In the Wicliffite version Baili seems to imply the charge or office, "ȝelde rekenynge of thi baili, for thou myght not now be baylyf." Luc. 16. "He is my ryue and bayly, *Inquilinus prediorum urbicorum et rusticorum.*" HORM.

[5] "*Crebro*, a balke bitwyne two furrowes. *Porca vorat furfur, aratrum vult vertere porcam.*" MED. HARL. MS. 2257. "He hath made a balke in the lande, *scannum fecit, sive crudum solum et inmotum reliquit.*" HORM. "Baulke of lande, *separaison.*" PALSG. A.S. Balc, *porca.* The word is still in use in Norfolk and Suffolk.

[6] In Gawayn and the Green Knyȝt occur the expressions "a balȝ berg," and "balȝe hawncheȝ," which are explained by Sir F. Madden to mean ample, swelling. Mr. Stevenson, however, in Boucher's Glossary, interprets the word as smooth or unwrinkled.

BANERE. *Vexillum.*
BANNYN, or waryyn. *Imprecor, maledico, execror.*
BANYNGE, or cursynge. *Imprecatio, maledictio.*
BANYOWRE, or bannerberere. *Vexillarius, vexillifer, primipilus,* UG.
BANKE of watyr. *Ripa.*
BANKE of þe see. *Litus.*
BANKER.[1] *Scamnarium, amphitaba,* C. F. UG.
BANYSCHYD (banysshed, P.) *Bannitus, exulatus.*
BANSCHYN (banysshe, P.) *Bannio.*
BANNYSCHYNGE. *Bannicio, bannitus, exilium.*
BAPTYM.[2] *Baptismus, baptisma,* CATH.
(BAPTYST, or baptisar, P. *Baptista.*)
BAPTYZYN (baptyse, P.) *Baptizo.*
BARATOWRE.[3] *Pugnax,* CATH. *rixosus,* C. F. *jurgosus.*
BARBARYN frute. *Barbeum,* C. F.
BARBARYN tre (barbery, P.) *Barbaris.*
BARBICAN by-fore a castelle.[4] *Antemurale,* KYLW.
BARBOURE. *Barbitonsor.*

[1] The banker was a cloth, carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form or bench, from the French "*banquier, tapis pour mettre sur un banc, stragulum abaci.*" NICOT. COTGR. "*Amphitapa est tapetum circumfilosum,* a woll loke." ORT. "*Tapes utrinque villosus.*" DUC.; denoting the coverings of arras and tapestry work, wrought, perhaps, on both sides, such as are enumerated in the Inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's effects, 1459. Archæol. xxi. 257, 265. We there also find "Banker, hangyng tapestry worke," which may mean the tapestry commonly in use for hangings, or that the Banker was in this instance the covering of a high-backed seat, over which it was hung. In an earlier Inventory of the Priory, Durham, 1446, occur "iij Bankquerez *paleat' de blodio intenso et remisso; costeræ pro ornatu murorum ejusdem cameræ,*" these last being of the same suit as the Bankers, that is, of cloth of say, paly dark blue and light. Inventories published by the Surtees Society, i. 92. In the Teutonic, *banck-werck* is rendered by Kilian, "*tapes, opus polymitum, vulgo bancalia, scamnalia, subsellii stragulum.*" A Vocabulary of nearly the same date as the Promptorium gives "*pepotasina bachis,* banquere." ROY. MS. 17. C. XVII. This word has been in Boucher's Glossary incorrectly explained to mean a table-cloth.

[2] Baptym is not an error of the scribes, but a singular corruption of orthography. In the other MSS. as well as the printed editions, the same spelling occurs. In the Wicliffite version it is thus written, as also baptym, and baptem, in the Legenda Aurea. The observation would be trivial, did it not afford an evidence of the predominant influence of the French language in England at the period; the word is evidently thence received, and not from the Latin.

[3] Compare hereafter DEBATE MAKER, or barator, *incentor.* FEYGHTARE, or baratowre, *pugnax,* which is distinguished from FEYGHTARE, *pugnator,* showing that the word implies one of a contentious disposition, and not an actual combatant.

[4] Spelman explains the barbacan to be "*munimen à fronte castri, aliter antemurale dictum; etiam foramen in urbium castrorumque mœniis ad tragicienda missilia. Sax.* burgekening. *Vox Arabica.*" Pennant asserts that the Saxons called the barbican to the north-west of Cripplegate, burgh-kenning; other writers have suggested a different etymology, A.S. burk-beacn, *urbis specula.* Bullet would derive it from the Celtic, *bar,* before, *bach,* an inclosure. Lye gives barbacan as a word adopted in the Anglo-Saxon language, and we must certainly not seek thence its derivation. The best specimens of the outworks to which this name was given were at York, and called the Bars, of which one still exists in good preservation.

(Barborery, or barborysh hous, K. barbours hous for shauynge. P. *Barbitondium.*)

Barbylle fysche (barbell fisshe, P.) *Barbyllus.*

Barbulle, sekenes of þe mowthe.[1]

Bare. *Nudus.*

Baryn, or to make bare. *Nudo, denudo.*

Baryne (bareyn, P.) *Sterilis.*

Bareynte (bareynesse, P.) *Sterilitas.*

Barelle. *Cadus.*

Barenesse. *Nuditas.*

Barre of a gyrdylle, or oþer harneys.[2] *Stipa.*

Barre of þe schyttynge of a dore (shettinge, P.) *Pessulum, repagulum, vectis, clatrus,* CATH.

Barre abowte a graue or awter (barres, P.) *Barre, plur.* C. F. UG. *in gero,* (*cerre,* P.)

(Barred as a girdell, P. *Stipatus.*)

Barryd wyth yreñ. *Garratus,* UG. (*cerratus,* P.)

Barren harnes. *Stipo, constipo.*

Barryn dorys, (wyndowus, K.) or oþer shyttynge. *Pessulo, repagulo.*

Barrynge of dorys (or other shettynge, P.) *Repagulacio, obseracio.*

Barrynge of harneys. *Stipacio, constipacio.*

Barrere, or barreere (barryȝer, K.) *Pararium, barraria, barrus,* C. F.

Bargayne (bargany, P.) *Licitacio, stipulacio,* CATH.

Barganyyn, or to make a bargayne. *Stipulo,* CATH. *mercor, licito,* UG. C. F.

Barge, schyppe. *Barcha.*

Barke. *Cortex.*

Barke, powdyr of (for, P.) lethyr. *Ferunium (frunium,* P.) CATH.

Barkere (barkar, P.) *Cerdo, frunio,* C. F.

Barkarys barkewatyr (barkars water, P.) *Naucea,* C. F.

[1] Burbul, *papula.* ROY. MS. 17 C. XVII. *de infirmitatibus.* It is probably the same as "*barbes*, pushes or little bladders under the tongues of horses and cattell, the which they kill, if they be not speedily cured. *Barbes aux veaux*, the barbles." COTGR.

[2] The ornaments of the girdle, which frequently were of the richest description, were termed barres, and in French *cloux;* they were perforated to allow the tongue of the buckle to pass through them. Originally they were attached transversely to the wide tissue of which the girdle was formed, but subsequently were round or square, or fashioned like the heads of lions, and similar devices, the name of barre being still retained, though improperly. Thus a citizen of Bristol bequeathed in 1430, "*zonam harnizatam cum barris argenti rotundis.*" In the description of the girdle of Richesse, in Chaucer's Romaunt of the Rose, we read,

> "The barris were of gold full fine
> Upon a tissue of sattin,
> Full hevie, grete and nothing light,
> In everiche was a besaunt wight."

In the original, "*les cloux furent d'or epuré.*" The word was similarly applied to the ornaments of other parts of costume, such as the garter, worn by the Knight of the Order, or spur-leathers, as in Gawayn and the Green Knyȝt, i. 287.

> —— "clene spures under
> Of bryȝt golde vpon silke bordes
> Barred ful ryche."

BARKYN lethyr. *Frunio, tanno, tannio,* C. F.

BARKYNGE of lethyr (lethyr or ledyr, P.) *Frunicio.*

BARLYLEPE, to kepe yn corne (barlep, P.)[1] *Cumera,* UG. *in camos.*

BARLY CORNE. *Ordeum, triticum,* C. F.

BARLYSELE.[2] *Tempus ordeacium.*

BARLYMELE. *Alphita,* UG. *in al.*

BARME.[3] *Gremium.*

BARMCLOTHE, or naprun.[4] *Limas,* CATH.

BARNYSKYN (barme skyn, P.)[5] *Melotes,* CATH. C. F. *melota,* UG. *in mellese.*

BAROONE lorde (barun or baron, P.) *Baro.*

BARONESSE. *Baronissa.*

BARONYE. *Baronia.*

BARTRYN or changyn, or chafare oone thynge for a othere. *Cambio, campso,* CATH.

BARTRYNGE, or changynge of chafyre. *Cambium,* C. F.

BAROWE.[6] *Cenovectorium, cenovium,* UG. *in cenon,* C. F.

BASELARDE.[7] *Sica,* C. F. *clunabulum,* CATH. (*pugio,* BRIT. P.)

[1] "*Sporta*, a bere lepe, or basket." ORT. VOC. In one MS. of the Medulla it is rendered "a berynge lep." A.S. Bere, *hordeum*, leap, *corbis*. See BERINGE LEPE.

[2] In Norfolk at the present time the season of sowing barley is termed barley-sele, in Suffolk, barsel. FORBY, MOORE. A S. sel. *occasio.*

[3] "And in hire barme this litel child she leid." CHAUC. A.S. bearm, *gremium.*

[4] Chaucer uses the word; it occurs in the Miller's Tale:

"A barme cloth as white as morrow milke
Upon her lends, full of many a gore."

The Medulla explains *limas* to be "*vestis que protenditur ab umbilico usque ad pedes, quâ utuntur servi coci et femine. Anglice,* barm cloth." A.S. barm-rægl, or barm-claþ, *mappula,* ELFRIC.

[5] The *melotes* is explained in the Catholicon to be "*quedam vestis de pilis vel pellibus taxi facta, a collo pendens usque ad lumbos, quâ monachi utuntur. Et iste habitus est necessarius proprie ad operis exercitium, eadem ut pera ut dicunt.*" Uguitio says, "*melota ex pellibus caprinis esse dicitur, ex unâ vero parte dependens.*" See Ducange. The King's MS. gives barniskyn, but the reading of the printed editions appears to be preferable, barme-skyn, implying simply an apron formed of the skin of a beast. Barm-skin is preserved in the dialect of Lancashire, where it means a leathern apron.

[6] A barowe or crowde was a small vehicle, whether precisely similar or not to the barrow of the present times, cannot be asserted. When Sir Amiloun was worn out with leprosy, and reduced to "tvelf pans of catel," the faithful Amoraunt expended that little sum in the purchase of a barowe, therein to carry the knight about.

"Therwith thai went ful yare
And bought hem a gode croude wain." Amis and Amiloun, 1867.

A.S. berewe, *vectula.* "*Cenovectorium,* a berw. *Instrumentum cum quo deportatur cenus.*" MED. See CROWDE, barowe.

[7] The Baselard was a kind of long dagger, which was suspended to the girdle, and worn, not only by the armed knight, but by civilians, and even priests. Thus Piers Ploughman, in allusion to the neglect of clerical propriety, says,

"Sir John and Sir Jeffery hath a girdle of silver,
A baselard, or a ballocke knife, with bottons ouergilt."

Knighton tells us that the weapon with which Sir William Walworth put Jack Straw to death was a basillard. Sir William was a member of the Fishmongers' Company, who

BASKET, or panyere (panere, P.) *Calathus.*

BASKET, or a lepe.[1] *Sporta, corbes* (*canistrum, cartallum,* P.)

BASSENETT, *supra in* bacenett (basnet, P.)

BASONE wesselle (basun or bason, vessell, P.) *Pelvis.*

BAASTE, not wedloke (bast, P.) *Bastardia.*

BASTARDE. *Bastardus, nothus.*[2]

BASTARDE, comyn of fadyr and modyr genteylle (comyn of ungentyl fadyr and gentyl moder, P.) *Spurius, spuria,* CATH.

BASTARDE, of fadyr gentylle, and modyr vngentylle. *Nothus, notha,* CATH.

BASTYLE of a castelle or cytye.[3] *Fascennia,* UG. *in facio.*

BASTYN clothys.[4] *Subsuo,* CATH. *sutulo.*

BASTYNGE of clothe. *Subsutura,* CATH.

BATAYLE. *Bellum, pugna, duellum.*

BATTE staffe.[5] *Perticulus,* CATH. *fustis, batillus,* UG. *in bachis.*

BATTYN, or betyn wyth stavys (battis, P.) *Fustigo, baculo.*

BATYN, or abateñ of weyte or mesure. *Subtraho.*

BATYN, or make debate. *Jurgor, vel seminare discordias, vel discordare.*

BATTFOWLERE. *Aucubaculator,* CATH.

BATFOWLYN (or go to take birdes in the nyght, P.) *Aucubaculo.*

BATTEFOWLYNGE.[6] *Aucubaculatus,* (CATH. *in hamis,* P.)

BATHE. *Balneum, balnearium, balneatorium,* UG.

BATHYNGE. *Balneacio.*

still preserve the weapon traditionally recorded to have been used by him on this occasion, and which he presented to the Company. Among Songs and Carols edited by Thos. Wright, is a spirited poem describing the baselard. "*Pugio,* a dagger or a baslarde." ORT. "A hoked baslarde (*bizachius*) is a perels wepon with the Turkes." HORM. In old French *bazelaire, badelaire,* from *balthearis,* ROQUEF. See Ducange, *basalardus.*

[1] See LEEP, or baskett. "Lepe, or a basket, *corbeille.*" PALSG. A.S. leap, *corbis.*

[2] "*Bast, bâtard.*" ROQUEF. "He was bigeten o baste, God it wot." Artour and Merlin. Weber, iii. 360.

[3] *Fascenia* is explained to be "*clausibilis vallatio circa castra et civitates que solet fieri quibusdam fascibus stipularum et lignorum.*" CATH. "*Closture de bois, palis.*" CATH. ABBREV. Roquefort gives "*Bastille, château de bois.*" In Caxton's boke of the Fayt of armes, part ii. c. XXIIII. of habillements that behouen to an assawte, are directions at length respecting bastylles and bolwerks of wood, formed with palebordes called penelles, with defences after the manner of towers, and other batellements. See also c. XXXIV. Lord Berners, in his translation of Froissart, writes, "They landed lytell and lytell, and so lodged in Calays, and there about, in bastylles that they made dayly."

[4] "This dublet was nat well basted at the first, and that maketh it to wrinkle thus, *ce pourpoynt n'estoit pas bien basty.*" PALSG. Chaucer uses this word, Rom. of the Rose, "With a threde basting my slevis." "Besten. Fris. Sicambr. *leviter consuere.*" KILIAN.

[5] This word occurs in the Wicliffite version, Matt. xxvi. 47. "Lo Judas, oon of the twelve, cam, and with him a greet cumpany with swordis and battis." A.S. batt, *fustis.*

[6] "Batfowlynge, *la pipee.*" PALSG. The Catholicon explains *hamis* to be "*fustis aucupabilis, scil. virgula que sustinet rhete in quo capiuntur fere, vel que levat rhete in quo capiuntur aves.*"

Batyldoure, or wasshynge betylle.[1] *Feretorium*, dico.

Batylment of a walle. *Propugnaculum.*

Batowre of flowre and mele wyth water (batour, p.) *Mola*, c. f.

Bawde. *Leno.*

Bawdekyn clothe, or (of p.) sylke. *Olosericus*, c. f. *oloserica*, cath. ug.

Bawderyke.[2] *Strophius*, cath.

Bawme, herbe or tre. *Balsamus, melissa, melago.*

Bawme, oyle (baume, p. beaume, j. n.) *Balsamum.*

Bawmyn (balmyn, p.). *Balsamo.*

Bawstone, or bawsone, or a gray (baunsey or bauston, best, p.)[3] *Taxus, melota*, cath.

Bee, a beste. *Apis.*

Be betyn. *Vapulo.*

Be besy. *Solicitor.*

Be borne. *Nascor.*

Be buxum, or obedyent to anopyr (obeyyn, k. *Obedio.*)

Besegyde. *Obsessus.*

Becegyn. *Obsideo.*

Besegynge. *Obsidio.*

Becekyn, or prey (beseche or pray, p.) *Rogo, oro, deprecor.*

Besekynge, or prayere. *Deprecacio, supplicacio, oracio, rogatus, ragacio.*

Becemyn. *Decet.*

Besemynge, or comelynesse. *Decencia.*

Beche, tre. *Fagus*, cath.

Becydyn. *Juxta, secus.*

Besyttyn, or dysposyn (becettyn, k. besette, p.) *Dispono.*

Bed. *Lectus, thorus, stratus, stratorium, grabatum.*

Bedclothe, or a rayment for a bed. *Lectisternium.*

Bede, or bedys. *Numeralia, depreculæ.* c. f. (*vagule*, p.)

[1] "Batyldore, *battouer à lessive*, betyl to bete clothes with, *battoyr*." palsg. *Feritorium* is explained in the Medulla to be "*instrumentum cum quo mulieres verberant vesturas in lavando*, a battyng staffe," "or a betyll." ort. voc.

[2] "Baudrike, *carquant*, baldrike for a ladyes necke, *carquan*." palsg. Thus is found in the Ort. Voc. "*Anabola est ornamentum mulieris a collo dependens*, a baudrik." The word had, however, a more general signification; it is derived, probably, from *baudrier*, a strap or girdle of leather, but was afterwards used to denote similar appliances of any material, and of costly decoration. In Gawayn and the Grene Knȝt, bauderyk is the appellation of the guige, or transverse strap by which the shield was suspended round the neck. Hall relates that "Sir Thomas Brandon wore a great baudericke of gold, greate and massy, trauerse his body;" and he further describes the Earl of Southampton, Great Admiral of England, as "wearing baudrick-wise a chayne at the whych did hang a whistle of gold, set with ryche stones," which was a badge of office. It would appear that the bauderyke was properly a belt worn transversely, as was the "*baudre de serico, argento munitum pro cornu Regis.*" lib. garderob. edw. i. 1299. It signified also the *cingulum*, or military belt, and in the 16th century the jewelled ornament worn round the neck both by ladies and noblemen. See Hall's Chronicle, p. 508, baldrellus and baldringus in Ducange, and Boucher's Glossary.

[3] "Bawcyn, or brok, *fiber, castor, taxus, melota*." garl. synonym. These words are in the Medulla and Ortus explained as signifying the brocke. A. S. broc, a badger. The word bausenez occurs Cott. MS. Nero, A. x. f. 62: and baucines in William and the Werwolf. See Bawson in Boucher's Glossary.

Bede, or prayers.[1] *Oracio, supplicacio, interventus.*
Bedman. *Orator, supplicator, exorator.*
Bedewoman. *Oratrix, supplicatrix.*
Bedele. *Preco, bidellus.*
Bedered-man, or woman.[2] *Decumbens, clinicus, clinica.* CATH.
Bedyn, or proferyn.[3] *Offero.* CATH.
Bedynge, or proferynge. *Oblacio.*
Beddynge. *Lectisternium, lectuarium.*
Bedys, *supra in* bede.
Beddys syde. *Sponda,* KYLW. C.F.
(Bedlawyr, *supra in* bedered.[4] K. P. *Decumbens.*)
Be-drabylyd, or drabelyde. *Paludosus.*
Bedstede. *Stratum.*
Be fayne, or welle plesyde. *Letor.*
Byffe, flesche (beff, P.) *Bovilla, bosor.*
Befyce, *Filius* (*filinius, vel pulcher filius,* P.)
Beforeseyde. *Predictus, prefatus.*
Beforesette. *Prefixus.*
Beforetyme. *Ante, antea.*
Beforne a thynge (before, P.) *Coram, ante.*
Be-fote, or on fote (afote, P.) *Pedestre, adv. vel pedestris, pedester,* CATH.
Beggar. *Mendicus, mendica.*
Begetare as a fathyr. *Genitor.*
Begetare as mothere. *Genitrix.*
Begetyn. *Genero, gigno.*
Begetynge. *Genitura, generacio.*
Bygylyn (begyle, P.) *Decipio, fraudo, seduco, circumvenio.*
Begylynge, or dysseyte. *Decepcio, fraus.*
Begyle. *Fraus.*
Beggyn or thyggyn (thigge, P.)[5] *Mendico.*
Beggyn bodely fode, as mete and drynke. *Victo,* CATH.
Beggynge. *Mendicacio.*
Begynnare. *Inceptor, inchoator.*
Begynnyn. *Incipio, inchoo.*
Begyn a-yene (ageyne, P.) *Itero.*
Begynnynge. *Incepcio, inchoacio, initium, exordium.*
Begynnynge, or rote of a þynge. *Origo, ortus.*
Be glad, or mery. *Letor, jocundor.*
Beholdere, or lokar vpon yn seyynge. *Inspector.*
Beholdyn, or seen. *Intuor, inspicio, aspicio.*
Beholdyn, or bowndyn (beholde or bounde, P.) *Obligor, teneor.*
Beholdynge. *Inspeccio, intuicio.*
Be-herte. *Cordetenus.*

[1] In the Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occurs "*rogacio, oracia, deprecacio,* a bede or prayer." A.S. bidde, *oratio,* biddan, *petere.*

[2] A.S. bedredda, *clinicus.*

[3] The verb is used in the sense of proffering in Gawayn and the Green Knyȝt, in Robert de Brunne's Chronicle, and in Sir Tristrem. A.S. beodan, *jubere.*

[4] In the will of Sir Thomas de Hemgrave, dated 1419, among the Hengrave evidences in the possession of John Gage Rokewode, Esq. is the following bequest to the bedridden poor in Norwich: "*Item lego cuilibet pauperum vocatorum* bedlawermen *infra civitatem predictam iiii d. od orandum pro animâ meâ.*"

[5] See hereafter THYGGYNGE, *mendicacio.* A.S. piȝan, *accipere cibum.*

BEHESTE.[1] *Promissio.*

BEHYNDE. *Retro, a retro, pone.*

BEHYNDE, or bakewarde. *Retrorsum.*

BEHOTYN, or make a beheste (or behestyn, H. behote or beheste, P.)[2] *Promitto, pollicior.*

BEHOUELY (behouable, P ) *Oportunus.*

BEHOUELYNESSE (behouablenesse, P.) *Oportunitas.*

BEHOUYN. *Oportet.*

BEY, or boy. *Scurrus.*

BEYKYNGE, or streykynge (strekinge, J. N.) *Protencio, extencio.*

BEYN, or plyaunte (beykn, P.)[3] *Flexibilis.*

BEYTŌN hoorse.

BEYTŌN wyth howndys, berys, bolys, or other lyke. *Commordio,* CATH. *vel canibus agitare,* (*oblatro,* P.)

BEYTYNGE of horse. *Pabulacio.*

BEYTYNGE of bestys wyth howndys. *Exagitacio.*

(BEYTINGE of houndes, P. *Oblatratus.*)

BEK, or lowte. *Conquiniscio,* C. F. (*inclinacio,* P.)

BEK WATYR, rendylle.[4] *Rivulus, torrens.*

(BEKE, tokyn, P. *Nictus.*)

(BEKEN with the iye, P. *Annuto, conniveo. Connivet hic oculis, annuit ipse manu.*)

BEKNYN (bekyn, P.) *Annucio* (*annuo,* P.) *annuto, nuto,* C. F. UG.

BEKNYNGE, or a bek (bekenynge, P.) *Annutus, nutus* (*annictus,* P.)

BEEKNE, or fyrebome (bekne, K.) *Far,* C. F. *et* UG. *in fos.* (*Pharus,* P.)

BE-LAGGYD.[5] *Madidatus* (*paludosus,* P.)

BELAMY. *Amicus pulcher, et est Gallicum, et Anglice dicitur,* fayre frynde.

BE LAWFULLE. *Licet.*

BE LEFULLE, *idem est.*

BELDAM, moderys modyr. *Bellona,* C. F.

BELDAM, faders and moders modyr, bothe (beldame, faders or moders whether it be, P.)[6] *Avia,* CATH. C. F.

[1] See BEHOTYN, or make a beheste. In the Wicliffite version Acts ii. 39 is rendered, "the biheeste is to ȝou and to ȝoure sones." Horman speaks of making "behestes to God and sayntis. I haue behest a pygge to Saynt Antony, *voto nuncupavi.*" "*Nutio, i. promissio,* a promyse, or behyghtynge. *Promissio,* a beheste." ORT.

[2] "To behest or promesse, to behyght." PALSG. A.S. behatan, *vovere.* The Chronicler of Glastonbury, Douglas, relates, amongst the miracles of St. Thomas of Lancaster, that a certain sick man "beheten to God and to Seinte Thomas thatte iff he werre hole thatte he schulde come thider to seke him" (at Pomfret). Harl. MS. 4690, f. 64, b. In the Wicliffite version we read, "what euere God hath bihiȝt he is miȝti to do." Rom. iv. 21.

[3] Bane in the dialects of Yorkshire and Somerset signifies near, or convenient.

[4] "*Torrens, aqua sordida ex inundationibus pluviarum,* a beke or ryndell." A.S. becc, *rivulus.* The word is commonly used in the North. See Brockett.

[5] A passage in Gautier de Bibelesworth, where he speaks of one who has been splashed by horses in miry places, "*Cy vent vn garsoun esclaté,*" or *esclavoté,* has this gloss in the margin, "bilagged wit swirting." Arund. MS. 220, f. 303. A.S. lagu, *aqua.*

[6] "Recommaunde me to your bel-fadre, and to your beldame, *à vostre tayon et à vostre taye.*" BOKE FOR TRAV. CAXT.

Beeldynge, or byggynge (bildinge, p.) *Edificacio, structura,*
Belle. *Campana.*
Bellevenesse, or feythe. *Fides.*
Bellfray. *Campanarium,* ug.
Bely. *Venter, alvus, uterus.*
Bellyn, or lowyn as nette (roryn, p.)[1] *Mugio.*
Bellynge, of rorynge of bestys (bellinge of nete, p.) *Mugitus.*
Belschyd, or made fayre (belched, p.) *Venustus, decoratus.*
Belchyn, or make fayre. *Decoro, venusto.*
Belshynge (belchinge, p.) *Venustacio, decoracio.*
Belsyre, or belfather, faders or moders fader. *Avus,* cath.
(Belt, or ax, p.[2] *Securis.*)
Belte, or gyrdylle. *Zona.*
Belowe (belows, p.) *Follis.*
Belwedyr, shepe. *Titurus,* c.f.
Belle3tare (belle3eter, k. bellyatere, p.)[3] *Campanarius,* cath.
Be-lytylle and lytylle. *Paratim, paulisper, paulatim.*
Beeme, or balke, *supra. Trabs.*
Beeme, or (of p.) ly3hte (ly3the, k.) *Radius.*
Beme lygthte. *Radio.*
Beeme of webstarrys lome. *Liciatorium,* cath.
Be mery and gladde. *Jocundor, letor, jocor.*
Benche. *Scamnum.*
Bendynge of bowys, or oþer lyke. *Tencio.*
Bende bowys. *Tendo,* cath.
Been,or to haue beynge (be or haue be, p.) *Sum, existo, subsisto.*
Been abowte yn bysynes, as wyvys and meñ yn occupacyon (or ben besy, p.) *Satago.*
Beeñ abowtyn, or be abowte-warde (be abowte or am abowte, p.) *Nitor, conor.*
Beeñ a-knowe wyllfully. *Confiteor.*
Be a-knowe a-geyne wylle, or be constreynynge. *Fateor.* (*Confiteor sponte, fateor mea facta coacte,* p.)
Beeñ a-qweyntyd or knowyn (aqueynt, p.) *Noscor.*
Been a-schamyde. *Erubeo, pudeo.*
Been ydylle. *Vaco.*
Bene corne (been, p.) *Faba.*
(Beneday, p.[4] *Precare.*)
Benefyce. *Beneficium.*
Benefy3yd. *Beneficiatus.*
Benett, ordyr.[5] *Exorcista.*

[1] "*Cheuevaux cheyrist et tor torreye,* kide motereth, bole belleth." g. de bibelesw. "*de naturele noyse des bestes.*" This word is retained in the dialect of Shropshire, and in Somerset to belg has the same sense. See Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua, and Jenning's Glossary. A.S. bellan, *boare.*

[2] This word appears of rather questionable introduction: the printed editions in which it appears omit the next word belte, or gyrdylle. It is not found in the MSS.

[3] *Campanarius* is explained in the Catholicon to be a bell-founder. See hereafter 3etyn metel, 3etynge of metelle as bellys, *fusio.* A.S. ȝeotore, *fusor.*

[4] A. Sax. bene, *precatio,* daȝ, *dies.* The word seems synonymous with A. Sax. bentiid, *rogationum dies,* by which name the three days preceding Ascension Day were known.

[5] "*Exorcista, id est adjurator vel increpator,* a benette or a conjurer." ort. The lesser orders in the Christian Church were four, *Ostiarius, Lector, Exorcista, Acolythus.* The

BENETT, propyr name. *Benedictus.*

BENETHYN (benethe, P.) *Inferius.*

(BENWYTTRE, K. benewith tre, P.)[1]

BENGERE of corne (bengge, P.)[2] *Techa.*

BENGERE of a mylle (bengge, P.) *Ferricapsia*, DICC.

BEPYR, or bewpyr (beawpere, P.) *Pulcher pater.*

BE-PLOTMELE.[3] *Particulariter, partitive.*

BE-QWETHYN, or qwethȳn yn testament. *Lego.*

BERE, a drynke. *Hummulina, vel hummuli potus, aut cervisia hummulina* (*berziza*, P.)

BERE, or beryn. *Porto, gero, fero.*

BERYN a-way (or bere awey, P.) *Asporto, aufero.*

BERE downe, or presse downe. *Comprimo, deprimo.*

BEERE downe vndyr þe fote. *Subpedito.*

BERE downe, or caste downe to grownde. *Sterno, prosterno.*

BERE fellyschyppe (felaweshepe or companye, P.) *Associo.*

BERE YN. *Infero.*

BERE OWTE. *Effero.*

BERE PARTE, or be partenere. *Participo*, CATH.

BERE WYTNESSE. *Testificor.*

BERBERYN tre, *supra in* barbaryn tre.

BEERDE (berde, P.) *Barba, genobardum*, CATH.

The functions of the third extended to the expulsion of evil spirits by the imposition of hands upon persons possessed, recently baptized, and catechumens. The ceremony was always accompanied with aspersion, and the name benett was doubtless taken from the *aqua benedicta*, *eau bénite*, or, perhaps, from the vessel called in French *bénitier*, which contained the holy-water. In a will dated 1449 is a bequest of "a gret holy-water scoppe of silver, with a staff benature, the sayd benature and staff weying XX nobles in plate." The staff benature was the *aspersorium*, termed in the Promptorium STRENKYL, halywater stye. Fox, relating the death of Hooper, states that it was part of the ceremony of degrading Bishops to "take from them the lowest vesture which they had in taking bennet and collet" (i. e. acolyte). Eccles. Hist. iii. 152, A.D. 1555. T. Becon, in the Reliques of Rome, says, "Boniface V. decreed that such as were but benet and colet should not touch the reliques of saints, but they only which are subdeacons, deacons, and priests." Edit. 1563, f. 183.

[1] This appears to be the wood-bine, which in Swedish is called *beenwed*. Linn. Flor. Suec. Verelius explains the Icelandic *beinwid* to be *ossea periclimini species*, a bony kind of honeysuckle, *beinwid* signifying bone-wood. Ivy is in the North called bind-wood. See Jamieson.

[2] See BYNGGER and BYNGE, *theca, cumera,* A.S. bin. In Norfolk and Suffolk still pronounced bing, as in Danish, bing, *cumulus.* FORBY.

[2] This is one of the number of words in which the A.S. Mæl, *pars*, occurs in composition. The A.S. form of these adverbs is mælum, in parts, bit-mælum, dæl-mælum, &c. We have retained piecemeal, but the rest are wholly obsolete. See in Nares, drop-meal, inch-meal, and limb-meal. P. Ploughman uses pounde-mele and percel-mele. In the Liber Festivalis we read that William Tracy, after the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, "fylle syke and roted all his body, in somoche that himselfe with his owne hondes cast away his owne flesshe lompe-mele." Palsgrave gives "by ynche-meale, *menuement, par poulcees,* and flock-meale, *par troupeaux.*"

> "Only that point his peple bare so sore
> That flockmel on a day to him they went." CHAUC. Clerke's T.

BERDE, or brynke of a wesselle, or other lyke. *Margo.*

BERDYD. *Barbatus.*

BERCEL (berseel, P.) *Meta.*[1]

BERE, beste. *Ursus.*

BEERE of (for P.) dede meñ. *Feretrum, libitina, loculus.*

BEREYNYD, or wete wyth rayne. *Complutus,* UG. *in pluo.*

BEREWARDE.[2] *Ursarius.*

BERY, frute. *Morum,* CATH. C. F.

BERYL, precyous stone.[3] *Berillus.*

BERYNGE. *Portagium, latura.*

BERYNGE a-way. *Asportacio, ablacio.*

BERYNGE yn. *Illacio.*

(BERINGE LEPE, P.[4] *Canistra,* CATH.)

BERKAR, as a dogge. *Latrator.*

BERKYN. *Latro, baffo, baulo.*

BERKYNGE. *Latratus.*

BERME of ale or other lyke. *Spuma,* CATH.

BERMYN, or spurgyn as ale, or other lyke.[5] *Spumo.*

BARNAKYLLE, byrde (bernack, K. bernak, P.)[6] *Barnacus, barnita, barnites,* C. F.

[1] See hereafter BUT, or bercel.

[2] "Bearwarde, *gardeur d'ours.*" PALSG. A curious representation of the bear-ward, and baiting the bear, occurs in the Louterel Psalter, illuminated in the early part of the reign of Edw. III. It has been engraved in Vetust. Monum. VI. pl. xxiv. In the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland in 1511, under the head of Rewards, is one of "6*s.* 8*d.* to the Kyngs or Queenes Barward, if they have one," when they come to the Earl. Ant. Rep. IV. p. 253. The Earl had also in his own family an official of the same kind, whose reward was 20*s.* Shakespeare uses the word, and also bearard or bear-yerd, which are synonymous.

[3] Beryl is used by Chaucer and the authors of the XIVth and XVth centuries to denote the precious stone so called, and also a finer description of crystal glass, which resembled it in transparency or colour. This distinction is not preserved here; but it is made by Palsgrave: "Berall, fyne glass, *beril.* Beryll, a precious stone, *beril.*" Elyot renders "*Glessum,* crystal or berylle." See Whitaker's Cathedral of St. Germains, ii. 280.

[4] One of the MSS. of the Medulla renders *sporta,* a berynge lep; in the Ortus, it is explained as a bere lepe, or basket. The word is perhaps synonymous with BARLYLEPE, to kepe yn corne, which occurs above, and in the printed editions is spelled BARLEP. A. S. bere, *hordeum,* leap, *corbis.*

[5] A. S. beorma, *fermentum.* See hereafter SPORGYN, taken from the French, *espurger.*

[6] Alexander Neccham, who died in 1227, gives in his treatise *de naturis rerum,* a curious account "*de ave que vulgo dicitur* bernekke," which grew, as he asserts, from wood steeped in the sea, or trees growing on the shores. Roy. MS. 12 G. XI. f. 31. The marvellous tales respecting this bird, which has been supposed to be the *chenalopeces,* mentioned by Pliny as a native of Britain, are to be found in length in Gesner, Olaus Magnus, and many ancient writers. Giraldus gives in his Topographia Hiberniæ, c. xi. a detailed account "*de bernacis ex abiete nascentibus,*" as a phenomenon of which he had been an eye-witness on the Irish shores, and states that these birds were, on account of their half-fishy extraction, eaten during Lent. This indulgence, of which the propriety was argued by Michael Meyer in his treatise *de volucri arboreâ,* was sanctioned by the authority of the Sorbonne. It is scarcely needful to observe that the origin of these strange statements is to be found in the multivalve shell-fish, the *lepas anatifera,* which attaches itself to submerged wood, or the bottom of ships. "*Ciconia, i. ibis,* a ber-

BERNAK for horse (bernakill, P.)[1] *Chamus*, CATH.

BERNE of lathe (or lathe, P.)[2] *Horreum*, C. F.

BERWHAM, horsys colere (beruham for hors, P.)[3] *Ephiphium, epifium*, CATH. *vel collare equi.*

BERWE, or schadewe (berowe or shadowe, P.)[4] *Umbraculum, umbra.*

BESAUNTE. *Talentum, mna, dragma*, UG. C. F.

BESME or besowme (besym, P.) *Scopa*, C. F.

BESTE, or alle the beste (aldyrbest, K.) *Optimus.*

BESTAD, or wythe-holdyn yn wele or wo (in hard plyt set, K. withholden in harde plyte or nede, P.) *Detentus.*

BERSTAYLE (bestali, K. bestayle, (P.)[5] *Armentum*, CATH.

BESTE (beest, P.) *Bestia, pecus, animal, jumentum.*

BEESTELY, or lyke a beste (bestly, P.) *Bestialis.*

BESTYLYNESSE (bestlynesse, P.) *Bestialitas.*

BESTYLYWYSE, *Bestialiter.*

BE STYLLE, and not speke. *Taceo, sileo, obmutesco.*

BEESTNYNGE, mylke (bestnynge, K. P.)[6] *Collustrum*, C. F. KYLW. UG. *in colo.*

nacle, a myrdrummyll or a buture." ORT. VOC. "A barnak." MED. GRAMM. Junius derives the name from the fabulous origin of the bird, A. S. bearn, *filius*, and ac, *quercus*. See Claik, in Jamieson, and *barnache* in Menage.

[1] "*Chamus est quoddam genus freni, vel capistrum*, an halter or bernacle." ORT. VOC. Junius derives the word from the French *berner, comprimere petulantiam;* and Roquefort mentions a kind of torture practised by the Saracens, termed *bernicles*. The Wicliffite version renders 2 Kings, xix. 28, "y schal putte a sercle in þi nose þirlis, and a bernacle in þi lippis." Cott. MS. Claud. E. II.

[2] Berne is the contraction of A. S. bere, *hordeum*, and ern, *locus*. Lathe, which does not occur in its proper place in the Promptorium, is possibly a word of Danish introduction into the eastern counties, Lade, *horreum*, DAN. Skinner observes that it was very commonly used in Lincolnshire. It occurs in Chaucer:

"Why ne hadst thou put the capell in the lathe." Reves Tale.

"*Horreum, locus ubi reponitur annona*, a barne, a lathe." ORT. VOC. "*Granarium*, lathe." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A lathe, *apotheca, horreum*." CATH. ANGL.

[3] "Bargheame, *epiphium*." CATH. ANGL. This word is still retained in the North of England; see Barkhaam in Brockett's Glossary, Barkham, Craven dialect, Brauchin, Cumberland, Brechame, Jamieson. It occurs in the curious marginal gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220, f. 302.

"*Les cous de chiuaus portunt esteles,* hames (hamberwes, MS. Phill.)
*Coleres de quyr, et bourle hoceles.*" beruhames.

[4] A.S. bearw, berwe, *nemus*.

[5] The reading of the Harl. MS. seems here to be erroneous; the word is doubtless adopted from the French, *bestail*, cattle.

[6] "Bestynge, *colustrum*." CATH. ANGL. "*Colostrum, novum lac quod statim primo mulgetur post fetum, quod cito coagulatur*, beestnynge. *Colustrum*, beestynge or ruddys." ORT. VOC. A.S. beost, bystinȝ, *colustrum*.

BETAYNE, herbe (batany, or betony, P.)[1] *Betonica.*

BETAKYN' a thynge to anothere. *Committo, commendo.*

BETE, or Betune, propyr name (Betryse, K.) *Beatrix.*

BETHYNKYN'. *Cogito, recogito, meditor.*

BETYDĒN', or happēn'. *Accidit, evenit.*

BETYLLE. *Malleus, malleolus,* UG.

BETYN', or bete. *Verbero, cedo.*

BETYN', or smytyn'. *Percucio, ferio.*

BETYNGE. *Verberacio, verber.*

BETYNGE (instrument, P.) *Instrumentum, verberaculum,* UG.

BETTYR. *Melior.*

BETTYR. *Melius, adv.*

BETYS herbe. *Beta vel bleta.*

BETONYE *supra in* BETAYNE.

BETRAYYN'. *Prodo,* CATH. *trado.*

(BEUER, drinkinge tyme, P.[2] *Biberrium.*)

BEUERECHE, drynke (beueriche, P.) *Hibria, biberia,* KYLW. (*bibina,* P.)

BEVYR, beste.[3] *Bever,* C. F. *castor, fiber.*

BE WARE. *Caveo,* CATH. *precaveo.*

BE WOODE, or madde.[4] *Furio, insanio.*

BE WONE, or vsyd (wonte, P.) *Soleo.*

BEWRAYER of counsel. *Recelator, recelatrix,* CATH. *in celo.* *Et nota alia infra in* LABLE.

BEWRETHYN', or wreyyn' (bewreyen, P.) *Prodo, recelo, revelo*

[1] See a curious account of the virtues attributed to betony in the XVth century, Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 68, where it is said to be "also clepyd byschuppyswort." Horman observes that "nesynge is caused with byten (*betonica*) thrust in the nostril." The powdered root of hellebore was another homely sternutatory anciently much in request.

[2] "*Merendula,* a beuer after none. *Merenda, comestio in meridie vel cibus qui declinante die sumitur.*" ORT. Harrison, in his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles, i. 170, remarks that "of old we had breakefastes in the forenoone, beuerages or nuntions after dinner, and thereto reare suppers, generallie when it was time to go to rest, a toie brought into England by hardie Canutus; but nowe those are very well past, and ech one, except some yoong hungrie stomach that cannot fast till dinner time, contenteth himself with dinner and supper." The higher classes, he observes, dine at 11 and sup at 5, merchants seldom before 12 and 6. This was written about 1579. Sherwood renders, "Bever, or drinking, *un réciner, collation, gouster.* To bever, *réciner;*" and Cotgrave explains *un réciner* as "an afternoones nuncheon, or collation, an Aunders-meat." See hereafter NUNMETE, which seems to have been much the same as the intermediate refection here called BEUER. The word bever still signifies in Suffolk an afternoon snack. MOORE.

[3] A.S. beofer, *castor.* That the beaver was anciently an inhabitant of these islands, the laws of Howel Dha, and the curious description of its habits given by Giraldus, in his Itinerary of Wales, l. ii. c. 3, satisfactorily prove. The fur of this animal was in estimation from an early period. Piers Ploughman says,

> "And yet vnder that cope, a cote hath he furred
> With foyns, or with fichewes, or with fyn beuere."

"Me fyndeth furres of beuers, of lombes, pylches of hares and of conyes. *On treuue fourrures d'escurieus,*" &c. CAXTON, Boke for Travellers. The beuer hat is mentioned by Chaucer as a part of female attire, and by Hall as worn by the Stradiote light horsemen in 1513.

[4] See WOODE or madde. A.S. wod, *furiosus.*

BE WROTHE. *Irascor.*
BE WRATHE yn valewe (be worthe, P.) *Valeo*, CATH.
BEWTE (beawtye, P.) *Decor, species, pulchritudo.*
BY AND BY. *Sigillatim.*[1]
BY THY SELFE (by the selfe, P.) *Seorsum.*
BYARE. *Emptor, institor*, CATH.
BYBLE, or bybulle. *Biblia.*
BYCE, coloure.[2]
BYDDYN', or comawndyn'. *Mando, precipio, hortor, exortor.*
BYDDYN' bedys, or seyn' prayers (bydde or pray. P.)[3] *Oro.*
BYDDYNGE, or commawndement (commaundinge, P.) *Mandatum, preceptum, imperium.*
BYDDYNGE, or praynge. *Oracio, deprecacio, exoracio, supplicacio.*
BYE, or boye.[4] *Bostio*, UG.
BYGGYN', or byldyn'.[5] *Edifico.*
BYGGYNGE, or beeldynge (byldinge, P.) *Edificacio, structura.*
(BYGGYNGE, or thyng that is byggyd, H. *Edificium.*)
BYCCHE, hownde or bylke (bycke, P.) *Licista*, COMM.
BYKER, cuppe (bikyr, P.)[6] *Cimbium*, COMM.
BIKYR of fytynge (bykere or feightinge, P.)[7] *Pugna.*

[1] The Medulla renders "*sigillatim*, fro seel to seel." Harl. MS. 2257.

[2] Palsgrave renders byce by *azur:* the word is, however, probably taken from the French *couleur bise*, which properly means a brownish or blackish hue. In some curious instructions respecting the production of fine azure from *lapis lazuli*, it is observed that, to distinguish this last "from lapis almaine of whiche men maken a blewe-bis azure," they should be exposed to fire, in which the inferior material turns rather black, and becomes "brokel." Sloan. MS. 73, f. 215, b. Probably byce, or rather blue byce, as it was in ancient times usually termed, was a preparation of zaffre, of a dim and brownish cast of colour, in comparison with the brilliancy of the true azure.

[3] A.S. biddan, *orare.* In the Book of Curtasye, the young child, on coming to church, is thus admonished,

> "Rede, or synge, or byd prayeris
> To Crist for all thy Cristen ferys." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 22 b.

[4] "*Bostio*, an oxe dryver." ORT. Compare BEY or boy, *scurrus.*

[5] "To byge, *fundare, condere, edificare.* A bygynge, *construccio, structura.* Bygynge vndyr erthe, *subterraneus.*" CATH. ANGL. A.S. byȝȝan, *ædificare.* See Big, in Boucher's Glossary, and Jamieson.

[6] What was the precise kind of cup called byker, or beaker, it is not easy to determine. This word occurs as early as 1348, in the accounts of the Treasurer of Edward, Prince of Wales: "*ii magne pecie argenti, vocate* Bikers, *emellate in fundo, cum cooperculis cum batellis, et ex unâ parte deauratis.*" In this instance they were destined to be presented to ladies, (Beltz, Memor. of the Garter, p. 385.) Becher in German signifies a cup or goblet, as does beker in Dutch and Teutonic; possibly we derived the vessel to which the name was originally given from Flanders or Germany. Of cognate derivation is the Italian *bicchiero.* In the later Latinity *bacar, baccharium* have the same meaning; see Ducange. The common root of these words was perhaps the Greek βικος, *vas habens ansas.* MENAGE.

[7] "Beckeryng, scrimysshe, *mêslée.* Bicker, fyghtyng, *escarmouche.*" PALSG. "Anon after the fylde began to beker." HORM. Skinner suggests the Welsh bicre, *conflictus*, as the etymon of this word, which, however, he inclines to think of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Bekeryn', or fyghtyn' (bikkeringe, p.) *Pugno, dimico.*

Bylle of a byrde. *Rostrum.*

Bylle of (or, p.) a mattoke. *Ligo, marra.*

Byle, sore. *Pustula,* ug.

Byllerne, watyr herbe.[1] *Berula,* c. f.

Bylet, schyde. *Tedula,* cath.

Bylet, scrowe (bille, k.)[2] *Matricula,* cath. (*billa,* k.)

Bollyn', or jowyn' wythe the bylle as byrdys (byllen or iobbyn as bryddys, k. iobbyn with the byl, h. p.)[3] *Rostro.*

Byllyn' wythe mattokys. *Ligonizo, marro,* cath.

Byllynge of byrdys. *Rostratus.*

Byllynge of mattokys. *Ligonizacio, marratura.*

Bynde, or wode bynde. *Corrigiola, vitella,* cath. (*edera volubilis,* k.)

Bynde, a twyste of a wyne (vyne, p.) *Capriolus,* c. f.

Byndyn' wythe bondys. *Ligo, alligo, vincio.*

Byndyn' wythe cōmawnt[4] or scripture (comavndement, k. cumnaunt, h. couenaunt, p.) *Obligo.*

Byndynge, lyste of a sore lyme. *Fasciola,* kylw. ug.

Byndynge. *Ligacio.*

Byngger, *supra in* Bengere.

Byyn a thynge. *Emo, mercor, comparo.*

Byyn' a-ȝēn' (ageyne, p.) *Redimo.*

Byynge. *Empcio.*

Byynge a-ȝen (ageyne, p.) *Redemcio.*

Byynge place, or place of byynge. *Emptorium,* c. f.

Bynge.[5] *Theca, cumera.*

Bypathe. *Semita, orbita, callis,* c. f. *trames,* ug.

Byrche tre. *Lentiscus, cinus,* cath.

Byrdune (byrdeyne, p.) *Pondus, onus, sarcina.*

Byryn' (beryyn, h.) *Sepelio, humo, funero.*

Byryyn', or grauyn', or hydde vndur the grownde. *Humo, sepelio,* ug.

[1] The curious treatise of the nature and properties of herbs, Roy. MS. A. VI. f. 69, b. gives "*Billura*, an herbe that me clepyth billure; he ys much worth to rype bocch." Elyot explains *lauer* to be "an herbe growyng in the water, lyke to alisaunder, but hauyng lesse leaues. Some do call it bylders."

[2] The Catholicon explains *matricula* to signify *carta promissionis*, and cites the life of St. Silvester, which says that he inscribed the names of widows and orphans "*in matriculâ.*" Spelman gives A.S. bille, *schedula;* the word bylet was, however, probably of French introduction, as also was scrowe or scroll, *escrou.*

[3] To job signifies still in Norfolk and Suffolk to peck with a sharp and strong beak. forby. Tusser calls the pecking of turkies jobbing.

[4] The word is thus written, but the correct reading probably is comnawnt. See hereafter cumnawnte, *pactum.*

[5] Forby gives bing in the dialect of East Anglia, Danish, bing, *cumulus.* A.S. bin, *præsepe.* The word *binna* occurs in a deed of the year 1263, in Chron. W. Thorn, 1912, where it signifies a receptacle for grain. *Cumera* is explained by Uguitio to be "*vas frumentarium de festucis,*" and no doubt the bin was anciently formed of wickerwork, as in German benne *crates,* Belg. benn, *corbis.* In the Indenture of delivery of Berwick Castle, in 1539, occurs "in the pantre, a large bynge of okyn tymbar with 3 partitions." Archæol. xi. 440.

Byryyde (biryed, p.) *Sepultus, tumulatus.*

Beryynge (biryinge, p.) *Sepultura, tumula.*

Byryele (beryel, h. biriell, p.)[1] *Sepulchrum, tumulus.*

Byrthe. *Nativitas, partus.*

Byschelle, or buschelle (bysshell otherwyse called busshell, p.) *Modius, chorus, bussellus.*

Bysshoppe (byschop or buschop, h.) *Episcopus, antistes, pontifex, presul.*

Byschypryche (bysshoperike, p.) *Episcopatus, diocesis.*

Bysy (besy, p.) *Assiduus, solicitus, jugis.*

Bysyly. *Assidue, jugiter.*

Bysynesse. *Assiduitas, diligencia, solicitudo, opera,* cath.

Byscute brede (bysqwyte, h. bysket, p.) *Biscoctus.*

Bys3yn' chyldur (bissyn chyldryn, k.) *Sopio, nemor, lallo,* ug.

Byssynge of chyldyrne (bys3ing, h.) *Sepicio,* c. f.

Byssynge songys (bys3ing, h.) *Fascinnina,* c. f. *nenia,* cath.

Bytt of a brydylle. *Lupatum,* c. f.

Bytt or bytynge (byte, p.) *Morsus.*

Bytylle worme (bityl wyrme, k.) *Buboscus.*

Bytyn', or byte. *Mordeo.*

Bytynge. *Morsura.*

Bytynge or grevows fretynge. *Mordax.*

Byttyr. *Amarus.*

Byttyrnesse. *Amaritudo.*

Byttyrswete.[2] *Amarimellus, musceum,* kylw.

(By3ing *supra in* byinge, h. Bysinge, p. *Emptio.*)

Blabbe or labbe, wreyare of cownselle (bewreyar, h. p.)[3] *Futilis, anubicus,* cath.

Blaberyn, or speke wythe-owte resone (with owtyn, k. oute of, p.) *Blatero,* cath.

Blade. *Scindula.*

Blade of an herbe (blad or blade, p.) *Tirsus,* c. f.

Bladyn' haftys (bladen heftis, k. h. p.) *Scindulo.*

Bladyn' herbys, or take away the bladys. *Detirso,* cath.

Bladsmythe. *Scindifaber.*

Blaffoorde or warlare (bladfard, h. blaffere, p.)[4] *Traulus.* (*Traulus peccat in R, peccat in S sidunus,* p.)

[1] The more ancient sense of this word, as denoting the place, and not the act of interment, is here distinctly preserved. A.S. byri3els, *sepulchrum.* In the Wicliffite version biriel occurs often in this sense. "And the kyng seide, what is this biriel which I se? And the citeseyns of that cite answeriden to him, it is the sepulcre of the man of God that cam fro Juda." IVth Book of Kings, xxiii. 17 Harl. MS. 2249. In Mark v. 5, the demoniac is said to have "hadde an hous in birielis." So likewise in Leg. Aur. "It happed after, that vpon the buryels grewe a ryght fayre flouredelyse." f. cxi. The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 145, gives "*Mausoleum,* a byryelle, *anabatrum,* a chyrchestyle."

[2] The *Solanum dulcamara,* or woody nightshade.

[3] See hereafter lable, or labbe, which occurs in Chaucer. This word is doubtless derived from the same source as blabbe and blaberyn. Skinner would derive the verb to blabber from the Latin, "*q. d. elabiare, i. e. labiis quicquid occurrit effutire.*" Compare teut. blapperen, *garrire,* belg. lapperen, *blaterare.*

[4] This word signifies a person who stammers, or has any defect in his speech. The

BLAK. *Niger, ater.*
BLAKENESSE. *Nigredo.*
BLAKYN', or make blake. *Denigro, ritupero, increpo.*
BLAKE THORNE. (*Prunus*, P.)
BLAME. *Culpa, noxa, vituperium.*
(BLAMEN, P. *Culpo, vitupero, increpo.*)
BLAMEWORTHY. *Culpabilis.*
BLAMYNGE. *Vituperium.*
BLANKETT, vollon clothe.[1] *Lodix.*
BLANKETT, lawngelle. *Langellus.*
BLASFEMARE. *Blasphemator.*
BLASFEMYN'. *Blasfemo.*
BLASFEMYNGE. *Blasphemia.*
BLASYN', as lowe of fyre (as doth the leme of a fyre, P.) *Flammo.*
BLASYN', or dyscry armys. *Describo.*
BLASYNGE, or flamynge of fyre. *Flammacio.*
BLASYNGE of armys. *Descripcio.*
BLASTE of wynde. *Flatus.*
BLANKE plumbe (blavmblumbe, K. H. blawmblumb, otherwyse called whyte lede, P.)[2] *Album plumbum.*
BLANCHYN' almandys, or oþer lyke (blaunchyn, P.) *Dealbo, decortico.*
BLANCHYNGE of almondys or other lyke. *Dealbacio, decorticacio.*
BLAWNDRELLE, frute (blaunderel, K.)[3] *Melonis*, C. F.
BLEDYN'. *Sanguino, cruento.*
BLEDYNGE. *Sanguinacio, fleobotomia.*
BLEDYNGE boyste.[4] *Ventosa, guna*, CATH.

Ortus renders "*traulus*, a ratelare." It appears in Ducange that *balbus* and *blesus* are synonymous with *traulus*: the first of these is rendered in Cooper's Thesaurus, one "that cannot well pronounce words, a maffler in the mouth."

[1] Blanket is taken from the French *blanchet*, woollen cloth, no doubt of a white colour; the distinction here made is not very clear, but *lodix* appears to have been a bed-covering, as we now use the word blanket, *langellus*, blanket cloth generally. "*Langeul, langais, blanchet, drap de laine.*" ROQUEF. The Medulla explains *lodex* to be "a blanchet or a whytil;" the latter word, which is merely a version of the French, is still retained in North Britain to denote a woollen wrapper used by females." "*Lodix, quicquid in lecto supponitur, et proprie pannus villosus, Anglice*, a blanket." ORT. VOC. See hereafter DAGGYSWEYNE, *lodix.*

[2] In Sloan. MS. 73, f. 213, are directions for making blanc plumb, *album plumbum*, with "strong reed wine drestis, and brode platis of newe leed, in a great erthen pot or barel, and closed for six wokis or more in hoot horsdunge." This MS. is of the close of the XVth century; an earlier receipt occurs in Sloan. MS. 2584, f. 6.

[3] Lydgate mentions this among the fruits more choice than "pechis, costardes, *etiam* wardons."

> "Pipus, quinces, blaunderelle to disport,
> And the pome-cedre corageos to recomfort. Minor Poems, p. 15.

"Blaundrell, an apple, *brandureau.*" PALSG. "*Blanduriau, très blanc; pommes de Caleville blanc, qui venoient d'Auvergne.*" ROQUEF. "*Blandureau*, the white apple, called in some parts of England a blaundrell." COTGR.

[4] The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*Guna vel guina, vas vitreum quod et Latinis a similitudine cucurbitæ ventosa vocatur, quæ animata spiritu per igniculum in superficiem trahit sanguinem.*" PAPIAS; see Ducange. The operation of cupping, which is one of ancient use, was doubtless well known to the Friar of Lynn,

BLEDYNGE yryn. *Fleosotomium*, C. F. (*fleobothomium*, P.)

BLEDDYR. *Vesica.*

BLEDDERYD. *Vesicatus.*

BLEYKE of coloure.[1] *Pallidus, subalbus.*

BLEYKCLOÞE, or qwysters (blechen clothe, K. P. blekyn, H.)[2] *Candido.*

BLEYSTARE, or wytstare (bleyster, K. bleyestare or qwytstare, H. bleykester or whytster, P.)[3] *Candidarius*, CATH. C. F.

BLEYNE. *Papula*, CATH. *et* UG. *in popa.*

BLEKE (blecke, P.)[2] *Atramentum.*

BLEKKYN wythe bleke (blackyn with blecke, P.) *Atramento.*

(BLEXTERE, K. *Obfuscator.*)

BLEMSCHYDE (blemysshed, P.) *Obfuscatus.*

BLENSCHYN' (blemysshen, P.) *Obfusco*, CATH.

BLEMSCHYNGE. *Obfuscacio.*

BLERE YED (blere iyed, P.)[5] *Lippus.*

BLERYDNESSE (blere iyednesse, P.) *Lippitudo.*

BLERYNGE or mowynge wythe the mowthe. *Valgia.*

BLERYNGE wythe mowe makynge.[6] *Patento, valgio.*

BLESE or flame of fyre (blase or lowe, P.) *Flammella.*

BLESCHYN', or qwenchyn' (blesshyn, P.) *Extinguo.*

BLESCHYNGE, or qwenchynge of fyre (blensshinge, P.) *Extinctio.*

BLETYN', as a schepe. *Balo.*

BLETYNGE of a schepe. *Balatus.*

BLEVYN, or levyn aftyrwarde (blevyn or abydyn, K. P.) *Remaneo, restat.*

BLEVYNGE, or releve, or relefe (or levynge or relef, K.)[7] *Reliquia, vel reliquiæ.*

who compiled the Promptorium, as one of the means resorted to when, according to the monastic institutions, there were at stated seasons (*temporibus minucionis*) general blood-lettings. See Martene de Antiq. Ritibus, and Mr. Rokewode's note on Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda, p. 11. In the Chirurgica of John Arderne, surgeon to Edw. III. where he speaks of cupping, "*ventosacio*," a representation is given of the bledynge boyste. Sloane MS. 65, f. 70. Compare the verb BOYSTON.

[1] "Bleke, wan of colour, *blesme*." PALSG. A.S. blæc, *pallidus.*

"Some one, for she is pale and bleche." GOWER, Conf. Am. B. v.

Bleek is still used in Norfolk to signify pale and sickly. FORBY.

[2] TEUT. bleycken, *excandefacere insolando.* A.S. ablæcan, *dealbare.*

[3] The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1587, renders "*Albatrix, candidaria*, blecherre or lawnderre." "Whitstarre, *blanchisseur de toylles.*" PALSG. See WHYTSTARE.

[4] Horman says, "Wrytters ynke shulde be fyner than blatche, *atramentum scriptorium lectius esset sutorio.*" "Bleche for souters, *attrament noyr.*" PALSG. A.S. blæc, *atramentum.*

[5] "*Lippus dicitur qui habet oculos lachrymantes cum palpebris euersatis*, blered of the eye." ORT. VOC. In Piers Ploughman the verb to blere occurs, used metaphorically. "He blessede hem with his bulles, and blerede hure eye." "To bleare ones eye, begyle him, *enguigner.*" PALSG.

[6] "I gyue him the best counsayle I can, and the knaue bleareth his tonge at me, *tirer la langue.*" PALSG. See MOWE, or skorne.

[7] See RELEEF, or brocaly of mete.

Bleyly, or gladely (blythely, p.) *Libenter, sponte, spontanee.*
Blynde. *Cecus.*
Blyndefylde (blyndfellyd, h.) *Excecatus.*
Blyndyn', or make blynde. *Exceco.*
Blyndfellēn', *idem est.*
Blyndnesse. *Cecitas.*
Blynnyn, or cesun, or leve-warke.[1] *Desisto, cesso.*
Blysse. *Beatitudo, gaudium.*
Blyssyd, hevynly. *Beatus.*
Blessyd, erthely. *Benedictus, felix.*
Blyssyn', or blesse. *Benedico.*
Blessynge. *Benedictio.*
Blythe and mery. *Letus, hillaris.*
Blym, or gladde, or make glad (blyym or glathyn in herte, k. blithen or gladden, p.) *Letifico.*
Blythyn', or welle-cheryn'. *Exhillero.*
Bloo coloure. *Lividus, luridus,* c. f.
Blo erye (blo erthe, p.)[2] *Argilla.*
Blobure (blobyr, p.)[3] *Burbulium,* ug. *burbalium,* c. f.
Blode. *Sanguis, cruor.*
Bloode hownde. *Molosus,* c. f.
Blody. *Sanguinolentus.*
Bloode yryn, *supra in* bledynge yryn.
Bloode latare. *Fleobotomator,* c. f.
Bloke or stoke (blooc, h.)[4] *Truncus, codex,* cath.
Blome flowre. *Flos.*
Blomyn', or blosmyn' (blosym, p.) *Floreo, floresco.*
Blonesse. *Livor.*
Bloryyn' or wepyn' (bleren, p.)[5] *Ploro, fleo.*
Bloryynge or wepynge (bloringe, p.) *Ploratus, fletus.*

[1] Hampole, in the Pricke of Conscience, terms the day of final doom "the day of sorowe that neuer salle blyne." Harl. MS. 6923. Fabyan, in the Prologe to vol. ii. speaks of the great devotion that occupied, without any intermission, the numerous religious houses in London,

"When one hath done, another begyn,
So that of prayer they neuer blyn."

"To blynne, rest or cease of, *cesser.* He neuer felt wo or neuer sall blynne, that hath a bysshoppe to his kin." palsg. A.S. blinnan, *cessare.*

[2] The reading of the Harl. MS. erye may at first sight appear to be corrupt; it is, however, retained, because hereafter there occur erye, or erthe, and eryyn, or of the erthe.

[3] This word occurs in Chaucer, Test. of Creseide.

"And at his mouth a blubber stode of fome."

"Blober upon water (or bubble) *bouteillis.*" palsg. The verb to blubre occurs in an analogous sense, in Syr Gawayn and the Grene Kny3t, lin. 2174. "The borne blubred ther inne as hit boyled hade." Blubber still signifies in Norfolk a bubble, from blob, as Forby says. See Bleb in Skinner, and Jamieson.

[4] "Blocke of a tree, tronchet, *tronc.* Blocke of tynne, *saumon d'estain.*" palsg.

[5] Skinner gives blare as an English word, from Belg. blaren, *mugire.* Teut. blerren, *clamitare.* It is retained in the dialect of Norfolk, as applied to calves, sheep, asses, and children. forby. Blore signifies a roaring wind, as in the Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 838, "hurried headlong with the south-west blore."

Blosme, or blossum. *Frons.*
Blosmynge, or blossummynge. *Frondositas.*
Blotte vpõn a boke. *Oblitum*, C.F.
Blottyn' bokys. *Oblitero.*
Blottynge. *Oblitteracio.*
(Blottyd, P. *Oblitteratus.*)
Blowyn' as wynde. *Flo.*
Blowyn' wythe horne. *Corno*, C.F. *cornicino*, KYLW.
Blowñ as a man wythe honde (blowen with sounde, P.) *Exsufflo*, *sufflo* (*insufflo*, P.)
Bloynge (blowynge, P.) *Flacio*, *flatus.*
Blewe of coloure. *Blodius*, *bluetus*, DICC.
Blunderer or blunt warkere (worker, P.) *Hebefactor*, *hebeficus.*
Blunderynge, or blunt warkynge. *Hebefaccio.*
Blunesse, *supra in* BLONESSE.
Blunt of wytte. *Hebes.*
Blunt of edge, and bluternesse (bluntnesse, P.) *quere post in* DUL and DULNESSE.
Bobet.[1] *Collafa*, *collafus*, CATH.
Bobettyn'. *Collaphizo.*
Bobetynge. *Collafizacio.*
Booc or boos, netystalle (boce, K. bose, netis stall, H. P.)[2] *Boscar*, CATH. *bucetum*, *presepe.*
Boce or boos of a booke or oper lyke (booce, H.) *Turgiolum*, UG.
Bocyn' owte or strowtyn'.[3] *Turgeo*, C. F. UG.
Bocynge or strowtynge. *Turgor.*
Bochere. *Carnifex*, *macellarius.*
Bocherye. *Macellum*, CATH. *carnificina.*
Bocle or boculle (bocul, K. H. bokyll or bocle, P.) *Pluscula*, DICC. KYLW.
Boclyd as shone or botys (bokeled, P.) *Plusculatus.*
Bode or massage (boode, H.)[4] *Nuncium.*
Body. *Corpus.*
Bodyly. *Corporaliter.*
Bodyly. *Corporalis.*
Boffete. *Alapa.*
Buffetyn', or suffetyn'[5] (bofeten, P.) *Alapizo*, *alapo*, CATH.
Bofetynge. *Alapizacio.*
Bofet, thre fotyd stole (boffet stole, P.)[6] *Tripes.*

[1] "Bobet on the heed, *coup de poing.*" PALSG.

[2] In the Midland and Northern counties, a stall where cattle stand all night in winter is called a boose; in Scotland, a bowe. See Craven Dialect, and Jamieson. Ang. Sax. bosʒ, *præsepe.*

[3] This word occurs in Palsgrave as a verb active. "To booce or boce out as workemen do a holowe thynge to make it seem more apparent to the eye, *endocer.* This broderer hath boced this pece of worke very well."

[4] A.S. bod, *jussum.*

[5] The word suffetyn', which occurs here only, and is not found in the other MSS., or the printed editions, may be an erroneous reading, but possibly it is a corruption of the French word *souffleter*, to cuff on the ear. Jamieson gives the verb to souff, or strike.

[6] Skinner gives "Buffet-stole, *vox agro Linc. usitatissima; est autem sella levior portatilis, sine ullo cubitorum aut dorsi fulcro, credo parùm deflexo sensu à G.* buffet, *mensa; mensæ enim vicem satis commodè supplere potest.*" The buffet, however, was the court-cupboard; in France termed also the *credence;* and under this a low stool without a back might be placed, but for what special purposes does not appear. Hickes derives the word from A.S. beod, *mensa*, and fæt, *vas.* Forby explains the buffet-

Baggyschyn (boggysche, K. H. boggisshe, P.) *Tumidus.*

Boggyschely. *Tumide.*

Bochchare, or vn-crafty (botchar, P.,)[1] *Iners*, C. F.

(Botchare of olde thinges, P. *Resartor.*)

Bohche, sore (botche, P.) *Ulcus*, CATH.

Bochment (botchement, P.) *Additamentum, amplificamentum*, CATH. *augmentum, auctorium.*

Boy, *supra in* BEY. *Scurrus.*

Boydekyn, or bodekyn. *Subucula, perforatorium.*

Boyste or box[2]. *Pix* (*pixis*, P.) *alabastrum*, C. F.

Boystōn'.[3] *Scaro, ventoso*, UG.

Boystows.[4] *Rudis.*

Boystows garment. *Birrus*, CATH.

Boystowesnesse (boystousnesse, P.) *Ruditas.*

Book (boke, P.) *Liber, codex.*

Bookbynder, or amendere. *Sosius*, UG. *in soros.*

Bokelere. *Pelta, ancile*, KYLW. C. F. *parma*, CATH.

Bokelyn, or spere wythe bokylle. *Plusculo.*

Bokeram, clothe.[5]

Boketт. *Situla, mergus*, C. F.

Bokulle, *supra in* BOCLE (bokyll, P.)

Bokulle makere. *Pluscularius*, DICT.

Bolas frute (bollas, P.) *Pepulum, mespilum*, KYLW. CATH.

Bolas tre.[6] *Pepulus.*

stool in Norfolk to be a four-legged stool set on a frame like a table, and serving as the poor man's sideboard, stool, or table. In the History of Hawsted, by Sir John Cullum, p. 25, the bequest occurs in 1553 of "a buffed stool," which is explained to be an oval stool without a back, and generally having a hole in the seat, for the convenience of lifting it. The Inventory of the effects of Katharine Lady Hedworth, 1568, comprises the following articles: "In my Ladyes Chamber, 2 cupbords, 6*s.* 8*d.* 2 cupbord stoulles, 3*s.* 4*d.* 3 buffett formes, 3*s.* one litle buffet stole, 6*d.*" Wills and Invent. i. 282. printed by the Surtees Society. See hereafter BUFFETT stole.

[1] Palsgrave gives the verb "to botche, or bungyll a garment as he dothe that is nat a perfyte workeman, *fatrouiller.*" "Thou hast but bodchyd and countrefeat Latten, *imaginarie umbratilisque figure.*" HORM.

[2] "A buyste, *alabastrum, pixis hostiarium pro hostiis.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Lechitus est vas olei amplum, vel ampulla ampla que auricalco solet fieri, Anglice*, a boyste or kytte for oyle." ORT. VOC. This word is from the old French *boiste, bostia*, in late Latinity *bustea*, or *bustula*, and these are derived from *pyxis*, or, as Menage supposes, from *buxus*, the material chiefly employed. See Buist, in Jamieson.

[3] See above BLEDYNGE BOYSTE.

[4] "Bustus, *rudis, rigidus.* To be bustus, *rudere.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Rudis, indoctus, inordinatus, quasi ruri datus*, boystous. *Rudo*, to make boystous." ORT. VOC. "Boystous, styffe or rude, *lourd, royde.* Unweldly, boystouse, *lourd.* Boystousnesse, *roydeur, impetuosité.*" Chaucer uses the word thus: "I am a boistous man, right thus say I." Manciple's Tale. The Wicliffite version renders Matt. ix. 16, "No man puttith a clout of bostous cloth into an olde clothing;" in the original the sense is raw, unwrought cloth.

[5] "Buckeram, *bougueram.*" PALSG. In medieval Latinity *boquerannus.* DUC. If it signified a coarse-grained cloth, the name may be of French derivation, from *bourre*, flocks of wool, and *grain*; but some ancient writers describe it as *telæ subtilis, species.* See MENAGE. William Thomas, in his Principal Rules of Italian Grammar, 1548, renders "*bucherame*, buckeramme, and some there is white, made of bombase, so thinne that a man mai see through it."

[6] "A bulas tre, *pepulus.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Pepulus*, a bolaster." ORT. VOC.

Boolde, or hardy (bolde, P.) *Audax, animosus, magnanimus.*

Bolde, or to homely. *Presumptuosus, effrons,* C. F.

Boldely, or hardely. *Audacter.*

Boldely, or malapertly. *Effronter,* C. F. *presumptuose.*

Boldenesse, or hardynesse. *Audacia.*

Boldenesse, or homelynesse (to-homlynes, K.) *Presumpcio.*

Boole, a beste (bole, net, beste, H.) *Taurus.*

Bolle, vesselle. *Concha, luter,* C. F. UG.

Bolle, dysche. *Cantare.*

Bolle of a balaunce, or skole (scoole, H.) *Lanx,* CATH.

Boylyd mete.

Bolyyn' or boylyn'. *Bullio.*

Boylyn ouyr, as pottys on þe fyre (bullyn, H ) *Ebullio.*

Bolyynge, or boylynge of pottys or othere lyke.[1] *Bullicio, bullor.*

Bollynge owere as pottys plawyn. *Ebullicio,* C. F.

Bolke, or hepe. *Cumulus, acervus.*

Bolkyn'.[2] *Ructo, eructo, orexo,* CATH. C. F.

Bolkynge, or bulkynge. *Orexis, eructuacio,* C. F.

Bolnyd. *Tumidus.*

Bolnyn'.[3] *Tumeo, turgeo, tumesco.*

Bolnynge. *Tumor.*

Bqlstyr of a bedde.[4] *Culcitra.*

Bolte. *Petilium, tribulum,* KYLW.

Bone. *Os.*

Bonde. *Vinculum, ligamen.*

Bondage. *Servitus.*

Bonde, as a man or woman. *Servus, serva.*

Bondman. *Servus nativus.*

Bondschepe. *Nativitas.*

Bondogge (bonde dogge, P.)[5] *Molosus.*

Bone, or graunte of prayer (boone, P.) *Precarium,* CATH. C. F. *peticio.*

Bonet of a seyle. *Artemo,* CATH. *sirapum,* C. F.

Bony, or hurtynge (of hurtynge, K. H. P.)[6] *Fleumon,* CATH. *flegmen,* C. F. (*tumor,* P.)

[1] "*Bulla, tumor, laticum, i. aquarum,* a bollynge or a bloure." GARLAND. EQUIV.

[2] "*Ructo,* to bolkyn." MED. GR. "Bolke nat as a bene were in thy throte, *ne route point.*" PYNSON, boke to lerne French. "To bocke, belche, *roucter.* Bolkyng of the stomake, *routtement.*" PALSG. A.S. bealcan, *eructare.* Skinner gives "Boke, *vox agro Lincolniensi familiaris, significat nauseare, eructare.*" See Boke, or Voke, Forby.

[3] In the Wicliffite version, 1 Cor. v. 2, "Ghe ben bolnun with pride." Chaucer speaks of "bollen hartes." "Bollynge yes out se but febely, *oculi prominentes.*" HORM. "Bolnyng or swellyng of a bruise or sore. See how this tode bolneth, *s'enfle.*" PALSG.

[4] "Bolstarre, *trauersin, chevecel.*" PALSG. A S. bolster, *cervical.*

[5] "A bande doge, *Molosus.*" CATH. ANGL. Skinner conjectures that the word bandog is derived from "band, *vinculum, q. d. canis vinctus, ne scilicet noceat ; vel si malis, ab* A.S. bana, *interfector.*"

[6] The Catholicon explains *flegmen* to be "*tumor sanguinis. Item flegmina sunt quando in manibus et pedibus callosi sulci sunt.*" It would appear to be the same as a bunnian, the derivation of which has been traced from the French, "*bigne, bosse, enflure, tumeur.*" ROQUEF. Cotgrave renders it a bump or knob, and he gives also "*Bigne,* club-footed." Sir Thos. Browne, Forby, and Moore give the word bunny, a small swelling caused by a fall or blow ; in Essex "a boine on the head." In Cullum's Hawsted, among the words of local use, is given bunny, a swelling from a blow.

Bony, or grete knobbe (knowe, w.) *Gibbus, gibber, callus,* CATH.

Bonschawe, sekenesse (bonshawe, p.)[1] *Tessedo, sciasis.*

Boore, swyne. *Aper, verres,* CATH.

Borage, herbe. *Borago.*
*Stultis, leprosis, scabidis, tumidis, furiosis,* [*ago.*
*Dicit borago, gaudia semper*

Boorde. *Tabula, mensa, asser.*

Bordeclothe. *Mappa, gausape,* C. F.

Boorde, or game.[2] *Ludus, jocus.*

Boordon̄, or pleyyn' (bordyn, p.) *Ludo, jocor.*

Bordele. *Lupanar, prostibulum.*

Bordyoure, or pleyare (bordere, p.)[3] *Lusor, joculator.*

Boordeknyfe. *Mensacula,* COMM. UG. KYLW.

Bordure abowte a thynge (bordore, k. round a-bowtyn, h.) *Limbus, orarium,* C. F. *ora.*

Borderyn', or to make a bordur (maken a border about, p.) *Limbo.*

Bore, or hole. *Foramen.*

Boryn', or holyn (make an hole, p.) *Perforo, penetro, cavo.*

Borynge, or percynge. *Perforacio, cavatura.*

Bormyn', or pulchyn' (bornyn, k. p. boornyn, h.)[4] *Polio,* CATH.

Borwage (borweshepe, k. borowage, p.) *Fidejussio,* C. F.

Borware (borower, p.) *Mutuator,* C. F. *sponsor,* CATH.

Borwynge. *Mutuacio, mutuum.*

(Borwe for a-nothire person, k. borowe, h. p.[5] *Fidejussor, sponsor.*)

[1] "The baneschawe, *oscedo.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Oscedo, quedam infirmitas quo ora infantium exulcerantur, i. e. oscitatio, oris apertio,* a boneshawe." ORT. "*De infirmitatibus.* Baneschaw, *cratica, i. passus.*" Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 40. John Arderne, who was surgeon to Edward III., says in his Chirurgica, "*ad guttam in osse que dicitur* bonschawe, *multum valet oleum de vitellis ovorum, si inde ungatur.*" Sloan. MS. 56 f. 18 b. In Sloan. MS. 100, f. 7, is given the recipe for "a good medicyn for boonschawe. Take bawme and feþirfoie, þe oon deel bawme, and þe þridde parte feþirfoie, and staumpe hem, and tempere hem wiþ stale ale, and lete þe sike drinke þerof." In Devonshire the sciatica is termed bone-shave, and the same word signifies in Somerset an horny excrescence on the heel of an horse. ? A.S. sceorfa, *scabies.*

[2] "A bowrde, *jocus.* A bowrdeword, *dicerium, dictorium.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Mistilogia,* a bourde, *i. fabula. Nugaciter,* bourdly." ORT. VOC. "Bourde or game, *jeu.* Bourdyng, jestyng, *joncherie.* To bourde or iape with one in sporte, *truffler, border, iouncher.*" PALSG.

[3] "A bowrder, *mimilarius, mimilogus, lusor, joculator, et cet' ubi* a harlotte." CATH. ANGL. "*Mistilogus,* a bourder, *i. fabulator vel gesticulator.*" ORT. VOC.

[4] "Bornysch, *burnir.*" PALSG. Chaucer and Gower use burned in this sense frequently, as in the Knightes tale, "wrought all of burned steele."

"An harnois as for a lustie knight,
Which burned was as silver bright." Conf. Am.

The word is taken from the old French word, *burni;* in modern orthography, *bruni.*

[5] "A borgh, *fidejussor, vas, sponsor, obses.* To be borghe, *fidejubere, spondere.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Fidejussor,* a borowe, *qui pro alio se obligat,* a suerty." ORT. VOC. The word occurs in Piers Ploughman's Vision, line 13951.

Borowe, or plegge (borwe, K. H.) *Vas*, CATH.

Borowyn' of anodur (borwyn of another, K. borowen, P.) *Mutuor.*

Borwon owt of preson, or stresse (borvyn, H. borwne, P.)[1] *Vador*, CATH.

Bosarde byrde. *Capus, vultur.*

Bosome, or bosum'. *Sinus*, UG. *gremium.*

Bost (boost, P.) *Jactancia, arrogancia, ostentacio.*

Bostare, or bostowre. *Jactator, arrogans, philocompus*, C. F.

Booston'. *Jacto, ostento.*

Boot. *Navicula, scapha, simba.*

Bote for a mannys legge (bote or cokyr, H. coker, P.)[2] *Bota, ocrea.*

Bote of (or, P.) helthe. *Salus.*

Botelle vesselle. *Uter, obba.*

Botelle of hey.[3] *Fenifascis.*

Botlere (boteler, P.) *Pincerna, promus, propinator, acaliculis*, CATH.

Boteras of a walle.[4] *Machinis, muripula, muripellus, fultura.*

Boterye. *Celarium, boteria, pincernaculum* (*promptuarium*, P.)

Botew. *Coturnus, botula, crepita.*

Boothyr. *Potomium*, CATH. C. F.

Botwrythe (botewright, P.) *Navicularius*, UG.

Botynge, or encrese yn byynge[5] *Licitamentum*, CATH. *liciarium*, C. F.

Botune,[6] or botum' (botym, P.) *Fundum.*

Botun, or yeue more owere in bargaynys (botyn, or ȝeue more-ouere in barganynge, K. botown, H. bote, P.) *Licitor*, CATH. *vel in precio superaddo.*

Botme, or fundament (botym, P.) *Basis.*

Botme of threde, *infra in* CLOWCHEN, or clowe (botym, P.)[7]

Botowre, byrde (botore, K. P.) *Onocroculus, botorius*, C. F.

Botwn (botun, P.) *Boto, fibula, nodulus*, DICT.

"Ne wight noon wol ben his borugh,
Ne wed hath noon to legge."

It is found also not infrequently in Chaucer and Spenser.

"That now nill be quitt with baile nor borow." Sheph. Cal. May.

"*Vas, i. sponsor vel fidejussor, Anglice* a borowe" (borghe, in another Edition). GARLAND, Equiv. "Borowe, a pledge, *pleige*." PALSG. A.S. borh, *foenus, fidejussor.*

[1] "If thou be taken prisoner in this quarrell, I wyll nat borowe the, I promesse the, *je ne te pledgeray point.*" PALSG.

[2] See BOTEW, and COKYR, botew. "Boote of lether, *houseau.*" PALSG.

[3] "Botelle of haye, *botteau de foyn.* Aske you for the hosteller, he is aboue in the haye lofte makynge botelles (or botels) of hay, *boteller.*" PALSG. In Norfolk it denotes the quantity of hay that may serve for one feed. FORBY.

[4] "Bottras, *portant.*" PALSG. "*Arc boutant.*" COTGR.

[5] "To boote in corsyng," (horse-dealing) "or chaunging one thyng for another, gyue money or some other thynge above the thyng. What wyll you boote bytwene my horse and yours? *mettre ou bouter dauantaige.*" PALSG. A.S. betan, *emendare.*

[6] The correct reading is probably BOTME. "A bothome, *fundus*," CATH. ANGL.

[7] "A bothome of threde, *filarium.*" CATH. ANGL. "Bottome of threde, *gliccaux, plotton de fil.*" PALSG. Skinner derives it from the French, *boteau, fasciculus.*

Bothon clothys (botonyn, k boton, p.) *Botono, fibulo.*
Boture (botyr, k.) *Butirum.*
Boturflye. *Papilio.*
Bowe of a tre (boughe, branche, p.) *Ramus.*
Bowalle, or bowelle (bowaly, k. h. bawelly, p.) *Viscus.*
Bowalynge. *Evisceracio, exenteracio.*
Bowaylyn', or take owte bowalys. *Eviscero*, cath.
Bowde, malte-worme (boude of malte, p.)[1] *Gurgulio*, kylw.
Bowe. *Arcus.*
Bowett, or lanterne.[2] *Lucerna, lanterna.*
Bowȝere (bowyere, p.) *Arcuarius, architenens*, dict.
Bowyn'. *Flecto, curvo.*
Bowyn', or lowtyn' (lowyn, bulkyn, or bowyn, h. p.) *Inclino.*
Bowge. *Bulga*, c. f.
Bowle. *Bolus.*
Bowlyn, or pley wythe bowlys. *Bolo.*
Bownde, or marke. *Meta, limes.*
Bontyvasnesse (bountyuousnesse, p.) *Munificentia, liberalitas, largitas.*
Bontyvese (bountyuous, p.) *Munificus, liberalis, largus.*
Bowre, chambyr. *Thalamus, conclave.*
Box, or buffett. *Alapa.*
(Box, or boyste, k. h. p. *Pixis.*)
Box tre. *Buxus.*
Bothe, or bothyn (bothen, p.) *Uterque, ambo*, cath.
Bope, chapmannys schoppe. *Pella, selda* (*opella, apotecha*, p.)
Boyul or bothule, herbe, or cowslope (bothil, h. boyl, p.)[3] *Vactinia*, c. f. *menelaca, marciana*, c. f.
Brace, or (of, p.) a balke. *Uncus, loramentum*, c. f.
Brace of howndys.
Bracyn, or sette streyte. *Tendo.*
Bragett, drynke (bragot or braket, k. h. p.)[4] *Mellibrodium, bragetum* (*sed hoc est fictum*, p.)
Bray, or brakene, baxteris instrument. *Pinsa*, c. f.

[1] Bouds, in the Eastern counties, are weovils in malt. TUSSER, FORBY, MOORE.

[2] Among appliances for sacred use in the Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17. C. XVII. f. 46. are "*absconsa*, sconsse, *ventifuga*, bowyt, *crucibulum*, cressett." The word was no doubt taken from the French *boëte ;* in Latin, *boieta, capsula.*

[3] In the treatise of herbs and their qualities, Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 72 b. is mentioned bothume, "*Consolida media* is an herbe that me clepyth wyth bothume, or whyte goldys, thys herbe hath leuys that beth enelong."

[4] "Bragott, *idromellum.*" CATH. ANGL. "Hire mouth was swete as braket or the meth." CHAUC. Milleres Tale. Skinner explains bragget to be "*species hydromelitis, vel potius cerevisiæ melle et aromatibus conditæ Lancastrensibus valde usitata.*" The Welsh bragod has the same signification. Grose says bracket is in the North a drink compounded of honey and spices. See bragwort, in Jamieson and Nares. Harrison, who lived in Essex about 1575, relates in his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles, ii. c. 6, how his wife was accustomed to make brackwoort, reserving a portion of the woort unmixed with hops, which she shut up close, allowing no air to come to it till it became yellow, calling it brackwort, or charwort, to which finally she added arras, and bay-berries powdered.

BRAYNE. *Cerebrum.*
BRAYYN' in sownde (brayne in sowndynge, P.)[1] *Barrio*, CATH.
BRAYYN', as baxters her pastys (brayn, *vide in* knedying, K.) *Pinso*, CATH.
BRAYYN, or stampyn in a mortere, *Tero.*
BRAYYNGE, or stampynge. *Tritura.*
BRAYYNGE yn sownde. *Barritus*, C. F.
BRAYNYN' (brayne, P.) *Excerebro.*
BRAYNYD, or kyllyd. *Excerebratus.*
BRANYD, or full of brayne. *Cerebrosus, cerebro plenus.*
BRAYNYNGE, or kyllynge. *Excerebracio.*
BRAYNLES. *Incerebrosus.*
BRAKE, herbe, or ferme.[2] *Filix.*
BRAKEBUSHE, or fernebrake. *Filicetum, filicarium*, UG. *in filaxe.*
BRAKENE, *supra in* BRAY (brakenesse, J.)[3]
BRAKYN, or castyn, or spewe.[4] *Vomo*, CATH. *evomo.*
BRAKYNGE, or parbrakynge. *Vomitus, evomitus.*
BRANDELEDE (branlet, K. branlede or treuet, P.) *Tripes*, NECC.
BRAS (brasse, P.) *Es.*
BRASYLE.[5] *Gaudo*, DICC. *vel lignum Alexandrinum.*
BRASYN' (brased, P.) *Ereus, eneus.*
BRASYERE. *Erarius.*
BRAS-POTT. *Emola*, BRIT.

[1] "The moders of the chyldern" (slain by Constantine) "camen cryenge and brayenge for sorowe of theyr chyldern." LEGEND. AUR. "To bray as a deere doth, or other beest, *brayre*. There is a deer kylled, for I here hym bray." PALSG.

[2] "A brakane, *filix*, a brakanbuske, *filicarium*." CATH. ANGL. "*Filix, Anglice*, ferne or brakans." ORT. VOC. "Brake, ferne, *fusiere*." PALSG. In the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511, it appears that water of braks was stilled yearly, for domestic use. Ray gives the word brakes as generally used; it is retained in Norfolk and Suffolk. See FORBY and NARES.

[3] "A brake, *pinsella, vibra, rastellum*." CATH. ANGL.

[4] "He wyll nat cease fro surfettynge, tyll he be reddy to parbrake." HORM. "To parbrake, *vomir*. It is a shrewde turne, he parbraketh thus." PALSG. This word does not occur again in its proper place in the Promptorium. See Braking, in Jamieson.

[5] It is not a little singular to find so many notices as occur of Brasil-wood, considerably anterior to the discovery of Brasil, by the Portuguese Captain, Peter Alvarez Capralis, which occurred 3d May, 1500. He named it the land of the Holy Cross, "since of store of that wood, called Brasill." Purchas's Pilgrimes, vol. i. It is probable that some wood which supplied a red dye had been brought from the East Indies, and received the name of Brasil, long previous to the discovery of America. See Huetiana, p. 268. In the Canterbury Tales, the host, commending the Nonne's preeste for his health and vigour, says,

> "Him nedeth not his colour for to dien,
> With Brasil, ne with grain of Portingale."

Among the valuable effects of Henry V. taken shortly after his decease in 1422, there occur "*ii. graundes peces du Bracile, pris vi. s. viii. d.*" ROT. PARL. In Sloan. MS. 2584, p. 3, will be found directions "for to make brasil to florische lettres, or to rewle wyth bookes."

BRAWLERE. *Litigator, litigiosus, jurgosus.*

BRAWLYN', or strywen'. *Litigo, jurgo. Quere plura in* STRYVĒN.

BRAWLYNGE. *Jurgium, litigium.*

BRAWNE of a bore.[1] *Aprina.*

(BRAWNE of a checun, H. cheken, P. *Pulpa*, C. F.)

BRAWNE of mannys leggys or armys. *Musculus, lacertus, pulpa*, C. F.

BRANCHE of a tre. *Palmes*, C. F. (*ramus, ramusculus*, P.)

(BRAWNCHE of a vyny, K. P. *Palmes.*)

BRAWNDESCHYN' (brawnchyn as man, K.) *Vibro.*

BRAWNDYSCHYNGE (brawnchyng, K.) *Vibracio.*

BRECHE, or breke.[2] *Braccæ, plur.*

BREDDE or hecchyd, of byrdys (hetched, P.) *Pullificatus.*

BREDE, mannys fode. *Panis.*

BREDE twyys bakyn, as krakenelle or symnel,[3] or other lyke (twyes bake, or a craknell, P.) *Rubidus*, C. F. (*artocopus*, P.)

BREDE, bysqwyte, *supra* (bred clepyd bysqwyte, H. P.) *Biscoctus.*

BREDE, or lytylle borde. *Mensula, tabella, asserulus.*

BREDE-HUCHE (bredhitithe, P.) *Turrundula*, UG. *in turgeo.*

BREDECHESE (bredchese, P.)[4] *Jumtata* (*junctata*, P.)

[1] Brawne, which Tooke conjectured to be boaren, flesh being understood, was applied anciently in a more general sense than at present. The etymology of the word may be traced with much probability to the Latin, *aprugnum, callum.* Piers Ploughman speaks of "brawn and blod of the goos, bacon and colhopes;" and Chaucer, in the Knight's Tale, applies the word, as it has been here, to the muscular parts of the human frame.

"His limmes gret, his braunes hard and strong."

The gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth gives the word in this sense,

"*En la jambe est la sure.* (the caalf.)
*E taunt cum braoun rest ensure.* (the brahun.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 298.

"þe brawne of a man, *musculus.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Lacerna, vel lacertus, proprie superior pars brachii vel musculus,* brawne of the arme." MED. Harl. MS. 2257. "He hath eate all the braune of the lopster, *callum.*" HORM. "*Braon, le gras des fesses.*" ROQUEF. Roman de Rou.

[2] "Breke, *bracce, femorale, perizoma, saraballa.* Breke of women, *feminalia.*" CATH. ANGL. A curious illustration of the use by the fair sex of this last-mentioned article of dress is supplied by the Roll of Expenses of Alianore Countess of Leicester, A.D. 1265, edited by Mr. Botfield for the Roxburghe Club. "*Item, pro vi pellibus baszeni ad cruralia Comitissæ, per Hicqe Cissorem, xxi d. pro iii ulnis tarentinilli ad eadem, per eundem, xii d. pro plumâ ad eadem, xii d.*" page 10. "*Bathini dicuntur vestes linee usque ad genua pertinentes,* a breche." ORT. VOC. "Breche of hosen, *braiette, braie, braies.*" PALSG. Elyot gives in his Librarie a quaint synonyme in his rendering of the word "*subligaculum,* a nether coyfe or breche."

[3] See CRAKENELLE, brede, and SYMNEL.

[4] *Juncata*, which is written also *juncta, juncheta*, and *jumentata*, is explained to be "*lac concretum, et juncis involutum,* mattes or crudde." ORT. VOC. In French, *jonchée*, which is "a greene cheese or fresh cheese made of milke that's curdled without any runnet, and served in a fraile of green rushes." COTGR. Bred, in the Eastern counties, signifies at the present time the board used to press curd for cheese, somewhat less in

BREDE of mesure.[1] *Latitudo.*
BREDYN' or hetchyn', as byrdys (foules or birdes, P.) *Pullifico.*
BREDYN', or make more brode. *Dilato.*
BREDE vermyne. *Vermesco.*
BREDYNGE, or brodynge (or forthe bringinge, P.) of birdys. *Ebrocacio, focio,* CATH. *fomentacio.*
BREDYNGE, or makynge brode. *Dilatacio.*
BREYDE lacys. *Necto, torqueo,* UG. *laqueo, fibulo.*
BREDYNGE of lacys, or oþer lyke. *Laqueacio, nectio, connectio.*
BREYDYN', or vpbreydyn'. *Impropero.*
(BRAYDE, sawte, or brunt, P.[2] *Impetus.*)
BREKE, or brekynge. *Ruptura, fractura.*
BREKYN' or brestoñ' (brasten, P.) *Frango.*
BRAKYN' a-sunder cordys and ropis and oþer lyke. *Rumpo.*
(BREKEN claddis, P.[3] *Occo,* UG.)
BREKYNGE. *Fraccio.*
BREME, fysche. *Bremulus.*
BREN, or bryn, or paley.[4] *Cantabrum, furfur,* CATH.
BRENNAR, or he þat settythe a thynge a-fyre. *Combustor.*
BRENNYN, or settyn' on fyre, or make brēn'. *Incendo, cremo, comburo.*
BREN', by the selfe (brenne, P.) *Ardeo.*
BRENNYNGE. *Ustio, combustio, incendium.*
BRENT. *Combustus, incensus.*
BRERE, or brymmeylle (bremmyll, or brymbyll, P.) *Tribulus, vepris.*
BRESE.[5] *Locusta, asilus,* UG.
BREST, or wantynge, of nede (at nede, P.)[6] *Indigencia.*
BREESTE of a beste. *Pectus.*
BREESTE-BONE. *Torax,* UG. *in torqueo.*
(BRASTEN, *supra in* BREKEN, P.)

circumference than the vat; the bred-chese may have been one freshly taken from the press, or perhaps so called as being served on such a "bred," or broad platter.

[1] "Brede or squarenesse, *croisure.*" PALSG. A.S. bræd, *latitudo.*

[2] "Brayde, or hastynesse of mynde, *colle.* At a brayde, *faisant mon effort.* At the first brayde, *de prime face.* To brayde or take a thyng sodaynly in haste, *je me mets à prendre hastiuement.* I breyde, I make a brayde to do a thing sodaynly, *je m'efforce.* I breyde out of my slepe, *je tressaulx.*" PALSG. See brade, in Jamieson.

[3] "*Occo, scindere, glebas, rangere, Anglice* to clotte." ORT. VOC. Compare BRESTYN clottys.

[4] See PALY of bryne. "*Paille,* chaffe, the huske wherein corn lieth." COTGR. From the Latin *palea.*

[5] "A brese, *atelabus, brucus, vel locusta.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Atelabus,* a waspe or a brese." ORT. VOC. "Brese or long flye, *prester.*" PALSG. A.S. briosa, *tabanus.*

[6] Hampole uses this word in the Pricke of Conscience.

"Lorde, when sawe we the hafe hunger or thriste,
Or of herbar haue grete briste." Harl. MS. 6723, f. 84.

It is perhaps taken from the Danish, "bröst, default, have bröst, to want or lack a thing." WOLFF.

Brestyn', or cleue by þe selfe (brasten, p.) *Crepo.*

Breste clottys, as plowmen (clodes, p.) *Occo.*

Breste downe (brast, p.) *Sterno, dejicio, obruo.*

Breke cōuenant. *Fidifrago.*

Breke lawys. *Legirumpo.*

Brestyn owte. *Erumpo, eructo.*

Brestynge, *supra in* brekynge.

Brestynge downe. *Prostracio, consternacio.*

Betrax of a walle (bretasce, k. bretays, h. p.)[1] *Propugnaculum,* dicc.

Brethe. *Anelitus, alitus, spiramen.*

Brethyn', or ondyn.' *Spiro, anelo, aspiro.*

Breuetowre. *Brevigerulus,* cath.

Breyel. *Brollus, brolla, miserculus.*

Brybery, or brybe. *Manticulum,* c. f.

Brybyn'. *Manticulo, latrocinor.*

Brybowre.[2] *Manticulus, manticula,* cath.

Bryd. *Avis, volucris.*

Brydale. *Nupciæ.*

Brydale howse. *Nuptorium,* cath.

Brydbolt, or burdebolt. *Epitilium.*

Bryde, *infra in* spowse (man or woman, *infra in* spowse, p. mayde or woman, w. *Sponsus, sponsa.*)

Brydylle (bridell, p.) *Frenum, erica,* cath.

Brydelyn'. *Freno.*

Brydelyn', or refreynyn'. *Refreno.*

Brydelyme. *Viscus.*

Bryge, or debate (bryggyng, k.)[3] *Briga, discensio.*

[1] "A bretasynge, *propugnaculum.*" cath. angl. The Catholicon says, "*dicuntur propugnacula pinne murorum sive summe partes, quia ex his propugnatur.*" In the Treatise "*de Utensilibus,*" written by Alex. Neccham, about the year 1225, in the chapter relating to a castle, the French gloss renders *propugnacula, brestaches,* and *pinne, karneus.* Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. f. 196. "*Bretesse, breteche, bretesque, forteresse, tour de bois mobile, parapet, creneaux, palissade.*" roquef. This word was applied rather indefinitely to denote various appliances of ancient fortification. See *bretachiæ,* in Ducange. It more properly signified the battlements; thus it is said of the valiant Normans,

"*As berteiches monterent, et au mur guernelé.*" Roman de Rou.

In Lydgate's Troy we read that,

"Every tower bretexed was so clene."

In a contract made at Durham in 1401, is the clause, "*Et supra istas fenestras faciet in utroque muro ailours, et bretissementa batellata.*"

[2] "Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turne the bribour will him quite." lydgate.

In Piers Ploughman bribors are classed with "pilors and pikeharneis." In Rot. Parl. 22 Edw. IV. n. 30, are mentioned persons who "have stolen and bribed signetts," that is, young swans. "A bribur, *circumforaneus, lustro, sicefanta.*" cath. angl. "To bribe, pull, pyll, *briber,* Romant, *dérobber.* He bribeth, and he polleth, and he gothe to worke." palsg.

[3] This word occurs in Chaucer, T. of Melib. "min adversaries han begonne this

BRYGGE. *Pons.*
BRYGYRDYLL.[1] *Lumbare, renale.*
BRYGOWS, or debate-makar. *Brigosus.*
BRYLLARE of drynke, or schenkare (drinkshankere, P.) *Propinator, propinatrix.*
BRYLLYN', or schenk drynke.[2] *Propino.*
BRYLLYNGE of drynke (of ale, K.) *Propinacio.*
BRYM, or fers.[3] *Ferus, ferox.*
BRYMBYLL, *supra in* BRERE.
BRYNGARE. *Allator, lator.*
BRYNGE to. *Affero, perduco.*
BRYNGE forthe chyldyr, or chyldrun. *Parturio, pario, edo.*
(BRYNGYN forthe, or shewyn forthe, K. P. *Profero.*)
BRYNGE forthe frute. *Fructifico.*
BRYNGE forthe kynlynge. *Feto.*
BRYNGE yn to a place. *Infero, induco.*
BRYNGYN, or ledyn. *Induco, introduco.*
BRYNGE to mynde. *Reminiscor, commemoro.*
BRYNGE owte of place. *Educo.*
BRYNGYNGE. *Allatura.*
BRYNE, or brow of þe eye. *Supercilium.*
(BRYNNE of corn, K. *Cantabrum, furfur.*)
BRYNE of salt. *Salsugo,* CATH. C.F.

debat and brige by his outrage." Roquefort gives "*Briga, querelle, démêlé, combat. Brigueux, querelleur:*" and Cotrave, "*Brigue,* contention, altercation." Skinner would however trace the word to A.S. brice, *ruptura.* Horman says, "beware of such brygous matters (*abstineas omni calumniâ*), for thou oughtest nat to hold courrishly ageynst thy maister." See Briga, in Kennett's Glossary.

[1] "*Lumbare, Anglice* a breke-gyrdle, *cingulum circa lumbos, et dicitur a lumbis, quia eo cinguntur et religantur, vel quia lumbis inhereat. Item dicitur et coxale, et bracharium, et renale, sed proprie renale quod renibus assignatur, sicut ventrale circa ventrem cingulum.*" ORT. VOC. from the Catholicon. "*Braccale, braccarium,* a brekegirdul. *Marcipium,* a brigirdele." MED. "*Perisoma,* braygurdylle." Harl. MS. 1002, f. 116. The terms brekegirdle and bygirdle are occasionally confounded together, and it may be questioned which of the two was here intended: the latter is the Anglo-Saxon bigyrdel, *zona, saccus, fiscus,* which properly signifies a purse attached to the girdle. In this sense it occurs in P. Ploughman, "the bagges and the bigirdles." Vision, lin. 5072. "A bygyrdylle, *marsupium, renale.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Renale,* a bygyrdyll, *est zona circa renes. Brachile, i. lumbare, dicitur etiam cingulum renum,* a bygyrdell. *Cruma vel crumena est bursa, vel saccus pecunie, vel marsupium,* a bygyrdell." ORT. VOC. On the Northern coast of Norfolk, opposite Burnham Westgate, is an island of singular shape, resembling the letter S: it is about a mile in length, following the direction of its tortuous form, and very narrow throughout. It still bears the name of Bridgirdle, evidently from its supposed similarity to the ancient article of dress called the BRYGYRDYLE. See No. LXIX. of the Ordnance Survey.

[2] "To byrle, *propinare, miscere.*" CATH. ANGL. Ang. S. byrlian, *haurire,* byrle, *pincerna.* Jamieson gives the same sense of the verb to birle. See hereafter SCHENKYN drynke. A.S. scencan, *propinare.*

[3] This word occurs in R. Brunne, and Chaucer. See also Gawayn and Golagros. "He come lyke a breme bare." Sir Amadas. "Brimme, feirse, *fier.*" PALSG. A.S. bremman, *furere.* In the dialects of Norfolk and Suffolk, brim is retained only in the following sense: "a brymmyng as a bore of a sowe doth, *en rouyr.*" PALSG. "To bryme, *subare.*" CATH. ANGL. Elyot renders "*sulo,* to brymme as a boore doth, whan he getteth pygges." See further in Ray, Jamieson, and Forby.

BRYNKE of a wesselle. *Margo.*

BRYNKE of watyr, *supra in* BANKE.

BRYSYDE (brissed, P.) *Quassatus, contusus.*

BROSYN or qwaschyn' (brysyn, K. bryszyn, H. brissen, P.)[1] *Briso,* CATH. *quasso, brisco,* C. F. *allido.*

(BRISYNG, or brissoure, K. brysssynge or bryssure, H. *Quassatio, contusio, collisio.*)

BRYSTYLLE, or brustylle (burstyll, P.) *Seta.*

BRYGHTE. *Clarus, splendidus, rutilans.*

BRYGHTENESSE. *Splendor.*

BRYGHTE SWERDE. *Splendona.*

BROCALE, or lewynge of mete (brokaly of mete, P.)[2] *Fragmentum,* COMM.

BROCHE of threde. *Vericulum.*

BROCHE, juelle (jowell, P.)[3] *Monile, armilla.*

BROCHE for a thacstare.[4] *Firmaculum.*

BROCHE, or spete (without-yn mete, H. withoute, P.)[5] *Veru.*

(BROCHE or spete, whan mete is vpon it, P. *Verutum.*)

BROCHE for spyrlynge or herynge.[6] *Spiculum,* COMM.

BROCHYN', or settyn a vesselle broche (a-broche, K. P.) *Attamino, clipsidro,* KYLW.

BRODE, or wyde. *Latus, amplus.*

[1] "To bryse, *quatere, quarsare.* Brysille, *fragilis, fisilis, fracticius, fractillis.*" CATH. ANGL. A.S. brysan, *conterere.* The word bryse is, however, probably taken more directly from the French. Palsgrave gives "to brise or bray herbes or suche like in a mortar, *briser.*" In the curious treatise of the virtues of herbs, Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 72 b. is mentioned "bryse-wort, or bon-wort, or daysye, *consolida minor,* good to breke bocches."

[2] Elyot renders "*Analecta,* fragmentes of meate whiche fall vnder the table. *Analectes,* he that gadereth vp brokelettes."

[3] The broche was an ornament common to both sexes; of the largesse of Queen Guenever it is related, "Everych knyȝt she ȝaf broche other ryng." LAUNFAL MILES. "*Fibula,* a boton, or broche, prykke, or a pynne, or a lace. *Monile, ornamentum est quod solet ex feminarum pendere collo, quod alio nomine dicitur firmaculum,* a broche." ORT. VOC. The jewel which it was usual about the commencement of the XVIth Century to wear in the cap was called a broche. Palsgrave gives "Broche for ones cappe, *broche, ymage, ataiche, afficquet.* Make this brotche fast in your cappe. Broche with a scripture, *deuise.*" The beautiful designs of Holbein executed for Henry VIII. and preserved in Sloan. MS. 5308, afford the best examples of ornaments of this description. See also the Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, edited by Sir F. Madden.

[4] Broaches are explained by Forby to be "rods of sallow, or other tough and pliant wood split, sharpened at each end, and bent in the middle; used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. Fr. *broche.*"

[5] "A soudear for lacke of a brotche or a spyt, rosteth his meate upon his wepon made lyke a broche." HORM. Thomas, in his Principal Rules of Italian Grammar, 1548, renders "*stocco,* an armyng swoorde made like a broche." In the Earl of Northumberland's Household Book, 1511, it appears that the broches were turned by a "child of the kechinge." ANT. REP. IV. 233. Palsgrave alludes to the same primitive usage, "when you haue broched the meate (*embroché*) lette the boye tourne, and come you to churche." See also Leland's Coll. VI. 4.

[6] "A sperlynge, *ipimera, sperlingus,*" CATH. ANGL. "Spurlin, a smelt. Fr. *esperlan.*" SKINNER. The name is retained in Scotland; see sparlyng and spirling in Jamieson.

BRODE or large of space. *Spaciosus.*
BRODE of byrdys. *Pullificacio.*
BRODE hedlese nayle. *Clavus acephalus.*
BROOD arowe (brodarwe, K.)[1] *Catapulta*, CATH.
BROOD axe, or exe. *Dolabrum*, CATH.
BRODYN, as byrdys (and fowles, P.) *Foveo, fetifico*, C. F. *in alcyon.*
BRODYNGE of byrdys. *Focio*, CATH. (*focacio*, P.)
BROYDYN (broyded, P.) *Laqueatus.*
BROYLYD. *Ustulatus.*
BROYLYD mete, or rostyd only on þe colys. *Frixum, frixitura.*
BROLYYN', or broylyn'. *Ustulo, ustillo, torreo*, CATH.
(BROLYYD, *supra in* BROYLYD, K.)
(BROLYYNGE, or broylinge, K. *Ustulacio.*)
(BROK, best, K. brocke, P.[2] *Taxus, castor, melota, pictorius.*)
BROKE, watyr. *Rivulus, torrens.*
BROKE bakkyde. *Gibbosus.*
BROOKE mete, or drynke (broken, P.)[3] *Retineo, vel digerendo retinere.*
BROKYNGE of mete and drynke. *Retencio* (*retencio cibi vel potus, digestio*, P.)
BROKDOL, or frees (brokyl or fres, H. brokill or feers, P.) *Fragilis.*
BROME, brusche. *Genesta, mirica*, CATH. *tamaricium*, C. F.
BRONDE of fyre. *Facula, fax, ticio, torris*, C. F.
BRONDYDE. *Cauterizatus*, C. F.
BRONNYN' wythe an yren' (brondyn, P.) *Cauterizo.*
BRONDYNGE. *Cauterizacio*, C. F.
BRONDYNGE yren'. *Cauterium*, C. F.
BROSTYN, or broke. *Fractus, ruptus.*
BROSTYN man, yn þe cod. *Herniosus*, C. F.
BROTHE. *Brodium, liquamen*, C. F.
BROWDYD, or ynbrowdyd (browdred, or browden, P.) *Intextus, acupictus*, C. F. *frigiatus*, UG.
BROWDYN', or imbrowdyn' (inbrowdyr, P.) *Intexo*, C. F. *frigio*, UG. *in frigiâ.*
BROWDYOURE (browderere, P.) *Intextor*, C. F. *frigio*, CATH. UG.
BROWE. *Supercilium.*
BROWESSE (browes, H. P.)[4] *Adipatum*, C. F.

[1] The Catholicon explains *catapulta* to be "*sagitta cum ferro bipenni, quam sagittam barbatam vocant.*" Palsgrave renders broad arrow, "*raillon:*" and Cotgrave gives "*fer de flèche à raillon*, a shoot-head, a forked or barbed head."

[2] See above BAWSTONE. "*Fiber, id est castor*, a brocke. *Fibrina vestis que tramam de fibri lanâ habet*, a clothe of brocke woll." ORT. VOC. "Brocke a best, *taxe.*" PALSG. The Wickliffite version renders Hebr. XI. 37, "Thei wenten about in brok skynnes, and in skynnes of geet." A.S. broc, *grumus.*

[3] "To brooke meate, *digerer, aualer.* I can nat brooke this pylles. He hath eaten raw quayles, I fear me he shall neuer be able to brooke them." PALSG. A.S. brucan, *frui.* Margaret Paston, writing about the sickness of her cousin Bernay, 14 Edw. IV. 1476, 7, says, "I remember yat water of mynte, or water of millefole, were good for my cosyn Bernay to drynke, for to make hym to browke." Paston Corresp. V. 156.

[4] Skinner explains brewse to be "*panis jure intinctus,*" which is the precise meaning

BROWETT.[1] *Brodiellum.*
BROWNE. *Fuscus, subniger, nigellus,* C. F. UG. *in* A.
BROWNE ale, or other drynke (brwyn, K. P. bruwyn, H.[2] browyn, W.) *Pandoxor.*
BROWSTAR, or brewere. *Pandoxatur, pandoxatrix.*
BROTHYR. *Frater.*
BRODYR yn lawe. *Sororius,* C. F.
BRODYR by the modyr syde onely (alonly by moder, P.) *Germanus.*
BROWNWORTE herbe (brother wort, P.) *Pulio, peruleium* (*puleium,* P.)
BRUNSTONE, or brymstone. *Sulphur.*
BRUNSWYNE, or delfyne.[3] *Foca, delphinus, suillus,* CATH.
BRUNT.[4] *Insultus, impetus.*
BRUNTUN, or make a soden stertynge (burtyn, P.) *Insilio,* CATH.
BRUSCHE. *Bruscus,* C. F.
BRUSCHALLE (brushaly, K.) *Sarmentum,* CATH. *ramentum,* UG. *in rado, ramalia, arbustum.*
(BRUSTYL of a swyne, K. P. *Seta.*)
BUDDE of a tre. *Gemmâ,* C. F. *botrio, frons,* UG. *in foros.*
BUDDE FLYE.
BUDDUN' as trees. *Gemmo,* C. F. *pampino, pululo, frondeo.*
BUFFETT. *Alapa.*
(BUFFETYN, K. H. P. *Alapo, alapizo,* CATH.)

of brewis in the North of England. BROCKETT. Huloet, in the reign of Edward VI. speaks of "browesse, made with bread and fat meat."

"A proverbe sayde in ful old langage,
That tendre browyce made with a mary-boon,
For fieble stomakes is holsum in potage."
Lydgate, Order of Fooles, Harl. MS. 2251, f. 303.

The Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. gives "browys, *adepatum,* brewett, *garrus,*" distinguishing these two words, as the Promptorium does. Brewes is derived from the plural of A.S. briw, *jusculum;* but brewett is a word adopted from the French, *brouet,* potage or broth. Palsgrave, however, gives "brewesse, potage of fysshe or flesshe, *brouet.*"

[1] In the Forme of Cury, and other books of ancient cookery, will be found a variety of recipes for making brewets, such as brewet of Almony, or Germany, of ayrenne, or eggs, eels, and other fish in bruet. In a MS. of the XVth century, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, No. 8336, occur "Bruet seec, bruet salmene, and bruet sarazineys blanc." The word seems to have been applied generally to any description of potage; but Roquefort defines the original meaning of *brouet* as "*chaudeau, et ce que les nouveaux mariés donnoient à leurs compagnons pour boire, le jour de leurs noces.*"

[2] Gautier de Bibelesworth, in his Tretyz de Langage, written in the reign of Edward I. gives a detailed and curious account of malting and brewing, "*de breser, et de bracer.*" Arund. MS. 220. In Harrison's Description of Britaine, Book ii. ch. 6, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles, will be found a minute description of the process of brewing, as practised in the Eastern counties in the XVIth century.

[3] In Anglo-Saxon mere-swyn signifies a dolphin; the epithet brun, *fuscus,* is probably in reference to the colour of the fish. It is the porpesse, perhaps, which is in many places called sea-swine, in Italian *porcopessè,* that is here intended.

[4] "Brunt, hastynesse, *chavlde-colle.* Brunt of a daunger, *escousse, effort.*" PALSG.

BUFFETYNGE. *Alapacio.*
BUFFETT stole.[1] *Scabellum, tripos, trisilis,* C. F.
BUGGE, or buglarde.[2] *Maurus, Ducius.*
BUGLE, or beste (bugyll, P.)[3] *Bubalus.*
BUK, best. *Dama.*
BUK, roo. *Caprius* (*caprinus,* P.)
BULLE (of the Pope, K.) *Bulla.*
BULLOK. *Boculus, biculus.*
BULTE flowre. *Attamino,* CATH. *taratantarizo,* UG. *in tardo.*
BULTURE (bultar, P.) *Taratantarizator, politrudinator.*
BUTYD.[4] *Taratantarizatus.*
BULTYNGE. *Taratantarizacio.*
BULTE POOKE, or bulstare. *Taratantarare,* C. F. *taratantarum,* UG. *in tardo, politrudum.*
BOMBON' as been' (bummyn or bumbyn, K. H. P.)[5] *Bombizo,* CATH. *bombilo, bombio.*
BUNCHŌN'.[6] *Tundo, trudo.*
BUNCHYNGE. *Tuncio.*
BUNDELLE. *Fasciculus.*
BUNNE, brede. *Placenta.*
BUNKYYDE (bunne kyx. *Calamus,* K.)[7]
BUNGE of a wesselle, as a tonne,

[1] See above, BOFET, thre fotyd stole.

[2] "Bugge, *spectrum, larva, lemures.*" BARET. This word has been derived from the Welsh bwg, *larva.* Higins, in his version of Junius' Nomenclator, 1585, renders "*lemures nocturni,* hobgoblins or night-walking spirits, blacke bugs. *Terriculamentum,* a scarebug, a bulbegger, a sight that frayeth and frighteth." See Nares, and Boggarde and Bogith in Jamieson. St. Augustin and other writers mention "*quosdam dæmones quos Dusios Galli nuncupant,*" namely *incubi.* See Ducange. To this word *Ducius,* by which the bugge is here rendered, the origin of the vulgar term, the deuce, is evidently to be traced.

[3] "Bugle beest, *bevgle.*" PALSG. "*Bugle, buffle, bœuf sauvage.*" ROQUEF. "Buffle, buffes or bugles, wild beasts like oxen, *uri.* Buffe leather, *aluta bubalina.*" BARET. "Preciouse cuppis be made of bugull hornys, *urorum cornibus, non bubalorum.*" HORM. The bugle was introduced into England in 1252, as a present to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. "*Missi sunt Comiti Richardo de partibus transmarinis Bubali, pars vero sexus masculini, pars feminini, ut in his partibus occidentalibus, ipsa animalia non prius hic visa multiplicarentur. Est autem Bubalus genus jumenti bovi consimile, ad onera portanda vel trahenda aptissimum, cocodrillo inimicissimum, undis amicum, magnis cornibus communitum.*" Matt. Paris.

[4] "Bulted, *sassé,* boultyng clothe or bulter, *bluteau.* To boulte meale, *bulter.*" PALSG. He gives the word also in a metaphorical sense, "to boulte out a mater, trye out the trouthe in a doubtfull thynge, *saicher.*" See bulter-cloth, in Kennett's Glossary.

[5] "To bomme as a fly dothe, or husse, *bruire.* This waspe bommeth about myne eare, I am afrayed leste she stynge me." PALSG.

[6] "To bounche or pushhe one; he buncheth me and beateth me, *il me pousse.* Thou bunchest me so that I can nat syt in rest by the." PALSG. "He came home with a face all to bounced, *contusâ.*" HORM.

[7] The Harl. MS. appears here to be faulty, and the correct reading probably is, BUNNE, kyx. See hereafter KYX, or bunnes or drye weed. A.S. bune, *fistula.* In Joh. Arderne's Chirurgica, Sloane MS. 56, p. 3, in a list of French and English names of plants, occurs "*chauynot,* i. bunes;" the reading should probably be *chenevette,* which signifies the stalk of hemp. Forby and Moore give bunds or bund-weed, as the name by which in the Eastern counties weeds infesting grass-land are known. Jamieson explains bune to be the inner part of the stalk of flax, or the core.

barelle, botelle, or othere lyke (kyx of vessell, P.) *Lura*, CATH. C. F.

BUNTYNGE, byrde. *Pratellus.*

BURBLON, as ale or oþer lykore (burbelyn, P.) *Bullo.*

BURBULLE, or burble (burbyll, P.)[1] *Bulla*, C. F.

BURDŌN' of a boke. *Burdo.*

BURRE. *Lappa, glis.*

BURGEYS. *Burgensis.*

BURGYN, or burryn as trees.[2] *Germino, frondo*, CATH. *gemmo, frondeo, supra.*

BURGYNYNGE (burgynge, K. P.) *Germen, pullulacio.*

BURLE of clothe (a clothe, P.) *Tumentum*, CATH. C. F.

BURMAYDĒN'.[3] *Pedissequa, ancilla.*

BURNET colowre. *Burnetum, burnetus*, DICC. KYLW.

BURTARE, beste (burter, P.) *Cornupeta.*

BURTŌN', as hornyd bestys. *Cornupeto, arieto.*

BURTYNGE. *Cornupetus*, C. F.

BURWHE, sercle (burrowe, P.)[4] *Orbiculus*, C. F.

BURWHE, towne (burwth, K. burwe, H. burrowe, P.) *Burgus.*

BUSCEL (buschelle, K.) *Modius*, (*chorus, buscellus*, P.)

BUSKE, or busshe.[5] *Rubus, dumus.*

BUSCHOPE (busshop, P.) *supra in* BISSHOPPE.

BUSCHEMENT, or verement. *Cuneus*, C. F.

BUT, or bertel, or bysselle (bersell, P.)[6] *Meta.*

BUT, fysche.[7] *Pecten.*

BUTTOK. *Nates*, CATH. *piga.*

BUTTŌN', or caste forthe (butt, P.) *Pello.*

BUTTYR, or botyr (butture, K.) *Buturum.*

[1] "*Bulliculus, id est parvus bullio*, a burble, *tumor aque. Bullio*, a wellynge." ORT. VOC. "Burble in the water, *bubette.* To boyle up or burbyll up as a water dothe in a spring, *bouillonner.*" PALSG.

[2] "*Gramino*, to burion, or kyrnell, or sprynge." ORT. VOC. "Burryon or budde of a tree, *burion.* To burgen, put forthe as a tree dothe his blossomes, *bourgonner.*" PALSG.

[3] This word is compounded of A.S. bur, *conclave, casa*, and mæden, *puella*, a bower-maiden, a chamber-maid: in like manner, as bur-þegn signifies a chamberlain.

[4] Burr signifies in Norfolk, according to Forby, a mistiness around the moon; and in North Britain a halo is termed brugh, brogh, or brough; Jamieson suggests from its encircling the moon like the circular fortifications which are also called brugh. Ang. S. beorg, *munimentum.* The expression, "a burre about the moone" occurs in "Whimzies, or a new cast of Characters," p. 173. The same derivation may possibly apply to the terms, burr of a lance, which is a projecting circular ring that protected the hand; as also the burr of a stag's horn, or projecting rim by which it is surrounded close to the head.

[5] "A buske, *arbustum, dumus, frutex, rubus.*" CATH. ANGL. Buske or boske, as bush was anciently written, occurs in R. Brunne and Chaucer. Spenser uses the word buskets, and boskie is to be found in Shakespeare, Tempest, Act IV. In old French, *bosc* and *bosche.* ROQUEF.

[6] Buttes are explained by Bp. Kennet to be the ends or short pieces of land in arable ridges or furrows. "*Limes*, buttynge or bound in fields." ELYOT. Celtic, but, *limes.*

[7] Yarrell, in his History of British Fishes, observes that the flounder is called at

BUXUM'.[1] *Obediens.*

BUXUM, or lowly or make (lowe or meke, K. P.) *Humilis, pius, mansuetus, benignus.*

BUXUMNESSE, mekenesse and goodlynesse. *Humilitas, mansuetudo, benignitas.*

BUXUMNESSE. *Obediencia, obeditio,* CATH.

CABAN', lytylle howse. *Pretoriolum,* CATH. C. F. *capana.*

CABLE, or cabulle, grete shyppe (cabyl or schyp roop, H. P.) *Curcula,* CATH. *currilia,* UG. *in curvo, curculia, restis, rudens.*

CABOCHE. *Currulia,* UG. *in curvo.*

CASE of closynge. *Capsa.*

CASE or happe (or chaunce, P.) *Casus, eventus.*

CADAS.[2] *Bombicinium.*

CADAW, or keo, or chowghe (cadowe or koo, K. P. ko, H.)[3] *Monedula.*

CADE of herynge (or spirlinge, K. P.) or opyr lyke.[4] *Cada, lacista,* KYLW. *ligatura.*

CAGE. *Catasta.*

CAHCHARE, or dryvare (catcher, P.) *Minator, abactor.*

CACHYN' a-way (catchinge away, P.) *Abigo.*

Yarmouth a butt, which is a Northern term; the name is likewise given by Pennant, but does not occur in the Glossaries of Northern dialect.

[1] "Ne yan sal na man be boxsome,
Ne obedyent to ye kirke of Rome."
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, Harl. MS. 6923, f. 58, b.

"And be lofande to hym and bouxsome," namely, to God, ib. f. 101, b. "Boxome, obedient, *obeissant.*" PALSG. A.S. bocsum, *obediens.*

[2] Cadas appears to have signified flocks of silk, cotton, tow, or wool, used for stuffing gamboised garments. In the curious poem by Hue de Tabarie, at Middle Hill, entitled "*Coment le fiz Deu fu armé en la croyz,*" is this passage,

"*Pur aketoun ly bayle blaunche char e pure,*
*Pur cadaz e cotoun de saunk fu le encusture.*" MS. Heber, No. 8336.

In the petition against excess of apparel, 1463, it is thus mentioned: "No yoman, &c. to were in the aray for his body eny bolsters, nor stuffe of woole, coton, or cadas, nor other stuffer in his doubtlet, save lynyng accordyng to the same." ROT. PARL. "Cadas or crule, *saijette.*" PALSG. "*Cadarce pour faire capiton,* the tow, or coursest part of silke, whereof sleaue is made." COTGR. Nares explains caddis to be a sort of worsted lace.

[3] Caddow is still the name given to the jackdaw in Norfolk, as Coles and Forby have recorded. Palsgrave gives "Caddawe a byrde, *chucas,*" and Withal renders "Caddow or dawe, *nodulus.*" "*Monedula,* a choughe or cadess." ELYOT. Keo is from A.S. ceo, *cornix.* See hereafter COO BYRDE, or schowhe.

[4] The quantity of fish contained in a cade is determined by the Accounts of the Cellarist of Berking Abbey, MON. ANG. I. 83: "a barrel of herrying shold contene 1000, and a cade of herryng six hundred, six score to the hundreth." Palsgrave renders cade *escade;* but the word does not occur in the Dictionaries. In 1511 it appears, by the Northumberland Household Book, that the cade of red herring was rated at 6*s.* 4*d.*, the cade of "sproytts, 2*s.*" The spirling mentioned here was the smelt, called in French *esperlan.* See hereafter SPIRLYNGE, *epimera.*

Chasȳn', or drvye furþe (catchyn or dryue forth bestis, p.) *Mino.*

Cahchpolle, or pety-seriawnte. *Angarius, exceptor,* ug. c. f.

Cahchynge, or hentynge (catchinge or takyng, k. p.) *Apprehencio, decapcio, captura.*

Cahchynge, or drywynge a-wey or forthe. *Minatus, abactio,* cath. *in abigo.*

Caytyffe. *Calamitosus, dolorosus,* ug. brit.

Cake. *Torta, placenta, colirida,* c. f. *libum.*

Cakelȳn' of hennys. *Gracillo.*

Cakelynge, or callynge of hennys. *Gracillacio.*

Cakkyn', or fyystyn'. *Caco,* cath.

Calamynt, herbe. *Calamenta, balsamita* (*balsiata,* p.)

Calendis (calende, j.) *Calende.*

Calendere. *Kalendarium,* kylw.

Calfe, beste. *Vitulus.*

Calfe of a legge. *Sura,* cath. c. f. ug. *in suo.*

Calke or chalke, erye. *Calx, creta.*

Calkȳn'.[1] *Calculo.*

Callyn' or clepyn'. *Voco.*

Callyn' yn', or owte, be name, a-ȝene, to-gedyr, to mete, *quere infra in* clepyn'.

Callynge or clepynge. *Vocacio.*

Callynge or clepynge a-ȝene. *Revocacio.*

Callynge or clepynge yn to a place. *Invocacio.*

Callynge or clepynge to-gedyr. *Convocacio.*

Callynge or clepynge to mete. *Invitacio.*

(Calyon, rounde stone, p.[2] *Rudus. Hic rudus esto lapis, durus, pariterque rotundus.*)

Calme or softe, wythe-owte wynde. *Calmus,* c. f. *tranquillus.*

Calme-wedyr. *Malacia, calmacia,* c. f.

Calkestoke (calstoke, p.)[3] *Maguderis.*

Caltrap, herbe.[4] *Saliunca,* c. f. cath.

[1] "He calketh (*vestigat*) vpon my natyuyte." horm. Palsgrave gives the verb "to calkyll as an astronomer doth when he casteth a fygure, *calculer.* I dare nat calkyll for your horse that is stollen, for feare of my bysshoppe." See also Paston Letters, i. 114.

[2] In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Walden, Essex, 1466, 7, among the costs of making the porch, is a charge "for the foundacyon, and calyon, and sonde." Hist. of Audley End, p. 225. Among the disbursements for the erection of Little Saxham hall in 1505, is one to the chief mason, for the foundation within the inner part of the moat, "to be wrought with calyons and breke, with foreyns and other necessaries concerning the same." Rokewode's Hundred of Thingoe, 141. "Calyon, stone, *caliou.*" palsg. In the dialect of Northern England a hard stone is termed a callierd.

[3] "A cale stok, *maguderis.*" cath. angl. "*Maguderis est secundus caulis qui nascitur in tyrso absciso, vel ipse tyrsus abscisus,* a koolestocke." ort. voc. "A calstok." med. In Harl. MS. 1587, occur "*maguderis,* wortestokk, *cauletum,* cawlegarthe." "Calstocke, kalstocke, *pié de chou.*" palsg. In Scotland "castock or kail-castock, the stem of the colewort," according to Jamieson.

[4] In the Dictionary of Synonyms of names of plants, in Latin, French, and English, Sloan. MS. 5, compiled about the middle of the XVth century, occurs "*Saliunca, spica Celtica, Gall. spike seltic, Ang.* calketrappe." A.Sax. coltræppe, *rhamnus.* "Caltrops, *tribulus, seu carduus stellatus.*" skinner. In French *chausse-trappe,* according to Cotgrave, signifies both the thistle, and the caltrop used in war.

CALTRAP of yryn, fote hurtynge.[1] *Hamus*, CATH. C. F. UG.

CALTRAPPYN'. *Hamo.*

CALVUR as samoon, or opyr fysshe.[2]

CAMAMYLE, herbe. *Camamilla.*

CAMELLE, or chamelle. *Camelus.*

CAMMYD, or schort nosyd.[3] *Simus*, C. F.

CHAMMYDNESSE (cammednesse, P.) *Simitas.*

[1] "A calle trappe, *hamus, pedica.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Caltrapa*, a caltrappe." ORT. VOC. The Catholicon gives the following explanation of *hamus*: "*Dicitur et hamus asser cum clavis quo subtegitur terra in vineis sub arboribus defendendis, vel in domo circa scrinia et thesauros, ut si aliquando fur ingrediatur, ejus pedibus infigatur.*" In the contemporary poem describing the Siege of Rouen by Henry V. the city is said to have been defended by a deep and wide dike, full of pitfalls, "of a spere of heyth."

"Also fulle of caltrappys hyt was sette
As meschys beth made wythinne a nette." Archæol. xxi. p. 51.

"They hydde pretely vnder the grounde caltroppys of yron to steke in horse or mennys fete, *murices ferreos leviter condiderunt.*" HORM. *Chaussetrappe* is explained by Cotgrave to be an "iron engine of warre made with four sharp points, whereof one, howsoever it is cast, ever stands upward." Among the "munieyons and habyllyments of warre" belonging to Berwick Castle, 1539, occur "15 pece of lettes calteroopes." Archæol. xi. 439. Caltraps are mentioned by Quintus Curtius in the Life of Alexander as having been spread over the ground by the Persians to annoy the Macedonian cavalry. This circumstance is thus described, Kyng Alisaunder, line 6070:

"And calketrappen maden ynowe,
In weyes undur wode and bowe,
Alisaundris men to aqwelle,
And synfulliche heom to spille."

Vegetius calls them *tribuli*. A representation of a caltrap, from the Tower collection, will be found in Skelton's Illustrations of the Armoury at Goodrich Court, ii. pl. 132.

[2] The recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 48, directs for "vyande Cypre of samone, take almandus and bray hem unblaunched, take calwar samone, and seeth it in lewe water," &c. See also p. 75: "salwar salmone ysode." Palsgrave renders "caluer of samon, *escume de saulmon.*" This term appears to denote the state of the fish freshly taken, when its substance appears interspersed with white flakes like curd; thus in Lancashire the fish dressed as soon as it is caught is termed calver salmon, and in North Britain caller or callour signifies fresh, according to Jamieson. "Quhen the salmondis faillis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said caldrounis, and ar than maist delitious to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11. Calvered salmon is mentioned by Ben Jonson and Massinger as a delicacy; and Isaac Walton applies the term to the grayling. R. Holme, however, would make it appear that calver was a term applied to fish dressed in oil, vinegar, and spices. See also Nares. The word "caleweis," which occurs in Chaucer, Rom. of Rose, and has been by the earlier glossarists interpreted as calvured salmon, is in the original "*poire de cailliouel*," a sort of sweet pear, called by Roquefort *caillos*, or *cailloel*.

[3] This word seems to be taken from the French, "*camus, qui a le nez court.*" LACOMBE. Cotgrave renders *camus*, flat-nosed.

"Round was his face, and camuse was his nose." CHAUC. Reve's Tale.

Hence also the sea-gull appears to have received a name, which is given by Elyot, "*Candosoccus*, a sea-gull, or a camose." See Camy, and Camow-nosed, in Jamieson's Dictionary.

CAMPAR, or pleyar at foottballe.[1] *Pendilusor, pedipilusor.*

CAMPŸN'. *Pedipilo.*

CAMPYNGE. *Pedipiludium.*

CAMPYON, or champyon. *Athleta, pugil, campio,* CATH.

CANCELLYNGE, or strekynge owte a false word. *Obelus,* C. F.

CANCET, soore or kankere (cankyr, K.) *Pustula,* UG. *in puteo, cancer,* C. F.

CANDYLLE (candell, P.) *Candela.*

CANDELERE.[2] *Candelarius, candelabra.*

CANDYLRYSCHE (candelrushe, K.) *Papirus,* CATH.

CANDELBEM' (candell beme, P.) *Lucernarium.*

CANDELSTYKKE. *Candelabrum, lucernarium,* C. F.

(CANEL of a belle, K. *Canellus.*)

CANEL, spyce. *Cinamomum, amomum.*

CANEL, or chanelle (in the weye, H. in the strete, P.) *Canalis, (aquagium,* P.)

CANVAS, clothe. *Carentinilla,* NECC. DICC. *canabeus, canalbus, canabus,* KYLW. *canabasium.*

CANKER, sekenesse. *Cancer.*

CANKYR, worme of a tre. *Teredo,* UG. *in tero, termus, termes,* C. F.

CANNYN', or grucchyn' (canyyn or grochyn, K. chanyyn, H. canyen, P.) *Murmuro, remurmuro (caniso,* P.)

CANONYZYDE. *Canonizatus.*

CANONIZACION. *Canonizacio.*

CANOPE.[3] *Canopeum.*

CANTEL,[4] of what euer hyt be. *Quadra,* UG. *minutal.*

CANTYN', or departyn'. *Partior, divido.*

CAPPE.[5] *Cappa, pilleum,* CATH. DICC. *Campedulum,* C. F. (*capa,* K. *caracalla,* P.)

[1] Forby and Moore have given ample illustrations of the nature of the game at ball called to this day in Norfolk and Suffolk camping: the former agrees with Ray, in deriving the word from the A. Sax. campian, *prœliari.* The camping-land appropriated to this game occurs, in several instances, in authorities of the XVth century; in Cullum's Hawsted, mention is found, in 1466, of the camping-pightle.

[2] This word seems to be taken from the French *chandelier,* a candlestick; *candelarius* signifies properly a maker of candles. See hereafter CHAWNDELERE.

[3] "*Canopeum, reticulum subtile factum de canabo. Canopeum,* a gnate nette, *rete quo culices vel musce excluduntur.*" DICT. WILBR. The Canope alluded to in the Promptorium was very probably the *Umbraculum* under which the Sacred Host was carried in the procession on Palm Sunday. "Canapy to be borne over the sacrament, or ouer a Kynges heed, *palle, ciel.*" PALSG. See the word *canapeum* in Ducange.

[4] "*Minutal,* a lompe of brede, or cantel." ORT. VOC. "Cantel of bredde, cantel or shyuer, *chanteau.*" PALSG.

"Of Florentys scheld a kantell
He cleft thonryght." Octouian, line 1113.

The term occurs also in "the Anturs of Arther at the Tarnewathelan." Hall, in his account of the marriage of the Princess Mary to Lewis XII. at Paris, in 1514, describes the entry of the Dauphin, whose "apparell and bardes were cloth of golde, cloth of syluer, and crymsyn veluet kanteled together." Hall's Chron. 6 Hen. VIII. Roquefort gives "*Chantel, un morceau de pain,*" from *cantellus.* See Ducange, and Mon. Angl. i. 411. In Norfolk, to cant is to set a thing up on edge; see Forby, Moore, and Nares.

[5] The priestly vestment generally known as the cope is here intended. "*Capa,* a

CAPPE, or hure, for clerkys.[1] *Tena*, CATH. C. F.

CAPPE of a fleyle.[2] *Meditentum.* COMM.

CAPYTLE, or chapytle, or captur (capytyll or chapytyll, P.) *Capitulum.*

CAPUL, or caple, horse.[3] *Cabullus*, C. F.

CAPVNE or capone. *Capo*, CATH. *gallinacius.*

CAPTEYN. *Capitaneus.*

CARANYE, or careyn'.[4] *Cadaver.*

CARE-AWEY, sorowles (carawey

cappe or a cope; *caracalla*, a sclauyn or a cape." DICT. WILBR. "A cope." ORT. *Pilleum*, according to the Catholicon, signifies a garment made of skins, but, in its more usual sense, a covering for the head. In early times the *cappa* was an ordinary upper garment worn by ecclesiastics indiscriminately, and Ecgbert, Abp. of York, ordained in the VIIIth century that none of the clergy should appear in the church "*sine colobio vel cappâ.*" Of the various modifications of this vestment, and the names by which they were distinguished, a detailed account will be found in Ducange. At a later period the cope was a vestment reserved for occasions of ceremony: when worn by prelates and dignitaries, the richest tissues were chosen, and covered with a gorgeous display of jewels, orfrays, and embroidery; but its use was not confined to them, for, with the exception of the priest officiating at the altar, who was vested in the sacred garments appropriated to the service of the mass, the cope appears to have been worn by all the assisting clergy, and even the choristers. In A. Sax. the name cappa, or cæppa, was adopted from the Latin, probably as early as the mission of St. Augustine, A.D. 601; and a *cappa oloserica*, one of the gifts of Gregory the Great, was preserved at Canterbury until the Reformation. See hereafter COOPE, *capa.*

[1] The use of a small cap by the clergy as a covering of the tonsure is one of considerable antiquity; it was usually termed the coif, *coypha*, and this term occurs hereafter in the Promptorium. This was identical, as Joh. de Athona asserts, with the *tenæ* or *infulæ;* but these appear more properly to have been lappets appended to the coif, and which occasionally were fastened under the chin. At various periods, when the clergy, disregarding strict propriety in demeanour and dress, became assimilated in externals to the laity, the coif was specially decried by the Church. Thus, in the Council of London in 1267, the Legate Othobonus ordained that the clergy should never appear in public with the coif, except in travelling, because thereby the *corona*, or circlet of hair left by the tonsure, was concealed, and therein "*præcipue depositio terrenorum, et regalis sacerdotii dignitas designantur.*" See Lynwode, Provinciale, p. 88. Hure, howe, or howfe, are synonymous, and are derived from A. Sax. hufa, *cidaris.* See hereafter HOWE or hure, heed hyllynge, and HWYR, cappe.

[2] "Cappe of a flaylle, *cappa.*" CATH. ANGL. "Cappe of a flayle, *liasse d'un flaiau.*" PALSG.

[3] This word, which, as Skinner observes, is evidently a corruption of *caballus*, is used by Chaucer: the Cambridge Scholar exclaims, when the Miller lets his horse loose,

"Why ne hadst thou put the capell in the lathe." Reve's Tale.

"The kny3t kache3 his caple and com to the lawe."
Gawayn and the Green Kny3t, line 2175.

"Capull, a horse, *roussin.*" PALSG. Cotgrave explains *roussin* to be "a curtall, a strong German horse." Elyot gives "*Caballus*, a horse; yet in some partes of England they do call an horse a cable."

[4] This word is written by R. of Gloucester and P. Ploughman caroyne, by Chaucer careyne. In the Wicliffite version likewise, Hebr. iii. 17, is rendered, "Whether not to hem that synneden, whos careyns weren cast doun in desert?" It is taken from the French "*caroigne, cadavre.*" ROQUEF.

sorweles, H. caraway, P. careawaye, W.) *Tristicia procul.*

CARAWAY herbe. *Carwy, sic scribitur in campo florum.*

CARDE, wommanys instrument. *Cardus*, C. F. *discerpiculum.*

CARDE maker. *Cardifactor.*

CARDYN' wolle. *Carpo.*

CARDENALE (cardynall, P.) *Cardinalis.*

CARDYACLE (cardyakyll, P.) *Cardiaca*, UG. *in Cardyan.*

CARE. *Tristicia, mesticia, dolor.*

CARE, of hert-besynesse (hertlybesynesse, P.) *Solicitudo.*

CARYN' yn' herte. *Solicitor.*

CARRE, carte. *Carrus*, C. F. *currus.*

CARRE, or lytylle cart þat oone hors drawythe. *Monocosmus*, CATH.

CARYARE. *Vector, vectitor.*

CARYAGE. *Vectura, portagium, cariagium.*

CARYYNGE (cariynge, P.) *idem est.*

CARYN', or cary (caryen, P.) *Veho, transveho.*

CARYYNGE vesselle, or instrument of caryynge. *Vectorium*, CATH.

CARTEHOWSE (carfax, or carfans, H. P.[1]) *Quadrivium.*

CARKEYS. *Corpus, cadaver.*

CARLE, or chorle.[2] *Rusticus.*

CARLE, or chorle, bondeman or woman. *Servus nativus, serva nativa.*

CARLOK, herbe.[3] *Eruca.*

CARAL, songe (caroll, P.)[4] *Palinodium*, UG. *in paluri* (*psalmodium, psalmodinacio.* K.)

CAROOLYN', or synge carowlys (carallyn, P.) *Psalmodio* (*pallinodio*, P.)

CAROLYNGE. *Palinodiacio.*

CARPARE. *Fabulator, garulator, garula.*

CARPYN', or talkyn'.[5] *Fabulor, confabulor, garrulo.*

CARPE, fysche. *Carpus.*

CARPYNGE. *Loquacitas, garulacio, collocutio.*

CART. *Biga, reda, quadriga.*

CARTARE. *Bigarius, redarius, auriga.*

CARTYN', or lede wythe a carte.[6] *Carruco*, CATH.

[1] The Harl. MS. gives here CARTEHOWSE, which appears wholly erroneous. The word does not occur in the MS. at King's College. Skinner derives the name of the Carfax at Oxford from the French *carrefour*, or possibly from *quatre faces:* another derivation has been proposed, from *quatre voies.* See an article on the Oxford Carfax, in the Antiq. Repert. iii. 267.

[2] "Harke howe the fat carle puffeth, *le gros vilain.*" PALSG. A. Sax. ceorl, carlman, *rusticus.*

[3] According to Gerarde, carlock, charlocke, or chadlocke, is a sort of wild rape or turnip, *rapistrum arvorum*, now known as the *sinapis arvensis.* In Arderne's Practica, however, *aubfoyn*, which is properly the corn-flower, is rendered karloke. (Sloan. MS. 56.) A. Sax. cerlice, *rapum sylvestre.* "*Eruca*, a coleworm or a carlok." ORT. VOC.

[4] "A caralle, *corea, chorus.*" CATH. ANGL. "Carole a song, *carolle, chanson de Noël.*" PALSG. A. Sax. kyrriole, a chanting at the Nativity.

[5] Palsgrave gives the verb, "to carpe, Lydgate, this is a farre northen verbe, *cacqueter.*" Gower uses it, Conf. Am. lib. vii.

"So gone thei forthe, carpende fast
On this, on that."

[6] The Promptorium does not give again the verb to lead, as it is here used, in the

(Casard, netes donge, p. casen, w.[1] *Bozetum.*)
Cast, or castyd. *Jactatus, projectus.*
(Caste downe, k. p. *Prostratus, projectus.*)
Castyn̄', or brakyn' (as man owt the stomack, k.)[2] *Vomo, evomo.*
Castyn' a-vay. *Abjicio, projicio.*
Castyn', or throwyn̄'. *Jacto, jacio.*
Castyn' downe. *Dejicio.*
Caste for to goōn', or purpose for to dōn' any othyr thynge (caste for to go, or any other thinge done, p.) *Tendo intendo*, cath.
Caste lootte. *Sorcior.*
Caste warke (werkys, k.) or dysposyn'. *Dispono, propono.*
Castynge, or a caste. *Jactus, jactura.*
Castynge downe, or a-wey. *Projectio.*
Catte, beste. *Cattus, mureligus, pilax*, cath.
Catelle (catal, k.) *Catallum, census*, cath.
Catyrpel, wyrm' amonge frute.[3] *Erugo*, ug.
Catōn' or Catvn' (propre name, p.)[4] *Cato*, cath.
Caucyon, or wedde.[5] *Cautio*, cath.

signification of to carry. Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Richer the carter shall lede dong (*mettra*) on my land, whan it shall be ered, and on my herber (*courtil*) whan it shall be doluen."

[1] "Casings, *stercus siccum jumentorum, quod pauperes agri Lincolniensis ad usum foci colligunt; a Teut.* Koth, *fimus, q. d.* cothings." skinner. In the North, according to Brockett, casings, or cassons, are cow-dung dried for fuel. It is still the usage in the neighbourhood of Lynn to employ cow-dung for this purpose. Richards' Hist. i. 80.

[2] The Wicliffite version renders, ii. Pet. 2, 22, "The hounde turnyde agen to his castyng." In Sloan. MS. 100, f. 5, b. is given the following prescription: "For castinge, For hem that may not browke her mete. Take centorie, and sethe it in watir, and lete the sike drink it leuc warm iii daies, and he schal be hool, for this medicyn spourgith the brest, and the stomak."

[3] "Catyrpyllar, worme, *chatte pelleuse.*" palsg.

[4] In the middle ages a metrical system of ethics, entitled "*Disticha de moribus ad filium*," attributed to Dionysius Cato, or Magnus Cato, had attained the highest degree of estimation. It was illustrated by the comments of the most learned men of several centuries, and served as a manual for the instruction of youth. It is not certain who was the author; a translation from the Latin was made about 1480, by Benedict Burgh, Archdeacon of Colchester, for the use of his pupil Lord Bourchier; and in 1483 Caxton published his translation from a French version, entitled "The Booke called Cathon." Chaucer frequently quotes Cato: see Miller's Tale, 3227, Marchaunt's Tale, 9261. Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "George the booke sellar hath doctrinals, catons, oures of our Lady, Donettis, partis, accidents." See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 166, Dibdin's Typogr. Antiq. i. 195.

[5] Caucyon may here signify a pledge, as in Palsgrave, "causion, pledge, *caution.*" See hereafter wedde, or thynge leyyd yn plegge. The Catholicon, however, explains *cautio* to be a simple promise, without oath, pledge, or surety, but *idonea cautio* implied those additional securities. It is further interpreted to be a writing, as Papias says, "*Cautio est breve recordationis chirographum. Unde in Evang. Luc.: Accipe cautionem tuam.*" In the Wicliffite Version this passage is rendered "and he seide to him, take thy caucioun and wryte fifty." Luke xvi. 6.

CAWDELLE.[1] *Vitellium, caldearium, caldellum, et hoc nomen habetur in commentario Johannis de Gara* (*puls, ofasium*, P.)

CAWDRON, vesselle (cavdryn, H.) *Cacabus, caldaria, lebes*, CATH.

CAWCEWEY (cavuce, K. H. cawcy wey, P.)[2] *Calcetum.*

CAWSE (skyll, K.) or enchesone (cause or cawze, H.) *Causa.*

(CAYTELE, or sleyte, K. H. cawtele or sleight, P.[3] *Cautela.*)

CEE. *Mare, fretum, pontus.*

CEK, or cekclothe, or poke. *Saccus.*

CEC, or seeke (ceke, or sekenes, P.) *Infirmus, eger, languidus.*

CECHELLE. *Saccellus.*

CECYN'. *Cesso.*

CECYNGE (cecenynge, H. P.) *Cessacio.*

CEEDE (ced, H.) *Semen.*

CEEDE of corne, as kyrnel.[4] *Granum, semen.*

CEDYN', as corne or herbe. *Sementio*, CATH.

CEDYR, drynke. *Cisera.*

CEED LEPE, or hopyr.[5] *Satorium* (*satitolum*, H. P.)

CEDYR, tree. *Cedrus.*

CEGE of (for, P.) syttynge. *Sedile.*

CEGE of enmyes a-bowte a castelle or cyte. *Obsidium.*

CEGGE, or wylde gladone.[6] *Accorus.*

CEGGE, or stare.[7] *Carix*, C. F.

[1] "*Caldarium*, a cawdell." ORT. VOC. Palsgrave renders it *chaudeau*, which, according to Roquefort, was "*bouillon qu'on donnoit aux époux le matin du lendemain des noces, calens jusculum.*" In Caxton's Boke for Travellers occur as "Potages. Caudell for the seke, *chaudel.* Growell and wortes." Skinner and Junius interpret it to be merely a spicy drink; but in the ancient terms of cookery cawdel signifies generally anything stewed down to a *purée*; see in the Forme of Cury, pp. 24, 27, "Chykens in cawdel, cawdell ferry;" and in Cott. MS. Julius, D. VIII. f. 100, "Caudelle of samone, caudelle of muskles." See further, *calenum*, in Charpentier.

[2] Cawcewey is derived directly from the French *chaussée*, a word taken, as Menage and other writers have observed, from the Latin *calciata*, so called, as some conjecture, from its being continually trodden, *via calcata*, but probably rather from the mode of forming such a road, with stones imbedded in mortar, *via calceata*, from *calx*, lime. See Spelman, Ducange, and Kennet, under the word *calcea*. There was a causeway at Lynn leading to Gaywood, on which was situated the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and among the benefactors to the Hospital of St. John Baptist occurs Ufketel *filius sanctimonialis de Sceringes*, who grants "*totam terram in Linne super calcetum.*" Mon. Ang. vi. 648, new edit. Palsgrave gives "Causey in a hye way, *chausée.*"

[3] Cotgrave renders "*cautelle*, a wile, cautell, sleight, guilefull devise, subtilty." Fabyan relates that, in 1448, the town of Pont-de-l'arche was taken by the "cautele" of the Frenchmen, who introduced two men disguised as carpenters; and Hall, speaking of the same occurrence, calls it "a praty cautele and slighte imposture." In Elyot's Librarie occurs "*Offuciæ*, cawtelles, crafty wayes to deceyue."

[4] See hereafter KYRNEL of frute, *granum.*

[5] In Norfolk the basket carried by the sower is still called a seed-lep. FORBY. A. Sax. sæd-leap, *seminatoris corbis.* See hereafter HOPUR, and SEEDLEP.

[6] See hereafter SEGGE of the fenne, or wyld gladone. A. Sax. secg, *gladiolus.* Nares explains segs to be the water flower-de luce. "*Glayeul de rivière*, sedge, water flags." COTGR.

[7] The name sedge is now applied indiscriminately to the genus carex, which, probably from the stiffness of its growth, was called also stare. In Su. G. it is denominated starr,

(CEGE, or preuy, P. *Latrina, cathacumba.*)
CEYLE of a schyppe, or mylle. *Velum, carbasus.*
CEYL YERDE. *Antenna,* C. F.
CEYLYN vpon' watyr. *Velifico.*
CEYLYNGE. *Velificacio.*
(CEK, *supra in* CEC, P.)
CEEKENESSE. *Infirmitas, egritudo.*
CEKYN̄', or wexe seke. *Infirmor, egroto.*
CEKYN̄'. *Quero, inquiro.*
CEKYN̄', or serchyū'. *Scrutor.*
CEEL (ceall, P.) *Sigillum.*
CEELE, *i.* solde (celde, H. P.) *Venditus.*
CEELDAM (celdom, P.) *Raro.*
CEEL, fysche. *Porcus marinus.*
CELE, or ceele, tyme.[1] *Tempus.*
CEELLE, or stodyynge howse (cell or stody hows, P.) *Cella.*
CELER. *Cellarium, promptuarium.*
CELERERE of þe howse. *Cellerarius, promus* (*promptuarius,* P.)
CELYDONY, herbe. *Celidonia.*
CELYN̄' letters. *Sigillo.*
CEELYN̄' wythe syllure.[2] *Celo.*
CELLYN'. *Vendo.*
CELLYNGE. *Vendicio.*
CELWYLLY, *infra quere in* SELWYLLY. *Effrenatus.*
CEEM, of a clothe (or other lyke, P.) *Sutura.*
CEME, or quarter of corne. *Quarterium.*
CEMELY, or comely yn syghte. *Decens.*
CEMELY, or on seemely wyse (comly wyse, P.) *Decenter.*

Isl. stör, "*quum herba sit perquam rigida.*" IHRE. See hereafter SEGGE, star of the fenne, and STARE.

[1] Ray, in his East Country Words, and Forby, have recorded the use of the word seal, signifying time, or season, from A. Sax. sæl, *opportunitas.* BARLYSELE has occurred already in the Promptorium. See hereafter SEEL, tyme.

[2] The Catholicon explains *celo* to signify *sculpere, pingere,* and *celamen* or *celatura,* sculptured or painted decoration. Lydgate, in the Troye Boke, uses the word celature to describe vaulted work of an elaborate character. It appears doubtful whether the verb to cele, and the word ceiling, which is still in familiar use, are derivable from *cœlo,* or may not be traced more directly to *cœlum* and the French *ciel* signifying not only vaulting or ceiling, but also the canopy or *baldaquin* over an altar; the hangings of estate over a throne, which are sometimes termed *dais,* from the throne being placed in the part of the apartment to which that name properly belonged; and, lastly, the canopy of a bed, "celler for a bedde, *ciel de lit.*" PALSG. Gervase of Dover uses the term in his graphic description of the conflagration of Canterbury Cathedral in 1174, occasioned by sparks having been carried by the wind, and lodged between the roof and the interior vaulting of the church: "*cœlum inferius egregie depictum, superius vero tabulæ plumbeæ ignem interius accensum celaverunt.*" Twysden, Hist. Angl. Script. 1289. Thomas Stubbs, among the benefactions of Aldred, Archbishop of York 1061—1070, records that "*totam ecclesiam à presbyterio usque ad turrim ab antecessore suo constructam, superius opere pictorio quod cœlum vocant, auro multiformiter intermixto mirabili arte construxit.*" Ibid. 1704. The word had a still further signification, denoting not merely the decoration of the vaulting or roof of a chamber, but also the wainscot-work upon the walls. Thus Horman says, "These wallys shal be celyd with cyprusse. The rofe shal be celed vautwyse and with cheker work." See hereafter SYLURE of valle, and SELYN wythe sylure.

CEMELYNESSE. *Decencia.*
CEMY, or sotelle (subtyll, P.) *Subtilis.*
CEMELY, or sotely. *Subtiliter.*
CEMELYN', or lykyn' (cemlyn, H. cemblen, P.) *Assimulo.*
CEMYN, schowyn or apparen'. *Appareo.*
CEMYN, or becemyn. *Decet.*
CEMYNGE, or a cemys (or cemys, P.) *Apparencia.*
CEMYNGE, or hope (n) schowynge (opyn, K. H. open, P.) *Apparens.*
CENSE, or incense, or rychelle. *Incensum, thus.*
CENSERE. *Thuribulum, ignibulum,* CATH.
CENSYN', or caste þe sensere. *Thurifico.*
(CENSINGE, P. *Thurificatio.*)
CENDEL. *Sindon.*
CENDYN' by massage. *Mitto.*
CENDYNGE. *Missio.*
CENE, or besene. *Apparens, manifestus.*
CEENE of clerkys.[1] *Sinodus,* CATH. (*A sancto sinodo redeunt burse sine nodo,* P.)
CENGYLLE (cengylly, H. P.) *Singularis.*
CENY, or tokyn. *Signum.*
CENY, or tokyn of an in or ostrye.[2] *Texera,* CATH. *tessera,* C. F.
CENTENCE. *Sentencia.*
CEPTYR, or mace. *Ceptrum, clava.*
CEERCLE. *Circulus, girus,* C. F.
CERCLE, clepyd the snayle, as of pentys, and other lyke.[3] *Spira,* UG. *in spacium.*

[1] "A seyne, *sinodus, est congregacio clericorum.*" CATH. ANGL. Ceene or a synod is from the French "*senne, assemblée de gens d'Eglise; de cœnaculum, lieu d'assemblée, suivant Barbazan.*" ROQUEF. *Sené* is explained by Cotgrave to be "a Synod or assembly of curates before their Ordinarie or Diocesan." "Cene of clerkes, *conuocation.*" PALSG. In the Legenda Aurea mention is made of the "Ceene of Calcydone." f. xxvi.

[2] *Tessera* is rendered in the Ortus "a dyce," and *texera* has the same meaning; the Catholicon, however, gives another explanation, "*Texere dicuntur lapides quadrati ad modum talorum, unde pavimenta sternuntur.*" There can be little doubt that the token of an inn here referred to is the ancient sign of the chequers, *scaccarium,* the chess-board or playing-tables. It has been questioned whether this symbol denoted in England, as it did where it occurs at Pompeii, a house of entertainment where play was practised, or rather had its origin in the painted lattices at the doors and windows, which, as has been affirmed, were part of the external indications of an hostelry as late as 1700. The ordinary use of such lattices is mentioned by Harrison in his description of England. "Of old time our countrie houses in steed of glasse did vse much lattise, and that made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in checker-wise." B. ii. c. 12, in Holinshed. Among the deeds and benefactions of Thomas Chillenden, Prior of the church of Canterbury from 1390 to 1411, it is recorded in the obituary, "*in civitate Cantuariæ unum Hospitium famosum, vocatum le Cheker, nobiliter ædificavit: in eadem civitate Hospitium de la Crowne.*" ANG. SACRA, i. 143. The "red lattice" is a term often used to signify an ale-house; Shakespeare alludes to it, Hen. IV. pt. ii,; it occurs in Marston, Chapman, and other early dramatists, and Massinger speaks of the "red grates next the door" of a tavern. Of this and other inn-signs see Brand's Popular Antiq. ii. 247, Gent. Mag. xl. 403, lxiii. 531, lxiv. 797.

[3] The term *helix* was applied to denote the volute of a capital; but here it seems possible that the term relates to a spiral or newel-staircase. There was, however, a

CERGYN, *supra in* CEKYN̄'. *Scrutor, rimor.*
CEERCHYNGE (cergyn, K. cergynge, H. P.) *Scrutinium, perscrutacio.*
CERIAWNT. *Indagator.*
CERIAWNT of mace. *Apparitor, angarius,* CATH.
CERYN̄' and dryyn', as trees or herbys. *Areo, marceo.*
CEREIOWRE (ceriore, K. ceriowre, P.) *Scrutator, perscrutator.*
CERYOWS. *Seriositas.*
CERTAYNE, or sekyr. *Certus, securus.*
CERTENLY. *Certe.*
CERVAWNTE. *Servus, vernaculus.*
CERUYCYABLE (ceruysable, P.) *Servilis.*
CERUYCYABLE, or redy alle waye. *Obsequiosus.*
CERUYCE. *Servicium, obsequium.*
CERUYN̄'. *Servio, famulor.*
CESSYONE. *Cessio.*
CESTERNE, or cysterne. *Cisterna,* C. F.
CESUN', or tyme. *Tempus.*
CESONE in londe, or oþyr go(o)d takynge. *Seisina.*
(CESYN, *supra in* CECYN, P.)
CESYN̄' (cesun, P.) or welle aray mete or drynke. *Tempero.*
CESUN̄, or yeve sesenynge yn londe, or other goodys. *Cesino.*
CESONYD, yn tyme (cesynde in tyme, or other suche lyke, P.) *Tempestus, tempestivus,* UG.
CETTE, or putt. *Positus.*
CETTYN', or puttyn' (plantyn, P.) *Planto.*
(CETTYN, or putten, P. *Pono.*)
CETTYNGE, leynge, or puttynge. *Posicio, collocacio.*
CETTYNGE, or plantynge. *Plantacio.*
CETEWALE, herbe (cetuall, P.) *Zedorium,* DICC.
CETHYN̄' mete. *Coquo, decoquo.*
CEWARE at mete.[1] *Depositor, dapifer, sepulator.*
CEWE. *Sepulatum.*
CEWYN̄' (yn halle, P.) *Cepulo.*
CEVENE, numbyr. *Septem.*
CEVYN HUNDRYD. *Septingenti.*
CEVYNTENE. *Septemdecem.*
CEVYNTYE. *Septuaginta.*
CEVENTYMES. *Septies.*
CEXE. *Sex.*
CEX HUNDRYD. *Sexcenti.*
CEXTY. *Sexaginta.*
CEXTENE. *Sedecim.*
CEXTEYNE (cyxten, J. N.) *Sacrista,* CATH.
CEXTRYE. *Sacristia.*

military engine, a variety of the *testudo*, used in battering walls, to which the name of the snail is given in the curious version of Vegecius, made at the bidding of Sir Thomas of Berkeley, 1408. "The gynne that is clepede the snayle or the welke is a frame made of goode tymber, shaped square, keuerede and hillede alle a-boute wythe rawe hydes, or wythe feltes and heyres, for drede of brynnyng. This gynne hath wythe in hym a grete beme meuabely hangede wythe ropes, the whiche beme may wythe draughte of men wythe-in be drawe bacward, and let fle wythe his owene pais forewarde to the walle, and so astonye and shake the walle. This gynne is cleped þe snaile, for righte as þe snaile hath his hous ouer hym where he walkethe or restethe, and oute of his hous he shetethe his hede whan he wolle, and drawethe hym ⸗inne a-yene, so doth this gynne." B. IV. c. xiv. Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 105.

[1] See hereafter SEWARE, SEW, and SEWYN.

*Quere plura vocabula habencia in primâ sillabâ hunc sonum* C, *in* S *litterâ, ubi* E *sequitur immediate* S.

CHACE of tenys pley, or opyr lyke. *Sistencia, obstaculum, obiculum* (*fuga*, P.)

CACCHYN' a-way (chas away, P.) *Fugo, agito, abigo, effugo.*

CHACYNGE a-wey. *Fugacio, abactio, effugacio.*

CHAFFE. *Palea.*

CHAFFARE.[1] *Mercimonium, mercatum, commercium.*

CHAFFARYN'. *Negocior, mercor.*

CHAFFERYNGE. *Mercacio, mercatus, negociacio, negocium.*

CHAFFENETTE, to take byrdys. *Reciaculum*, COMM.

CAFFYNCHE, byrde (chaffynche, K.) *Furfurio*, C. F.

CHAFYN',or hetyn'. *Calefacio, frico.*

(CHAFYN, or rubbyn, K. H. P. *Frico, confrico.*)

CHAFYNGE. *Confricacio.*

CHAFOWRE, panne (to make hot handys, H.) *Scutra*, CATH.

CHAFOWRE, to make whote a thynge as watur. *Calefactorium.*

CHAYERE (chayȝer, H.) *Cathedra.*

CHALAUNGE, or cleyme (chalenge, P.)[2] *Vendicacio.*

CHALENGYN', or cleymyn'. *Vendico.*

CHALENGYN', or vndyrtakyn'.[3] *Reprehendo, deprehendo.*

CHALANGYNGE, or vndurnemynge. *Improperium, vituperium.*

CHALYS. *Calix.*

CHALKE, *supra in* CALKE (cals, K.)

CHALUN (or chalone, K. H.) bedde clothe.[4] *Thorale, chalo.*

[1] Chaffare or merchandise is a word derived by Lye from the Alamannic chauphen, *emere*. See Junius. Gautier de Bibelesworth says,

> " *Ly lyure* (a pound) *sert en marchaundye*, (chaffare)
> *Mais le lyure* (þe bok) *nous aprent clergy*." Arund. MS. 220.

It occurs not unfrequently in Chaucer and Gower. In 1441 a complaint was made by the King's tenants of the forest of Knaresborough, that the Archbishop of York prevented their coming to Ripon, "so that none might utter their caffer, wherewith to pay his (the King's) farme att tearmes accustomed." Plumpton Corresp. p. liv. "Chaffre, ware." PALSG.

[2] "*Calenge, dispute, contradiction, contestation.*" ROQUEF. "Chalenge or cleyme." PALSG. In the Wicliffite version, Jerem. vii. 6 is rendered, "If ye maken not fals caleng to a comelyng, and to a faderless child, and to a widewe."

[3] The distinction is here clearly made between the two significations of the verb to challenge. Thus also Cotgrave explains "*Chalanger*, to claime, challenge, make title unto: also to accuse of, charge with an offence." Robert of Gloucester, Brunne, and Chaucer use the word in the former sense. "To chalange, *vendicare, calumpniari*. A chalange, *calumpnia*." CATH. ANGL. "*Calanger, accuser, disputer, demander, être en conquerance*." ROQUEF. "The tribune dredde lest the iewis wolde take him bi the waie and sle him, and aftirward he myght be chalengid as he hadde take money." Wicliffite version, Dedis, c. 23.

[4] *Chalo* or *chalonus* is explained by Ducange to be "*pars supellectilis lecti, straguli species.*" In the Mon. Angl. ii. 720, chaluns are thus mentioned, "*aut pannos pictos, qui vocantur* chaluns, *loco lectisternii.*" The word occurs in Chaucer, Reves Tale.

(Chamell, best, K. P. *Camelus.*)
Champyon, or campyon, K. P. *Campio, atleta, pugil.*)
(Chamlot, clothe, P.)
Chanelle (or canell, P.) of a strete. *Canalis, aquagium,* C. F.
Chanone. *Chanonicus.*
Chape of a schethe (sheede, K. schede, H.)[1] *Spirula.*
Chapell. *Capella.*
Chapeleyne. *Capellanus.*
Capelet (chapelet, K. H.) *Capellus.*
(Chapyttyl, K. chapytle, H. chapetyll, P.[2] *Capitulum.*)
Chapman.[3] *Negociator, mercator.*
Chapmanhode. *Mercatus,* UG.
Charcole (or charkole, P.) *Carbo.*
Chare.[4] *Currus, quadriga, petorica,* C. F. *pilentum,* C. F. *beligiga,* COMM. (*reda,* P.)
Charge. *Cura, onus.*
Chargyd wythe byrdenys, or oþyr lyke. *Onustus, oneratus.*
Charyawnt. *Onerosus.*
Chargyn wythe byrdenys, or oþyr þyngys. *Onero.*
Chargyñ', or gretely sett a thynge to herte. *Penso.*

"And in his owen chambre hem made a bedde
With shetes and with chalons faire yspredde."

Tyrwhitt thinks they were probably so called from having been made at Chalons. "A chalone, *amphitapetum.*" CATH. ANGL. In an Inventory taken at the Hospital of St. Edmund, Gateshead, 1325, there occurs, "*In Choro, Unum frontale de* Chalonns." Wills and Invent. Surtees Society, i. 22.

[1] "Chape of a knyfe, *vomellus.*" CATH. ANGL. "Chape of a shethe, *bouterolle de gayne.* To chape a sword or dagger." PALSG. The word is derived from the French *chappe*, which Cotgrave explains to be "the locket of a scabbard," but Skinner more correctly "*vaginæ mucro ferreus.*" The chape of a sword was a badge assumed by the De la Warr family, in memorial of the part taken by Sir Roger de la Warr, at Poitiers, 1356, in the capture of John King of France, when he took possession of the royal sword.

[2] "A chapitrye, *capitulum.*" CATH. ANGL.

[3] "A chapman, *negociator, et cetera ubi* a merchande. A chapmanry, *negociacio.* A chapmanware, *vendibilis.* To chappe, *mercari, nundinari, negociari.*" CATH. ANGL. "Chapman, *marchant, challant.*" PALSG. Ang. S. ceapman, *mercator.*

[4] The term chare seems to have been the earliest appellation in England of vehicles used to convey persons of distinction. It has been derived from the Anglo-Saxon cyran, *vertere;* but probably we derived both the vehicle and its appellation from France, where, as early as 1294, the use of the *char* had become so prevalent that it was forbidden to the wives of citizens by an ordinance of Philippe le Bel. A description of the rich chare prepared for the Princess of Hungary will be found in the Squyr of low degree, Ellis's Specimens, vol. i., and is beautifully illustrated by an illumination in the Louterell Psalter, executed in the reign of Edward II. See Mr. Rokewode's valuable paper in the Vetusta Mon. vol. vi. plate xx. A variety of representations are also given by Mr. Markland, with his remarks on the early use of carriages in England, Archæol. xx. 443. The appellation chare continued in use in the XVIth century. Horman says, "The quyene came in a chare, *pilento.* He came in a chare or a wagen." It occurs in Hall and Fabyan; and in Strype's Memoirs, Edward VI. 1557, is mentioned a "chair drawn by six chariot horses."

CHARGYN', rekkyn' or yeve tale (reckyn or ȝeuyn tale, H. rechen, or gyue tale, P.) *Curo.*

CHARYETT, *supra in* CHARE.[1]

CHARYETTER. *Aurigarius, quadrigarius,* CATH. *redarius.*

CHARYN a-way, *supra in* CACCHYN'.[2]

CHARYN, or geynecopyn' (aȝenstondyn, K.) *Sisto,* CATH. *obsto.*

CHARYOWRE, vesselle.[3] *Catinum.*

CHARYTE. *Caritas.*

CHARKYN', as a carte, or barow, or oþyr thynge lyke.[4] *Arguo,* UG. *alii dicunt stridere.*

CHARLET, dyschemete.[5] *Pepo,* KYLW.

CHARLYS, propyr name. *Carolus.*

CHARME. *Incantacio.*

CHARMYD. *Incantatus.*

CHARMYD, or bygylyd, or forspekyn. *Fascinatus,* CATH.

CHARMYN'. *Incanto.*

CHARMYN', begylyn', or forspekyn'. *Fascino.*

CHARMYNGE, *idem quod* CHARME.

CHARNEL, or chernel. *Carnarium.*

CHARTERE. *Carta.*

CHAASTE. *Castus.*

CHASTYZED. *Castigatus.*

CHASTYZYN'. *Castigo.*

CHASTYSYNGE. *Castigacio.*

CHASTYSOWRE. *Castigator.*

CHASTYSOWRE þat beryth an instrument of chastysynge, to make pees. *Castifer.*

CHASTYTE. *Castitas, pudicicia.*

CHATERYN'. *Garrio.*

CHAVYLBONE, or chawlbone (chaule bone, P.)[6] *Mandibula.*

CHAWMBYR, or chambyr. *Camera, thalamus.*

CHAWMBYRLEYNE. *Camerarius, cubicularius.*

CHAWNCE, or happe. *Eventus, casus.*

[1] "*Basterna, est theca manualis vel itineris*, a carre, or a chareot, or horslytter." ORT. VOC. In the Catholicon *Basterna* is explained to be "*vehiculus itineris, quasi vesterna, quia mollibus vestibus sternitur, et a duobus animalibus trahitur, ubi nobiles femine deferuntur.*" "Charryet, *chariot, branlant.*" PALSG.

[2] "To chare, *ubi* to chase." CATH. ANGL. A. Sax. cerran, *vertere.*

[3] "*Parapsis, discus, sive vas ex omni parte habens latera equalia*, a platter, or a dobler, or a charger. *Lanx, latus discus*, a charger." ORT. VOC. "Charger, a great platter, *ung grant plat.*" PALSG. "One swanne is ynoughe to fyll a charger. This fysshe fylleth a charger, *namozanum opplet.*" HORM.

[4] Gower uses this word to express the creaking of a door, Conf. Am. lib. iv.

"There is no dore, which maie charcke."

Compare CHYRKYN, *sibilo,* CHERKYN, or chorkyn, or fracchyn as newe cartys or plowys, *strideo.* Ang. Sax. cearcian, *stridere.*

[5] In the Forme of Cury, p. 27, will be found directions for making "charlet, and charlet yforced." It appears to have been a kind of omelet, sometimes compounded with minced pork. Pegge derives the term from the French *chair. Pepo* is explained, however, in the Ortus, as "*herba quedam, i. melo*, or mortrews, *et est similis cucurbite.*"

[6] "A chafte, a chawylle, a chekebone, *maxilla, mala, faux, mandubila, mandula, mola.*" CATH. ANGL. "Chawe bone, *machovere.*" PALSG. In the Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 140, occurs the word "*brancus*, a gole, or a chawle."

CHAUNCEL. *Cancellus*, CATH.

CHAUNCELER. *Cancellarius.*

CHAUNCEMELE (chavncemely, K.)[1] *Subtelaris*, C. F. CATH.

CHAUNCEPE, or schoynge horne (chaucepe, P.)[2] *Parcopollex*, CATH.

CHAUNCERYE. *Cancellaria.*

CHAWNDELERE.[3] *Cerarius*, CATH.

CHAWNGYN̄', *Muto, permuto.*

CHAWNGYN', or roryn', *supra in* BARTERYN', *et infra in* RORYN'.

CHAWNGYNGE. *Mutacio, permutacio, commutacio.*

CHAWNGYNGE, or yeuynge (roryng, K. H. roringe, P.) oone thinge for a-nothere.[4] *Cambium*, DICC.

CHAWNIORE of money (chaungere, P.) *Cambitor, camsor* (*campsor*, P.) *trapezeta*, DICC.

CHAWNTERYE. *Cantaria.*

CHAWNTYNGE.[5] *Discantus, cantus organicus.*

CHAWNTŌN'. *Discanto, organiso.*

CHAWNTOWRE. *Cantor.*

CAWEPYS, or chavepys, or strangury, sekenesse. *Stranguria.*

CHEP, or hap (chefe, P.) *Fortuna, eventus.*

CHEFE, or princypale. *Precipuus.*

CHEK. *Scactifactio, scaccatus.*

[1] "*Subtelaris*, vnder the hele," ORT. VOC. A similar explanation is given in the Catholicon, with this addition, "*Sotular autem vel sotularis nihil aliud est, ut dicit Magister Bene. sed aliqui contrarium dicunt.*"

[2] The Catholicon gives the following explanation, "*Parcopollex, i. tramellum*," which is properly a thimble; chauncepe appears to be a corruption of the French *chaussepied.*

[3] Of the office of the chandeler in the household of a great lord, see the curious poem appended to the Boke of Curtasye, written about the time of Henry VI. Sloane MS. 1986, f. 46, b.

"Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle
Of the chandeler wyth-outen gyle,
That torches and tortes and preketes con make,
Perchours, smale condel, I vndertake."

Chandler signified not only the maker of candles, but the candlestick, from the French *chandelier*. Thus in the Legenda Aurea mention occurs of a "chaundeler or candylstycke," f. vii. b. See above CANDELERE, and the word chandler in Jamieson.

[4] See hereafter ROORYN̄ or chaungyn̄ on chaffare for another, *cambio.*

[5] It has been stated that the usage of chanting in the English churches was introduced by Osmund, Bishop of Sarum, 1090; but we learn from Bede that Benedict, Abbot of Weremouth, brought Abbot John, the arch-chanter, from Rome to this country about A.D. 678, at which period Archbishop Theodoric, a Greek by birth, made a visitation of the whole island, and caused instruction to be given in the art "*sonos cantandi in ecclesiâ*," until then known only in Kent. Bede states even that at an earlier period in the same century Paulinus left at York James the Deacon, who was "*cantandi in ecclesiâ peritissimus*," and who "*magister ecclesiastice cantionis juxta morem Romanorum, seu Cantuariorum multis cæpit existere.*" Bede, lib. ii. 40. See also lib. iv. 3, and v. 20, and the appendix, edit. by Smith, p. 719. The most important treatises on the subject of Church Music are those of St. Nicetus in the VIth century, and Aurelian in the IXth, subsequent to the great change introduced by St. Gregory. A curious notice of the ancient system of notation has been given among the "*Instructions du Comité Historique. Collection de documents inédits.*" 1839. Chanting or "deschaunt" was among the practices violently opposed by Wickliffe, as was all Church-melody by the innovators of a later period.

CHEKE. *Maxilla, fans, gena, mala.*
CHEKEBONE, *supra in* chavylbone.
CHEKENYD, or qwerkenyd (chowked or querkened, P.) *Suffocatus, strangulatus.*
CHEKENYNGE (chowkinge, P.) or qwerkenynge. *Suffocacio.*
CHEKYN̄', or qwerchyn̄' (querken, P.) *Suffoco.*
CHEKKYN̄' (checken, P.) *Scactifico*, KYLW.
CHEKKYNGE (checkynge, P.) *Scaccatus, supra.*
CHEKYR. *Scaccarium.*
CHEKRYE, as cloþys and oþyr thynge (chekered, P.) *Scacca-riatus.*
CHEKYR, tabulle. *Scaccarium, stipadium*, CATH.
CHELYNGE, fysche.[1]
CHEYNE (chene, P.) *Cathena, boia.*
CHEYNYN̄', or put yn cheynys. *Catheno.*
CHEEP (chep or pryse, K. chepe, P.) *Precium.*
CHEPYN'.[2] *Licitor*, UG. *in liceo, prepalmito.*
CHEPYNGE, or barganynge. *Licitacio, stipulacio.*
CHEERE. *Vultus.*
CHERY, or chery frute. *Cerasum.*
CHERISTONE. *Petrilla, cerpeta* (*ceripetra*, P.)
CHERYTRE. *Cerasus.*
CHERYN̄', or make good chere. *Hillaro, exhillaro, letifico.*
CHERELLE, or charle (churle or carle, P.) *Rusticus, rusticanus.*
CHERLYCHE or charlysche (churlisshe, P.) *Rusticalis.*
(CHERLICHLY, K. cherlyschely, H. churlisshly, P. *Rusticaliter.*)
CHERLYCHE, or charlyche preste (churlisshe prest, P.)[3] *Ego*, CATH. *vel eco*, C. F.

[1] "A kelynge, *morus, piscis est.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Morus, quidam piscis*, a hadok, a kelynge, or a codlynge." ORT. VOC. At the inthronization feast of Abp. Nevill, 1464, there was served "Kelyng, codlyng, and hadocke boyled." (Leland Coll. vi. 6.) According to Ray, the keeling is the same as the cod-fish.

[2] "To chepe, *taxare.* Chepe, *precium.*" CATH. ANGL. In Caxton's Boke for Travellers a servant who is sent to market is thus directed: "So chepe for us of the venyson, *si nous bargaigne.*" Palsgrave gives the verb "To bargen, chepe, bye and sell, *marchander.* Go cheape a cappe for me, and I wyll come anone and bye it." Ang. Sax. ceapian, *negotiari.* The following use of the substantive occurs in the Will of Sir John Lumley, 1420: "I wille þat my brothere William haue þe landes and rentys bettir chepe þen any othir man, by a reasonable some." Wills published by the Surtees Society, i. 63. Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, says, "He byeth in tyme and at hour, so that he hath not of the dere chepe, *du chier marchiet.*"

[3] "*Ut dicit Papias, Egones sunt sacerdotes rustici.*" CATH. In the Glossary of St. Isidore of Seville, who lived in the VIIth century, occur, "*Econes, sacerdotes rustici. Egones, sacerdotes rusticorum.*" The compiler of the Promptorium was a Friar-Preacher, and the insertion of this word may possibly be attributed to the contentious feeling which subsisted between the monastic orders and the secular clergy. The illiterate condition, however, of the rural or "uplandish" clergy brought them generally into contempt, and occasioned their receiving the nick-name "Sir John," and other appellations of invidious obloquy.

CHERSYDDE (cheryschyd, H. cherisshed, P.) *Fotus, nutritus.*
CHERSYN̄'.[1] *Foveo.*
CHERSYNGE (cherschyng, H. cherisshinge, P.) *Focio, nutricio.*
CHERVELL, herbe. *Cerifolium, apium, risus.*
CHERWYN̄', or tetyn' (chervyn or fretyn, H. cheruen or freten, P.) *Torqueo,* CATH.
CHERVYNGE, or fretynge in þe wombe. *Torcio,* C. F.
CHESE. *Caseus.*
CHESSE.[2] *Scaccarium.*
CHESEBOLLE.[3] *Papaver, tadia,* C.F.
CHESEKAKE. *Ortacius, ortocaturia,* UG. *in tigro* (*artocaseus, artocira,* P.)
CHESEFATTE. *Casearium, fiscina.*
CHESYN̄'. *Eligo.*
CHESYN', or cullyn' owte. *Elicio.*
CHESYNGE, or choyse. *Electio.*
CHESYPYLLE (chesible, P.)[4] *Casula.*
CASTANY, frute or tre, *idem.* (chesteyne, P.) *Castanea.*
CHESTE. *Cista.*
CHESUN, or cawse (chesen, P.)[5] *Causa* (*occasio,* P.)
CHETE for the lorde. *Caducum,* C. F. *confiscarium, fisca.*
CHETYN̄'. *Confiscor, fisco,* UG.
CHETYNGE. *Confiscacio.*
CHETOWRE. *Confiscator, caducarius,* CATH.
CHEUERELLE, leddare (cheueler lether, P.)[6]
CHEUETUN, or ledar, or capteyn' (chefteyne, P.) *Capecerius, capitaneus, stratiles,* C. F.
CHEVYN̄, or thryvyn'.[7] *Vigeo.*
CHEW METE. *Mastico.*

[1] "To cherische or dawnte, *blanditractare.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] See above CHEKYR.

[3] *Papiever,* MS. "A chesse bolle, *papaver, cinolus.*" CATH. ANG. The Promptorium gives also CHYBOLLE, *cinollus.* "*Papaver est herba somnifera, Anglicè* a chebole." ORT. VOC. "Cheese bowls, *flores papaveris hort. a similitudine aliquâ vasculorum caseaceorum sic dicti.*" SKINNER. See the words Chasbol and Chesbow in Jamieson.

[4] "A chesabylle, *casula, infula, planeta.*" CATH. ANG. "*Casula,* a chesuble." ORTUS. At the Reformation there was still preserved at Canterbury among the vestments supposed to have been sent by St. Gregory to Augustine A.D. 601, "*casula oloserica purpurei coloris aureâ texturâ, et lapidibus superius a parte posteriori ornata.*" Bede, App. p. 691.

[5] The Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. gives in relation to suits at law, *Causa, occasio, pretextus,* cheson." See hereafter ENCHESONE, or cause. "*Acheison, encheison, occasion heureuse, plainte, querelle.*" ROQUEF. In low Latin, "*acheso, occasio, lis contra jus intentata.*" DUC.

[6] In Sloan. MS. 73. f. 211, will be found directions "for to make cheuerel lether of perchemyne," by means of a solution of alum mixed with yolks of eggs and flour; and also "to mak of whit cheuerel, reed cheuerell," the colour being given by a compound of brazil. "Cheuerell lether, *cheverotin.*" PALSG.

[7] The verb to cheve is used by R. Gloucester and R. Brunne, and likewise in Piers Ploughman,

"The poore is but feble,
And if he chidé or chatre,
Hym cheveth the worse." Vision, line 9375.

CHEWYNGE of metys or oþer þynngys. *Masticacio.*

CHEW the cood, of bestys (as bestis done whan the rest, P.) *Rumino.*

CHEVESAUNCE.[1] *Providencia.*

CHEVYSTYN̄', or purveyn̄' (chevyschen, H. cheuesshen, P.)[2] *Provideo.*

CHYBOLLE, herbe. *Cinollus*, KYLW.

CHEKYN'. *Pullus.*

CH(EK)YN' WEDE, herbe (chekenwede, P.)[3] *Hospia, vel hospia major, et minor dicitur oculus Christi, morsus galline* (*hispia*, P.)

CHYDAR. *Intentor* (*contentor*, P.) *litigator.*

CHYDYN̄', or flytyn̄'.[4] *Contendo*, CATH. *litigo.*

CHYDYNGE. *Contencio, litigacio.*

CHYKKYN̄, as corne, or spyryn̄, or sp(r)owtyn̄'.[5] *Pulilo* (*pupulo*, P.)

CHYKKYN̄', as hennys byrdys (chycke, as henne byrdes, P.) *Pipio, pululo.*

(CHICKYNG, or spyryng of corne, K. sprowtinge of corne, P. *Germinacio, pululatus, pululacio.*)

CHYKKYNGE, or wyppynge of yonge byrdys (chickyng or ȝippyng of bryddys, K. H. yeppinge, P.) *Pupulatus*, KYLW. *pupulacio.*

CHYLANDER, or chylawndur.[6] *Chyndrus* (*chillindrus*, K. P.)

CHYLDE. *Puer, infans.*

CHYLDE, whyle hyt can not speke. *Proles, soboles.*

CHYLDE BEDDE, or women whan pey haue chyldryn' (childyng or bringyng forthe of childryn, K. H.)[7] *Decubie*, C. F. *puerperium.*

CHYLDEHODDE. *Infancia, puericia.*

CHYYLDYN̄', or bryngyn̄' furthe chylde.[8] *Pario.*

Roquefort gives "*Chevir, agir, posseder, jouir, en bas lat. cheviare.*" "To cheve, brynge to an ende, *aschieuer*." PALSG.

[1] This word is used by Piers Ploughman, Chaucer, and Gower. "Schift, cheuesaunce, *cheuesance.*" PALSG.

[2] In the Legenda Aurea, f. 64, b. it is related of Becket, "and the nexte nyght after he departed in thabyte of a brother of Symprynghame, and so cheuyssed yt he wente ouer see." Fabyan states that Rufus said of the Earl of Poytiers, "I woll assaye to haue hys Erldom in morgage, for welle I knowe he must cheuyche for money to perfourme that journey" (to Jerusalem).

[3] "Chekynwede, herbe, *movron.*" PALSG. In Norfolk the *alsine media* according to Forby, is called Chickensmeat. Ang. Sax. cicena mete, *alsine.* ELFRIC.

[4] See hereafter FLYTIN̄, or chydin̄. The Cath. Ang. gives, "To chyde, *litigare, certare, et cetera ubi* to flyte."

[5] To chick signifies still in Norfolk and Suffolk to germinate, as seeds in the earth or leaves from the bud. FORBY.

[6] *Chilindrus*, in French *chilandre*, PALSG. was a name of Greek derivation, applied to some venomous kind of water-serpent.

[7] The English gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth explains "*gysine*, childing." "There was a woman with chylde grete vpon her delyueraunce, and at ye tyme of chyldynge she myght not be delyuered." (Leg. Aurea.) "*Partus, puerperium*, chyldyng." (Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII.)

[8] "To childe, *parturire, eniti, fetare, parere. Femina vult parere, sed non vult illa*

CHYLDYNGE, or woman wythe chylde.[1] *Pregnans.*

CHYLDYS BELLE. *Bulla*, BRIT. C. F. *nola.*

CHYLDYS CAPPE. *Calamacium*, UG.

CHYLLE, herbe. *Cilium vel psillium.*

CHYLLYN̄', or (for, P.) colde. *Frigucio.*

CHYLLYNGE of tethe or oþer lyke. *Frigidor*, CATH.

CH(Y)MME BELLE (chyme, H. P.) *Cimbalum.*

CHYMYN̄', or chenkeñ' wythe bellys (clynke bell, P.) *Tintillo.*

(CHYMER, K. H. P. *Abella*, K. *obella*, H. P.)

CHYMERYNGE, or chyuerynge, or dyderynge. *Frigutus.*

CHYMNEY. *Fumarium*, CATH. *caminus, epicaustorium.*

CHYN'. *Mentum.*

CHYNCHYN, or sparyn' mekylle (chinkinge or to mekyl sparyn, H.) *Perparco*, CATH.

CHYNCHYR, or chynchare (chynche, H. P.)[2] *Perparcus*, CATH.

CHYNCERY (chincherye, P.) or scar(s)nesse. *Parcimonia.*

CHYNE, of bestys bakke. *Spina.*

CHYNGYL, or chyngle, bordys for helyngys of howsys (shingill, howsehillinge, P.)[3] *Sindula.*

CHYPPE. *Quisquilie*, UG. CATH. *assula*, UG. C. F. *astula.*

CHYPPYNGE of ledyr, or clothe, or other lyke. *Succidia*, UG. *in cedo, presigmen*, C. F.

CHYRCHE. *Ecclesia* (*basilica*, P.)

CHYRCHEȝARDE (churcheyerde, P.)[4] *Cimitorium* (*poliandrum*, P.)

CHYRCHEHOLY.[5] *Encennia, in plur.*

CHYRCHYN̄, or puryfyeñ'. *Purifico.*

*parere.*" CATH. ANG. The Wicliffite version renders Levit. xii. 2, "If a wōman childiþ a knaue child, sche schal be vncleene bi vii daies." (Cott. MS. Claud. E. II.)

[1] Ang. Sax. cildiung-wif, a child-bearing woman.

[2] "A chinche, *tenax*, &c. *ubi* cowatus. Chinchery, *tenacitas*, &c. *ubi* cowatyse." CATH. ANG. "*Tenax*, a toughe halder, or chinche." MED. Chaucer says in the Tale of Melibeus, "Men blamen an avaricious man, because of his scarcitee and chincherie."

"Bothe he was scars and chinche." Sevyn Sages, 1244.

R. Wimbeldon said in his Sermon at Paul's Cross, A.D. 1389, "forsoth wete ye, that euerych auouterer, or vncleane man, that is gloton, other chynch, shal neuer haue heritage in the realme of Christ and of God." (Fox, Acts and Mon.) The word is occasionally written chiche, as by Chaucer, Rom. of R. In French, "*chice, mesquin ; chicheté, avarice, vilenie.*" ROQUEF.

[3] Shingles of wood, a covering both light and durable, were probably still, at the time the Promptorium was compiled, in very general use for roofing houses, although the regulations for the dimension of the various kinds of tiles are a proof of their being likewise employed to a considerable extent. See Stat. 17 Edw. IV. c. 4, A.D. 1477. The term seems derived from the French *eschandole*, or Latin *scindula*, and is occasionally written shindles. See Holland's Pliny, B. xvi. c. 10. Piers Ploughman terms Noah's ark a "shynglede shup," an expression that seems to bear some analogy to the Ang. Sax. scide-weall, *murus de scindulis congestus.* ELFRIC. See SCHYNGYL.

[4] In the Seuyn Sages, line 2625, the chirche-hawe is spoken of, Ang. Sax. haȝa, *agellus*, or heȝe, *septum*. In Cath. Ang. it is termed "a kyrke-garthe." Ang. Sax. ȝeard, *sepes.*

[5] "*Encenia dicuntur nova festa, vel dedicationes ecclesiarum.*" ORTUS. Ang. Sax. cyric-halgung, church hallowing.

CHYRKYN'.[1] *Sibilo.*
CHERKYN', or chorkyn', or fracchyn', as newe cartys or plowys.[2] *Strideo.*
CHYRKYNGE. *Sibilatus.*
CHYRNE, vesselle. *Cimbia, cumbia.*
CHYRNE botyr. *Cumo.*
CHYRNYNGE.[3] *Cumbiacio.*
C(H)YRPYNGE, or clateryngе of byrdys (chirkinge or chateringe, (P.)[4] *Garritus.*
CHYSEL, instrument. *Celtis.*
CHYSEL, or grauel.[5] *Acerua* (*arena*, P.) *sabulum.*
(CHYST, *supra in* CHEST, P.)
CHYTERYN' as byrdys, *supra in* CHATERYNGE.
CHYTYRLYNGE.[6] *Scrutellum, scrutum*, KYLW.
CHYUALRY, or knyghtehoode. *Milicia.*
CHYVERYN', *supra in* CHYLLYN'.
(CHYUERYNG, or qwakyng for cold, *supra in* chymeryng, H. P.)[7]

[1] "And kisseth hire swete and chirketh as a sparwe with his lippes." Sompnoures Tale. "To chyrke, make a noyse as myse do in a house." PALSG.

[2] See above CHARKYN, as a carte. Ang. Sax. cearcian, *stridere.* Chaucer uses the term to express generally a disagreeable sound.

"All full of chirking was that sory place." Knightes Tale.

[3] CHYRRYNGE, MS.

[4] Thomas, in his Italian Grammar 1548, gives "*Buffa,* the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call shirping."

[5] The Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. gives "*arena,* grawell, *sabulum,* sande, *glaria,* chesylle," f. 37, and again, f. 56, "*nomina lapidum, glaria,* chesylle." The etymology of the name Chesil Bank, in Dorsetshire, a singular bank of pebbles, which extends nearly seven miles S.E. from Abbotsbury, and abuts at Chesilton on the isle of Portland, is here clearly ascertained. See, prefixed to Holinshed's Chron. the description of the Chesill, by Harrison, Descr. of Brit. p. 58. Harrison speaks also of the Chesill at Seaton, in Devonshire, where he says "the mouth of the Axe is closed by a mightie bar of pibble stones," p. 59, and copies the account given by Leland, Itin. iii. f. 42: "The men of Seton began of late day to stake and make a mayne waulle withyn the Haven—and ther to have trenchid thorough the chisille, and to have let out the Ax, and receyvid in the mayn se. But this purpose cam not to effect. Me thought that nature most wrought to trench the chisil hard to Seton Town, and ther to let in the se." In this instance the term chisel seems to accord with the explanation given in the Medulla, "*Glarea, argilla, vel primum lapides quos aqua fluviatilis trahit.*" Harl. MS. 2257. It implies, however, in a more general sense the pebbles on the shore; thus in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 56, is the following paraphrase of Genes. xxii. 17:

"As sond in the see dothe ebbe and flowe,
Hath cheselys many unnumerable."

In the Wicliffite version this passage is rendered "gravel which is in þe brink of þe see." Ang. Sax. ceosel, *glarea, sabulum.* Teut. kesel. In Norfolk, chizzly signifies dry and harsh under the teeth, which Forby derives from Teut. kiesele, *gluma.* The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 147, gives among "*pertinencia pistrine, Cantabrum, Anglicè* chycelle."

[6] "Chiterlynge, *hilla.*" CATH. ANG. "Chyterling, *endoile.*" PALSG. Horman says, "Let us have trypis, chetterlyngis, and tryllybubbys ynough, *suppedita aulicoctia ad satietatem.*" Skinner derives the word from Teut. kutteln, *intestina.*

[7] Chaucer writes in the Blake Knyght, "I chiver for defaut of hete," and Gower

CHOYSE. *Electio.*
CHOSUN. *Electus.*
CHOWEN, *supra in* CHEWEN.
CHOWYNGE (or chewynge, P.) *Masticacio.*
CHOFFE, or chuffe, charle, or chutt (chuffe, cherl or chatte, H. chel, or chaffe, *supra in* carle, P.)[1] *Rusticus, supra.*
CHORLYSCHE, or carlysche. *Rusticanus, rusticacio.*
CYBBE, or kyn, or lye (akyn, H. of kyn, P.)[2] *Affinis.*
CYBREDE. *Banna, in plur.* C. F.
CYYD, as clothys þat be thredbare (cyd, H.)[3] *Talaris.*
CYYDE of a mann, or beste. *Latus.*
CYFTYN̄'. *Cribro.*
CYFTYNGE. *Cribracio.*
CYTHE. *Quere in* S *literâ.*
CYYNGE DOWNE, or swownynge (cyghinge or swonynge downe, P.) *Sincopacio.*
CYKYLLE. *Fassilla, vel fassicula* (*falcilla, falcicula, falx*, P.)
CYKYR, fro harme. *Securus, tutus.*
CYKYR or (of, P.) sothefastenesse. *Certus.*
CYKYRLY. *Tute.*
CYKYRNESSE. *Securitas.*
CYLLABLE. *Sillaba.*
CYLKE. *Sericum* (*serica*, P.)
CYLKE WORME. *Bombex*, C. F.
CYLKE WOMAN. *Devacuatrix* (*aurisceca*, P.)
CYLTE, soonde. *Glarea*, C. F.
CYLUER. *Argentum.*
CYLLOWRE (cylere, P.)[5] *Glatura* (*celatura*, P.)
CYLUERDE (cyluryd, H. cylered, P.) *Celatus.*
(CILUERYN, K. H. P. *Argento.*)
CYMNEL, brede.[6] *Artocopus.*
CYMPYLLE. *Simplex.*
CYMPYLNESSE. *Simplicitas.*
CYM, propyr name (Cymund, H. P.) *Simon.*
CHYNCHONE, herbe (cynchone, H. P.[7] *Ceneceon, camadroos.*)

uses the verb to chever. "Chyueryng as one dothe for colde in an axes, or otherwise, *frilleux*." PALSG.

[1] Chuffy, as Forby observes, does not in Norfolk now signify clownish, but merely fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks. French, *joufu*. Palsgrave gives "chuffe, *bouffe*," which is explained by Cotgrave as a "swollen or swelling cheek; *Bouffé*, puffed, blown."

[2] See hereafter SYBBE and SYBREDE.

[3] See hereafter SYYD, as clothys. *Talaris.* This term, which is retained in Norfolk, implies commonly merely the length of a garment, "syde as a gowne, *defluxus*." CATH. ANG. from Ang. Sax. sid, *amplus, latus.* The reason of its special application here to clothes that are threadbare is not apparent, unless it were that garments in such condition, losing the swelling folds that new stuffs would form, and hanging close to the sides, give the figure a lengthy and lean appearance.

[4] See hereafter SYYNGE downe.

[5] See CEELYN̄ with syllure, and hereafter SYLURE of valle, and SELYN̄. Cotgrave gives "*Draperie*, a flourishing with leaves and flowers in wood or stone, used especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workmen drapery or cilery."

[6] See BREDE twyss bakyn as krakenelle, or symnel, and hereafter SYMNEL.

[7] In a curious MS. herbal of the XVth century, in the possession of Hugh Diamond, Esq. the virtues of this plant are detailed. "Grondeswyle we clepen in Latin *seneceon*," p. 61. It was used as a plaster for "bolnyngs" and sores, "hit wole staunce þe hoote potagre, and alle manere greues of þe leggys." By most leeches it was thought dan-

CYNDYR of þe smythys fyre. *Casuma*, C. F. *cochiron*, RIC.

CYNE of (or, P.) a tokyn'. *Signum.*

CYNAMUM. *Cynamomum.*

CYNAMUM, TRE. *Sinamus, vel sinamomicus*, CATH.

CYNNE. *Peccatum, piaculum, crimen.*

CYNFULLE. *Criminosus, peccosus.*

CYNFULLY. *Criminose.*

CYNNYN̄'. *Pecco.*

CYNNYNGE. *Peccamen.*

CYNGYN̄'. *Cano, canto, psallo.*

CYNGYNGE, or (of, P.) songe. *Cantus.*

CYNGYNGE of masse (messys, P.) *Celebracio.*

(CYNKE of a lawere, P.[1] *Mergulus.*)

CYNKYN̄'. *Mergo, submergo.*

CYNKYNGE. *Dimersio, submercio.*

CYNTER or masunry (cyynt of masonrye, P.) *Cintorium.*

CYNEW, or cenu, of armys, or leggys (cynows, P.) *Nervus.*

CYPPYN̄', or drynkȳn' lytylle. *Bibito, subbibo*, CATH.

CYPPYNGE, of drynke. *Subbibitura*, CATH. *in bibo.*

CYPRESSE, tre. *Cipressus.*

CYRCUMSYCYON'. *Circumsicio.*

CYYR (cyre, or syr, P.) *Dominus, erus.*

CYSMATYKE. *Cismaticus, cismatica.*

CYSOWRE. *Forpex.*

CYSTYR, by þe faderys syde oonly. *Soror*, CATH.

CASTYR, by þe modurys syde. *Germana.*

(CYTE, P.) *Civitas, urbs.*

CYTEZEYNE (cytesyn, P.) *Cives* (*urbanita*, P.)

CYTYR, tre.[2] *Citrus.*

CYTTYN̄'. *Sedeo.*

CYTTYNGE. *Sessio, sedile.*

(CYTTINGE place, or cete, P. *Sedile, sedes.*)

CYVE, (or cifte, P.) for corne clansynge. *Cribrum, cribellum.*

CYVE, for mele. *Furfuraculum*, C. F.

CYUEDYS, of mele, or brynne (cyuedus, W.) *Furfur, cantabrum*, CATH.

CYVER, or maker of sevys (cyvyer, H. maker of cyues, P.) *Cribrarius.*

CYVYS, herbe (cyues, P.)

gerous to use it internally, although so recommended by Pliny; however, "þis erbe algreene, if it be dipped in vynegre, and so y ete—wole abate þe fretyng of þe wombe;" and the touch of the root was accounted a specific for the tooth-ache.

[1] The drain of a lavatory seems to be here alluded to, such as that with which the *lavacrum* or *piscina* on the south side of the altar was invariably supplied, which allowed the water that had served for washing the sacred vessels, and for the ablutions during the service of the altar, to sink into the earth; or generally in reference to such provisions for cleanliness as are to be observed in most monastic establishments, as especially the lavatories in the cloisters at Chester and Worcester Cathedrals. *Mergulus*, however, usually signifies the sink of a lamp wherein the wick was placed.

[2] The citron was probably introduced into Europe with the orange by the Arab conquerors of Spain, and first received in England from that country. By a MS. in the Tower it appears that in 1290, 18 Edw. I. a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth, and that from her cargo Queen Eleanor purchased Seville figs, dates, pomegranates, 15 citrons, and 7 *poma de orenge*. See the introduction to the valuable volume on Household Expenses in England, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. xlviii.

Cyvn' of a tre. *Surculus, vitulamen*, CATH.

Cyyd, (cyued, P.) or cythyd and clensyd, as mylke, or oþer lyke (licoure, P.)[1] *Colatus.*

Cyftyn' (cyuyn, P.) or clensyñ'. *Colo*, CATH.

Cythynge (cyynge, H. cyuynge, P.) or clensynge. *Colatura. Quere plura vocabula similem sonum istis habencia in* S *literâ, ubi* I *vel* Y *sequitur hanc literam* S *immediate.*

Cladde, or clothydde. *Vestitus, indutus.*

Clam', or cleymows (gleymous, K. H. P.)[2] *Glutinosus, viscosus.*

Clameryñ' (or crepyn, P.) *Repto.*

Clamerynge, or clymynge. *Repcio, reptura* (*reptacio*, K.)

Clappe, or grete dynne (dynt, P.)[3] *Strepitus, frangor.*

Clapparre (clat, H. J. clappe, P.) *Percussorium.*

Clappe, or clakke of a mylle (clat, H. clatte, P.) *Taratantara*, UG. *in tardo*, CATH. *batillus*, DICC. C. F.

(Clapyr of a bell, K. H. P. *Batillus*, C. F. DICC.)

Clappyñ', or knokkyñ'. *Pulso.*

Clappyñ' hondys to-gedyr for ioy or for sorowe. *Complodo*, C. F.

(Clappynge, H. P. *Percussio.*)

Clappynge, or clynkynge of a belle. *Tintillacio.*

Claret of a tunne (claret, P.) *Ductilium.*

Claret, or cleret, as wyne. *Semiclarus.*

Claret, wyne (clarey, K. clarry, P.)[4] *Claretum.*

Claryfyyñ'. *Clarifico.*

Claryñ' wythe a claryone (claryyn, K. P.) *Clango.*

[1] "*Colum*, a mylke syhe, or a clansynge syfe." MED. See hereafter SYYNGE, or clensynge:

[2] "Clammy, as breed is not through baken, *pasteux.*" PALSG. See hereafter GLEYMOWS or lymows. In Norfolk meat over-kept is said to have got a clam; and to clam signifies to stick together by viscid matter. FORBY. Ang. Sax. clam, *lutum*, clæmian, *linere.*

[3] "They that serche the ende of a mannys lyfe by nygrymanciars be payed at a clappe, *clade involvuntur.*" HORM.

[4] The French term *claré* seems simply to have denoted a clear transparent wine, but in its most usual sense a compounded drink of wine with honey and spices, so delicious as to be comparable to the nectar of the Gods.

> "For of the Goddes the vsage is,
> That who so him forsweareth amis,
> Shall that yeere drinke no clarre." Chaucer, Rom. of Rose.

In the original Romance, *pigment, claré*, and *vin parée* are named together, and in the Merchant's Tale Januarie is said to indulge in consoling spiced drinks, "Ipocras, clareie and vernage." Barth. Anglicus gives a description of the mode of compounding claret, lib. 19, de propriet. rerum, c. 56; and recipes "*ad faciendum claretum*" occur in Sloan. MSS. 1986, f. 14, b. and 3458, f. 105. The following directions are found in Sloan. MS. 2584, f. 173. "To make Clarre. Take a galoun of honi, and skome it wel, and loke whanne it is i soden þat þer be a galoun; þanne take viii galouns of red wyn, þan take a pounde of pouder canel, and halfe a pounde of pouder gynger, and a quarter of a pounde of pouder peper, and medle all þese þynges to geder, and þe wyn:

CLARINE, trumpett (claryon trumpe, P.)[1] *Lituus, sistrum,* C. F.

CLARYOWRE, or clarenere (clarionere, K. H. P.) *Liticen, bellicrepa.*

CLAW, or cle of a beste. *Ungula.*

CLAWYN̄', or cracchyn̄' (scratche, P.) *Scalpo, scrato, grado,* CATH.

CLAWYNGE. *Scalpitacio.*

CLAWSE, or poynte (or clos, P.) *Clausula* (*clausa,* P.)

CLAVSURE, or clos (clawser, P.)[3] *Clausura.*

CLEY. *Argilla, glis.*

CLEYSTAFFE (cleyke staffe, K. H. P.)[4] *Cambusca* (*cambuca,* C. F. H. P.)

CLEYME, or chalaunge. *Vendicacio, clameum.*

CLEYMARE. *Vendicator.*

CLEYMYN̄, *supra in* CHALENGYN̄'.

CLEYMYNGE, *supra in* CLEYME.

CLEYPYTTE. *Argillarium,* C. F.

CLENCHYDDE (clenched, P.) *Retusus, repansus,* CATH.

CLENCHYN̄'. *Retundo, repando,* CATH.

CLENCHYN' a-ȝen' (in wraw speche, Y.)or chaueryn' a-ȝen', for prowde herte.[5] *Obgarrio,* CATH.

CLENCHYNGE. *Retuncio, repancio.*

CLENE.[6] *Mundus, purus.*

CLENNESSE. *Mudicia, puritas.*

CLENSYD, as lycoure (or tryid, K. syyd, H. fyed, P.) *supra in* CYEDD.

CLENSYD, or made cleene. *Mundatus* (*purificatus,* P.)

and do hym in a clene barelle, and stoppe it fast, and rolle it wel ofte sibes, as men don verious, iii dayes." Palsgrave gives "Clarry wyne, *cleré.*" In Norfolk at the present time any kind of foreign red wine is called claret.

[1] "Clarine, *cleron.*" PALSG. Horman says that "a trumpette is streyght, but a clarion is wounde in and out with an hope." This instrument received its name from its shrill sounds: it was called in low Latin *clario,* and Knyghton mentions "*clarriones et tubæ,*" as sounding the onset at Cressy, and speaks of them also in his account of the siege of Paris, by Edward III. A.D. 1360.

[2] The verb to scratch, derived by Junius from the Danish, kratse, or the Flemish, kratsen, was formerly written cracche: see hereafter CRACCHYN̄. Chaucer speaks of "cratchinge of chekes," and Piers Ploughman says,

> "Al the clergie under Crist
> Ne myghte me cracche fro helle,
> But oonliche love and leautee." Vision, 6866.

[3] This term is derived from the Latin, or more directly, perhaps, from the French, "*closier, petit clos fermé de haies.*" ROQUEF. Horman says, "These byrdis muste be kepte in with a rayle, or a closer latis wyse, *clathro.*" See CLOSERE of bokys or oþer lyke.

[4] *Cambuca* is rendered in the Medulla Grammatice, "a buschoppys cros, or a crokid staf." See hereafter CROCE of a byschope. The term CLEY-STAFFE seems to be taken from the similarity of the head of the pastoral staff, in its simplest form, resembling the ancient lituus, to the claw of an animal, which here, as by Gower, is written *cle.* "Cley of a beste, *ungula.*" CATH. ANG. In Norfolk the pronunciation cleyes is still retained.

[5] Chaueryn may be here the same as CHARYN, or geynecopyn, which occurs previously.

[6] Clean formerly signified, not merely external, but also intrinsic purity. "He gave a senser, and a shyp of clene syluer, *argento puro.*" HORM.

CLENSYN̄', or make clene. *Mundo, purifico* (*purgo, depuro*, K. P.)

CLENSYN̄, *supra in* CYFTYN̄'. (*Colo*, P.)

CLENSYNGE, or powregynge (purchinge, P.) *Purificacio.*

(CLENSYNGE, or cyyinge, H. ciftinge, P. *Colatura.*)

CLENZON', or declenson' (clensen, P.) *Declinacio.*

CLEPYN̄', (or callyn, K.)[1] *Voco.*

CLEPYN̄' be name. *Nuncupor, nuncupo.*

CLEPYN' A-ȝENE (ageyne, P.) *Revoco.*

CLEPYN' yn to a place. *Invoco.*

CLEPYN owte. *Evoco.*

CLEPYN̄ to-gedyr. *Convoco.*

CLEPE to mete. *Invito.*

CLEPYNGE, or callynge. *Vocacio.*

CLEPPYN̄', or clynchyn̄' (clippyn or clynkyn, P.) *Tinnio*, UG.

(CLEPYNG, K. cleppynge, or clyngynge of a bell, H. clinkinge, P. *Tintillacio.*)

CLERE, as wedur ys, bryghte (or brygth, K.) *Clarus, serenus.*

CLERE, as watur, or oþer licour. *Limpidus, perspicuus.*

CLERE of wytt, and vndyrstondy(n)ge. *Perspicax*, C. F.

CLERGY, or cumpany, or (of, P.) clerkys.[2] *Clerus, clericatus, clerimonia.*

(CLERGE, or conyng of offyce of clerkys, K. clergie, or office of clerkes, H. clergie of office, P.[3] *Clericatus.*)

(CLERGYSE, K. P. *Clerimonia.*)

CLERYN̄', or wex (clere or, P.) bryghte, as wedur. *Sereno, clareo.*

CLERYN̄' fro drestys. *Desicco* (*defico*, K. P. CATH.)

CLERYN̄', or make clere a thynge þat ys vnknowe (was vnknowen, P.) *Clarifico, manifesto.*

CLERKE. *Clericus.*

CLERKE of cowntys (a cownt, P.) *Competista.*

CLERKELY. *Clericaliter.*

CLERELY. *Clare* (*perspicue*, P.)

CLERENESSE. *Claritas, perspicacitas.*

CLERENESSE of wedyr. *Serenitas.*

CLYTE, or clote, or vegge (clete or wegge, K.) *Cuneus*, C. F.

CLYFFE, or an hylle (clefe of an hyll, P.) *Declivum.*

CLYFF, clyft, or ryfte.[4] *Sissura, rima.*

[1] The verb to clepe is commonly used by Robert of Gloucester, Chaucer, Gower, and other ancient writers; but as early as the commencement of the XVIth century it appears to have become obsolete, for Palsgrave gives "I clepe or call, *je huysche.* This terme is farre Northern." Ang. S. cleopian, *clamare.* Forby gives the word as still in use in Norfolk.

[2] "A clerge, *clerus, clerimonia.*" CATH. ANG.

[3] The word clergy, signifying erudition suitable to the office, in the sense given to the word in the King's Coll. MS. of the Promptorium, is thus used also in Piers Ploughman's Vision,

"I asked hir the high way where that clergie dwelt."

See the word clargie, in Jamieson. "*Clergie, science, littérature, savoir.*" ROQUEF.

[4] Clift occurs in the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth, to denote what is termed the fork of the human figure, in the following passage, Arund. MS. 220.

Clykett.[1] *Clitorium, clavicula,* cath.
Clymare. *Scansor.*
Clymyñ'. *Scando.*
Clymynge. *Scansio.*
Clyngyn', or strykyñ' (shrynke, p.) *Rigeo,* c. f. cath.
Clynyñ', or declynyñ'. *Declino,* cath. (*vario,* p.)
(Clyne, or bowe downe, p. *Declino, inclino.*)
Clynkyñ, *supra in* clyppyñ' (clynkyn, *supra in* chymyn, k.)
Clynkynge of a bell, *supra in* clappynge (clyngkynge, k.)
Clyppare. *Tonsor, tonsatrix.*
Clyppyñ. *Tondeo.*
Clyppynge.[2] *Tonsura.*
Clyppyce of þe sonne or money (clypse, k. p.)[3] *Eclipsis.*
Clyvyñ or parte a-sundyr,a(s)men doone woode. *Findo* (*scindo,* p.)
Clyuynge, or departynge (cleuynge, p.) *Scissura* (*fissura,* p.)
(Clyue, or ryue by the selfe, p.[4] *Rimo, risco.*)
(Cliuyn to, k. cleve to, p. *Adhereo.*)
Clyuynge to, or fastenynge to a þynge (cleuynge, p.) *Adhesio.*
Clokerre, or belfray *supra* (clocherre or bellefrey, k. clocher, p. clocke hous, w.[5] *Campanile,* k. *classicum,* p.)

"*Quisses* (þeȝes) *nages* (bottokes) *oue la fourcheure* (þe clift)
*Fount graunt eyse pur chiuauchure* (vor ridinge)."

Clough, a deep fissure or ravine, is a name still retained at Lynn, at a spot described by Forby. Ang. Sax. clouȝh, *fissura ad montis clivum.* See also cleuch and cleugh in Jamieson and Brockett's Northern words.

[1] "A clekett, *clavis.*" cath. ang. "Clyket of a dore, *clicquette.*" palsg. The French term *cliquet,* in low Latin *cliquetus,* seems properly to have signified a latch, "*pessulus versatilis, Gall. loquet.*" duc. Thus the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth renders it.

"*Par cliket et cerure,* (lacche and lok)
*Ert la mesoun le plus sure.*" Arund. MS. 220, f. 302, b.

Chaucer, however, uses the word in the sense that is here given to it, "*clavicula,* a lytel keye." ortus. Thus in the Merchant's Tale,

"——— he wold suffre no wight bere the key,
Sauf he himself, for of the smal wiket
He bare alway of silver a cliket."

[2] "A clippynge, *tonsura.* A clippynge howse, *tonsorium.*" cath. ang. In Norfolk to clip signifies now to shear sheep, and the great annual meeting at Holkham was commonly termed the Holkham clip, or clipping. forby.

[3] "þe clippys of þe sone and moyne, *eclypsis.* To make clippys, *eclipticare.*" cath. ang. Chaucer, comparing the course of love to that of the moon, says that it is like the planet,

"Now bright, now clipsy of manere,
And whilom dimme and whilom clere."

[4] The verbs from clyue, to cowryn, are omitted in the Harleian MS. and are here given chiefly from the MS. at King's College, Cambridge, and Pynson's edition.

[5] This term is derived from the French *clocher,* or the low Latin *clocherium.* It occurs in the accounts of the Chamberlain of Norwich, among charges for the celebration of the

CLODDE.[1] *Gleba.*
(CLODDYN, or brekyn cloddes, K. *Occo.*)
CLOGGE. *Truncus.*
CLOYSTYR. *Claustrum.*
(CLOKKYN as hennys, K. clocke, P. *Crispio, frigulo.*)
CLOKKYNGE of hennys. *Crispiatus*, C. F. *in crispat.*
CLOKKE. *Horisonium, horologium*, CATH.
CLOOKE (cloke, P.) *Armilausa*, (*collobium*, P.)
CLOOS, or boundys of a place (clos, P.) *Ceptum, ambitus.*
CLOOS, lybrary. *Archyvum*, C. F.
CLOOS, ar yerde (or, P.) *Clausura.*
(CLOSYN, or schettyn, K. shette, P. *Claudo.*)
(CLOSYN streytly, K. *Detrudo.*)
(CLOSYN ABOWTYN, K. aboute, P. *Vallo.*)
(CLOSYN IN, K. *Includo.*)
(CLOSYN oute, or schettyn owt, K. *Excludo.*)
CLOSETT. *Clausella, clausicula.*
(CLOSED. *Clausus*, P.)
CLOSYD, clausyd, or closyd yn'.[2] *Inclusus.*
CLOSYD owte. *Exclusus, seclusus.*
CLOSPE. *Offendix, firmaculum, signaculum*, CATH.
CLOSERE (closure, P.) of bokys, or oper lyke.[3] *Clausura, coopertorium.*
CLOTE, herbe. *Lappa bardana*, C. F. *lappa rotunda* (*glis*, P.)
(CLOTERYN, as blode, or other lyke, K. cloderyn, P. *Coagulo.*)
CLOTHE. *Pannus.*
CLOTHE woudōn' (wouyn, K. H. P.) with dyuers colours. *Stroma, vel pannus stromaticus.* CATH.
CLOWCHYN', or clowe (clowchun,

exequies of Henry VIII. A.D. 1547, where a payment appears "to the Clarks of Cryste Churche, for ryngyng the clocher bells." Blomf. Hist. ii. 155.

[1] "A clotte, *cespis, occarium.* To clotte, *occare.* A clottynge malle, *occatorium.*" CATH. ANG. "*Occo, glebas frangere*, to clotte." ORTUS. In the Medulla, Harl. MS. 2257, occur "*glebarius*, a clotte maller. *Gleba est durus cespes cum herbâ*, an harde klotte." Palsgrave gives the verb to clodde as signifying the formation, and not the breaking up of clods. "To clodde, go in to heapes, or in to peces, as the yerthe dothe, *amonceler.* This yerthe clotteth so faste that it must be broken. To clodde, *figer, fortier, congeler.*" Compare CLOTERYN.

[2] A note, copied by Hearne from a copy of the Promptorium, states that the compiler of the work was "*frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus.*" See Hearne's Glossary to Langtoft's Chron. under the word Nesshe. If, however, it had been true that he had belonged to the order of Anchorites, who were called *inclusi*, or *reclusi*, it seems probable that some indication of the fact would have here occurred. The dwelling of the Anchorite, *domus inclusi*, or *clusorium*, appears to have often immediately adjoined the church, and is doubtless in many instances still to be distinguished. The ritual for his benediction will be found in Martene, Antiq. Rit. lib. iii. c. 3. Palsgrave gives the verb "to close up in a wall, or bytwene walles, *emmurer.* Cannest thou fynde in thy herte to be an Anker, to be closed up in a wall?" See hereafter RECLUSE.

[3] Compare CLAUSURE, or clos. Jamieson gives closeris, enclosures, and closerris, which he conjectures may signify clasps. In Norfolk Forby observes that the cover of a book is called clodger, which he supposes to be derived from the French, *closier*, as the term codger is corrupted from *cosier*, a cobler.

H. clewe, P.) *Glomus, globus,* DICC. *glomicillus,* UG. *in garma.*

CLOWDE of þe skye (clowde, or skye, K. H.)[1] *Nubes, nubecula.*

CLOWDY, or fulle of clowdys (skyys, K.) *Nubidus.*

CLOWE of garlykke (cloue of garlek, or other lyke, P.) *Costula.*

CLOWE, spyce. *Gariofolus.*

CLOWYS, water schedynge (clowse, watyrkepyng, K. clowze, H. clowse, water shettinge, P.)[2] *Sinogloatorium.*

CLOWTE of clothe (cloute or ragge.) *Scrutum, panniculus, pannucia.*

CLOWTE of a schoo.[3] *Pictasium,* UG.

(CLOWTYN, K. *Sarcio,* CATH. *rebrocco, repecio.*)

(CLOUT disshes, pottes, pannes, P. *Crusco.*)

CLOWTER, or cobelere. *Sartorius, rebroccator* (*pictaciarius,* P.)

CLOWTER of clothys. *Sartorius, sartor, sartrix.*

CLOWTYD, as clothys. *Sartus, repeciatus.*

CLOWTYD, as shoone, or oþer thyngys of ledyr. *Pictaciatus, rebroccatus.*

CLOWTYNGE of clothys. *Sartura.*

CLOWTYNGE, or coblynge. *Rebroccacio.*

(CLOWTYNGE of shone, K. *Pictacio.*)

(CLOTHYN, K. *Vestio, induo.*)

(CLOÞID, *supra in* CLADDE, K. H.)

CLOTHYNGE, dede. *Induicio.*

CLOTHYNGE, or garment. *Indumentum, vestimentum.*

CLUBBYD staffe (clubbe, staffe, H. P.) *Fustis,* CATH.

CLUBBYD, or boystows. *Rudis.*

CLEWE, *supra in* CLOWCHYNGE.[4]

CLUSTYR of grapys (closter, P.) *Botrus, racemus,* UG.

COO, byrde, or schowhe.[5] *Monedula, nodula.*

COBLER, *supra in* CLOWTERE.

COBYLLSTONE, or cherystone. *Petrilla* (*ceripetra, lapis cerasinus, ceramus,* P.)

COCATRYSE. *Basiliscus, cocodrillus.*

COCUR, boote (cokyr bote, H. P.[6]) *Ocrea, coturnus,* KYLW. C. F.

[1] Compare hereafter SKYE, *nubes.* The word skye is thus used both by Chaucer and Gower, to signify a cloud. Ang. Sax. skua, *umbra,* Su. G. sky, *nubes.*

[2] CLAWYS, MS. "A clowe of flodeȝate, *singlocitorium, gurgustium.*" CATH. ANG. The term clowys appears to be taken from the French *écluse.* See the word clouse, in Jamieson.

[3] "A clowte of yrne, *crusta, crusta ferrea, et cetera ubi* plate." CATH. ANG. In Norfolk the terms cleat and clout signify an iron plate with which a shoe is strengthened. FORBY. Ang. Sax. cleot, clut, *pittacium, lamina.* Palsgrave gives the verb "to cloute, *carreler, rateceller.* I had nede go cloute my shoes, they be broken at the heles."

[4] "To wynde clowys, *glomerare.*" CATH. ANG. A. Sax. cleow, *glomus.*

[5] The chough or jackdaw, called in the Eastern counties a caddow. See before CADAW, or keo, or chowghe, and hereafter KOO, bryd, or schowghe. "*Monedula,* coo." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. "A ka, *monedula.*" CATH. ANG. "*Nodulus,* a kaa." ORT. VOC. Ang. Sax. ceo, *cornix.*

[6] The coarse half-boot used by rustics was called a cocur, and the term cocker is still used in the North of England, but properly signifies gaiters or leggings, and even

COKERYNGE, or grete chers-chy(n)ge (ouer greate cherys-shinge, P.) *Focio, nutricio, carefocus* (*carifotus*, P.)

(COKERYN, P. *Carifoveo.*)[1]

(COKYRMETE, K. K.[2] *Cenum, lutum*, CATH.)

CODDE, of frute, or pesecodde. *Siliqua.*

CODDE, of mannys pryuyte (preuy membris, P.) *Piga, mentula* (*testiculus, fiscus*, P.)

CUDDE, of bestys chewynge (cod of bestys, or chewynge, P.) *Rumen.*

CODE, sowters wex (coode, H. P.)[3] *Coresina* (*cerisina*, P.)

CODDYD CORNE (coddis, P.) *Lugumen.*

CODLYNGE, fysche. *Morus, et nota quod sic dicitur quia morose nature fertur.*

CODULLE, fysche.[4] *Sepia*, UG. *belligo* (*lolligo*, P.) UG. *in lolium.*

COFYN'.[5] *Cophynus*, C. F.

COFUR. *Cista.*

COGGE of a mylle. *Scarioballum.* (DICC. P.)

(COGGYN a mylle, P. *Scarioballo.*)

coarse stockings without feet, used as gaiters. In a MS. of the Medulla in the Editor's possession, *Culponeus* is rendered "a carl stoghe," (in the Ortus "a chorles shoo,") with this additional explanation, "*vel* a Cokyr, *ut dicit Campus florum.*" Piers Ploughman speaks of his "cokeres," Vision, line 3915, and they may be seen in the curious drawing in a MS. of the Poem in the Library Trin. Coll. Cant. an engraving from which is given in Shaw's Dresses. Elyot gives "*Carpatinæ*, ploughmen's bootes made of vntanned lether, they maye be called cokers. *Peronatus*, he that weareth rawe lether shoen, boteux, or cokars lyke a ploughman." Librarie, 1542.

[1] Junius compares this word with the Dutch, kokerillen, *celebrare hilaria*, but Lye is inclined to trace its etymology to the Welsh, cocr, *indulgens.* The use of the term is fully illustrated by Palsgrave. "To coker, cherysshe to moche, *mignotter.* This boye canne never thriue, he is cokered so moche. To coker, bring up with daynty meates, *affriander, affrioller.* Coker hym up thus in his youthe, and you shall haue a fayre caulfe of hym shortly." See below, COOKERYNGE METE.

[2] This singular term was given most erroneously in the printed editions of the Promptorium; Pynson printed it Ckyrmete, Julian Notary Chyimete, and W. de Worde Chymette. It appears to relate to the kind of rustic boot called here a cocur, and cokyr; but the whimsical application of such a term to clay is wholly unaccountable.

[3] Among numerous instances, resin, grease, and herbs, mentioned in the curious directions for making a good "entreet," or plaster to heal wounds, occurs "Spaynisch code." Sloan. MS. 100, f. 17.

[4] Elyot renders "*Sepia*, a fyshe called a cuttell. *Loligo*, a fyshe whiche hath his head betwene his feete and his bealy, and hath also two bones, oone lyke a knyfe, the other lyke a penne." The *Sepia officinalis*, which is found commonly on the coasts of Britain, is not properly a fish, but belongs to Cuvier's great division of Molluscous animals, and the class of *Céphalopodes.* Ang. Sax. cudele, *sepia.* See hereafter, COTULL.

[5] The primary meaning of the word cofyn seems to have been, as in Latin and French, a basket, and is thus used in the Wicliffite version, which renders Matt. xiv. 20, "Thei token the relifis of broken gobetis, twelve cofyns full." Elyot renders "*Tibin*, a baskette or coffyn made of wyckers or bull rushes, or barke of a tree; such oone was Moyses put in to by the daughter of Pharao." The term also implied a raised crust, as for a pie or a custard, and occurs in this sense in Shakespeare. See also the Forme of Cury, pp. 72, 83, 89. Palsgrave gives "Coffyn, *grant boiste.*"

Cogboote (cokbote, p.) *Scafa.*
Coy, or sobyr. *Sobrius, modestus.*
Coyfe, *supra in* cappe.[1] *Tena, corocallum* (*carocallum*, p.) *capicella*, comm. kylw.
Coyly, or sobyrly. *Modeste.*
(Coyyn, k. p.[2] *Blandior.*)
Coynge, or st(y)rynge to werkyn' (sterynge to done a werke, k. styringe, p.) *Instigacio.*
Coyter, or caster of a coyte. *Petreludus* (*petriludarius*, k. p.)
Coyte. *Petreluda.*
(Coytyn, k. *Petriludo.*)
Cokkebyrde. *Gallus.*
Cooke (coke, k. p.) mete dytare. *Cocus, coquinarius.*
Cokkrowynge, tyme (cokcrow, tyme, k.) *Gallicinium, gallicantus*, ug. *in castrio.*
Cok belle. *Nola, campanella, bulla*, brit.
Coknay (cokeney, k.)[3] *Carifotus, cucunellus, fotus*, c. f. *delicius, et sunt nomina derisorie ficta, et inventa* (*lauticius, carenutus, coconellus*, k. *lucimellus*, p.)
Cokyr, botew, *supra. Cocurus.*
Cokerelle. *Gallus* (*gallimellus, gallulus*, cath. *gallinacius*, p.)
Cookerynge mete.[4] *Carificio.*
Cocle, fysche (cokyll, p.) *Coclea.*
Cokylle, wede.[5] *Nigella, lollium, zizannia*, cath. (*gitt*, p.)
Cokolde. *Ninerus.*
Cokkys combe. *Cirrus.*
College. *Collegium.*
Coolde (colde, p.) *Frigidus.*
Coolde, substantyfe. *Frigus, algor.*
Coolder, schuldere (coldyr, k. h. p.) *Petrosa, petro.*
Cole of fyre, brynnynge. *Pruna.*

[1] "A coyfe, *pillius, pilleolus, apex, galerus. Versus, Pillius est juvenum, peregrinumque galerum.*" cath. ang. See above, the note on cappe, or hure.

[2] Chaucer uses the verb to "acoie," in the sense of making quiet; in Spenser it signifies to caress, and also to daunt. Palsgrave gives "to coye, styll, or apayse, *acquoyser.*" The derivation is evidently from the French *quoi, quietus*, now written *coi.*

[3] "A coknay, *ambro, mammotrophus, delicius. Versus, Delicius qui deliciis a matre nutritur.*" cath. ang. The term coknay appears in the Promptorium to imply simply a child spoiled by too much indulgence; thus likewise in the Medulla, "*Mammotrophus, qui diu sugit. Mammotrophus mammam longo qui tempore servat*, Kokenay *dicatur, noster sic sermo notatur.*" There can be little doubt that the word is to be traced to the imaginary region "ihote Cokaygne," described in the curious poem given by Hickes, Gramm. A. Sax. p. 231, and apparently translated from the French. Compare "*le Fabliaus de Coquaigne.*" Fabl. Barbazan et Méon. iv. 175. Palsgrave gives the verb "To bring up lyke a cocknaye, *mignotter;*" and Elyot renders "*delicias facere*, to play the cockney." "*Dodeliner*, to bring vp wantonly, as a cockney." Hollyband's Treasurie. See also Baret's Alvearie. Chaucer uses the word as a term of contempt, and it occasionally signifies a little cook, *coquinator.* See further in Douce's Illustrations, King Lear; and Brand's Popular Antiquities, notes on Shrove Tuesday.

[4] This word occurs here as a substantive. See above, cokerynge.

[5] "Cokylle, *quedam aborigo, zazannia.*" cath. ang. It would seem that Chaucer considered the term Lollard as derived from *lollium.* See hereafter, lollarde.

[6] Colder in the dialect of Norfolk signifies "broken ears of corn mixed with fragments of straw, beaten off by the flail;" and in Suffolk the "light ears and chaff left in the caving sieve, after dressing corn, are termed colder, or cosh." See Forby, and

Cole, qwenchyd. *Carbo*, CATH.
Coolde, (cole, P.) or sum-what colde. *Algidus*, C. F.
(Cole, or sumwhat colde, K. P. *Algor.*)
(Colyn, or kelyn, K. *Frigefacio.*)
Collere. *Collare, collarium.*
Coller of howndys. *Millus*, CATH. *in millo.*
Coller of horsys. *Epiphium.*
Coller of a garment. *Patagium*, CATH. UG. *in pateo.*
Coller, or lyue(rey) (of leuery, K. of lyvery, H. P.)[1] *Torques.*
Colleryde. *Torquatus.*
Colette, propyr name (Collet, P.) *Colecta.*
Coolyd, of heete. *Frigefactus.*
Colyke, sekenesse. *Collica passio.*
Colyer, or colyfere (colyȝer, H. coler, P.) *Carbonarius.*
Coolynge. *Frigefaccio, refrigeracio, refrigerium.*

Moore. *Petro* signifies the clippings of stone. "*Petrones sunt particule que abscinduntur de petris.*" CATH.

[1] The usage of distributing year by year a robe, or some external token of adherence to the service or interests of the personage by whom such general retainer was granted, appears to have commenced during the XIIIth century. The gift, whether a robe, a hood, or other outward sign, was termed a livery, *liberata*, and the practice was carried to so pernicious an extent, that various statutes passed in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. by which the use of liveries was restricted or regulated. Mr. Beltz, in his curious article on the Collars of the King's Livery, Retrosp. Review, N. S. ii. 500, states that the first instance on record of conferring such marks of distinction in England is in 1390, when Richard II. distributed his cognisance of the white hart, but the assertion copied from Anstis, that it was pendant from a collar of broom-cods, does not appear to rest on any authority. This collar was, however, presented in 1393 to Richard II. and his three uncles by Charles VI. King of France, whose cognisance it was. Such a "*colare del livere du Roi de Fraunce*" is mentioned in the Inventories of the Exchequer Treasury, vol. iii. 357. See Mr. J. G. Nichols's interesting observations on the Effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, Archæol. xxix. 46. The earliest notice of collars of livery, that has been observed, occurs in Rot. Parl. iii. 313, where it appears that when John of Gaunt returned in 1389 from the wars in Spain and Gascony, Richard took his uncle's "*livere de coler*" from his neck, and wore it himself; that it was also worn by some of the King's retinue; and that Richard declared in Parliament that he wore it in token of affection, as likewise he wore the liveries of his other uncles. It is not improbable that this livery of the Duke of Lancaster's was the collar of letters of SS, subsequently adopted by Henry IV. as his livery, the origin of which is still involved in obscurity. This device had been in use many years before his accession, and as early as 1378 Sir John de Foxle, whose will is preserved in Bishop Wykeham's Register at Winchester, bequeathed "*Monile auri, cum S literâ sculptâ et amelitâ in eodem.*" The livery of Henry V. during the life-time of his father, was a swan, adopted doubtless in token of his descent from the Bohun family; the Stat. 2 Hen. IV. c. 21, contains a clause "*que Monseigneur le Prince purra doner sa honorable liveree del Cigne as seigneurs et a ses meignalx gentilx;*" and such were probably the "*Colers d'argent de la livere du Roy,*" which are enumerated in the Inventories of the effects of Henry V. taken at his decease, 1423. Rot. Parl. iv. 214. Henry VI. used a collar formed of broom-cods and the letter S alternately, and Edward IV. adopted as his livery a collar of suns and roses, to which a white lion was appended. There is no evidence that collars of livery were ever distributed by subjects, excepting the Princes of the blood.

(Colysshe, disshe mete, p.)[1]
Colytte.[2] *Accolitus, cerofera-rius*, cath.
Colmose, byrde.[3] *Alcedo.*
Colloppe. *Frixatura*, ug. *in frigo, assa*, necch. *carbona-cium*, kylw. *carbonella*, ug.
Colowre. *Color.*
Coloryd. *Coloratus.*
(Coloryn, k. colowren, p. *Coloro.*)
Coole rake (colrake, h. p.)[4] *Restellum, batillum*, cath. c. f.
Colte (or fole, p.) yonge horse. *Pullus.*
Colwyd (colowde, p.)[5] *Carbonatus.*
Colwynge (colowynge, p.) *Carbonizacio.*
Columbyne, herbe. *Columbina.*
Columne of a lefe (of a boke, p.) *Columna.*
Combe, for kemynge. *Pecten.*
Combe, or other lyke of byrdys, *supra in* cokkys.
Combe, of curraynge, or horse combe. *Strigilis*, c. f.
Combe, of hony. *Favus.*
(Comawndyn, or byddyn, k. *Mando, jubeo, impero, hortor.*)
Commawndement. *Mandatum, preceptum.*
Commawndement of a kynge. *Mundiburdium*, c. f. (*edictum*, p.)
Commawndour. *Preceptor, mandator.*
(Combynyn, or copulyn, k. coplyn, p. *Combino, copulo.*)
Comely, or semely in syghte. *Decens.*
Comely, or semely, or well farynge in schappe. *Elegans.*
Comelyd, for colde.[6] *Eviratus.*

[1] "A culice, *morticium.*" cath. ang. In the collection of Recipes, dated 1381, printed with the Forme of Cury, will be found one "for to make a Colys," which was a sort of invigorating chicken broth. See p. 94, and Preface, p. xvii. where will be found references for further information on the subject. The term is French, Cotgrave gives "*Coulis*, a cullis or broth of boiled meat strained, fit for a sick body." See the words collice in Junius, and cullis in Nares' Glossary.

[2] Of the minor orders in the Christian church, the fourth is that of acolyte, succeeded immediately by that of subdeacon, the first of the greater orders. The functions of the acolyte, consisting chiefly in attendance on the services of the altar, will be found detailed by Martene, or Ducange. By the writers of the XVIth century the orders of "benet and colet" are mentioned not infrequently together. See above benett, ordyr, *Exorcista.* "*Accolitus, serviens in missâ habens ordinem*, a collect. *Acholitus Grece, ceroferarius Latine*, a colet." ortus.

[3] "A collemase, *alcedo.*" cath. ang. "*Alcedo est quedam avis que ceteris avibus sedulius alit pullos. Anglice*, a seemewe." ortus. Ang. Sax. colmase, *parula.*

[4] "A colrake, *trulla, verriculum.*" cath. ang. Elyot gives "*Rutabulum*, a coole rake to make cleane an oven." See Comenius, orbis sensualium, by Hoole, p. 113.

[5] "To colowe, make blacke with a cole, *charbonner.*" palsg. Forby gives the verb to collar, as used in Norfolk in the same sense. In other parts of England the expression to collowe or colly is retained. Shakespeare in Mid. Night's Dream applies the epithet "colly'd" to the night. See Nares.

[6] See above the note on a-comelyd for coulde. Cumbled still signifies in Norfolk cramped or stiffened with cold; cumbly-cold denotes great severity of weather. See Forby, and the word cumber, or benumbed with cold, in Jamieson. In the Wicliffite version a-clumsid occurs in the same sense: "We herden þe fame þerof, our hondis ben

COMELYDNESSE. *Eviracio.*
COMLYNESSE, or seemelynesse. *Decencia, elegancia.*
COMELYNGE, new cum man or woman.[1] *Adventicius, inquilinus.*
(COMENDYN, or gretyn, K. recōmende, P. *Recommendo, commendo.*)
(COMENDYN, or preysyn, K. *Laudo, commendo.*)
COMERAWNCE. *Vexacio.*
(COMEROUS, P. *Vexativus, vexulentus.*)
COMET sterre, or blasynge sterre. *Cometa, vel stella comata.*
COMYN', SEEDE. (*Ciminum*, P.)
COMYNGE TOO. *Adventus.*
COMYS, of malte (cōmys, P.)[2] *Paululata*, KYLW. (*pululata*, K. P.)
(COMUNYN, or make comowne, K. comon or make comon, P. *Communico.*)
(COMOUNE, or talke with another in cumpany, or felawshepe, H. comon, P. *Communico.*)
COMOWNTE (comnavnte, K. couenaunte, P.)[3] *Communitas.*
COMOWNE. *Communis.*
COMOWNLY. *Communiter.*
COMOWNE, pepylle. *Vulgus.*
COMOWNE þynge, or comown goode. *Res publica.*
COMPERE, falawe (compyre, P.) *Compar, coequalis.*
COMPLAYNTE. *Querimonia.* COMM. *querela.*
COMPLEXIONE. *Complexio.*
COMMUNYONE (the, P.) sacrament. *Communio.*
(COMPOSTYN, or dungyn, P. *Stercoro.*)
CONABLE, accordynge.[4] *Competens.*
CONABLY, or competently.[4] *Competenter.*
CONCEYTE. *Conceptus.*
(CONCEYUYN, K. *Concipio.*)
CONCEYUYNGE. *Concepcio.*
(CONIECTEN, P. *Mollior.*)
CONSENT, or grawnte. *Assensus* (*consensus*, P.)
(CONCENTYN, or grawntyn, K. *Consencio, assencio.*)
CONSCIENCE. *Consciencia.*
CONDYCYONE. *Condicio.*

a-clumsid, tribulacioun haþ take us," Jerem. vi. 24; and the expression "thou clomsest for cold" is found in the Vision of Piers Ploughman, line 9010. "Clumsyd, *eviratus.* Cumbyrd, *ubi* clumsyd." CATH. ANG. In the curious translation of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that a fleet should not venture to sea after the autumnal equinox, when "the see is looke and shit up, and men bethe combered and clommed with colde." B. IV. c. 39.

[1] In the Wicliffite version the following passages occur: "A comelynge which is a pilgrim at ȝou." Levit. xviii. 26; "Most dere, I biseche you as comelingis and pilgryms." 1 Pet. ii. 11. The following expression occurs in Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon, in reference to the use of the French language in Britain; "the langage of Normandie is a comlynge of another lande," in the original "*adventitia.*" "*Accida, Anglice* a comlynge." ORTUS. "*Accola, advena*, a comelinge." MED. GRAMM. "A cumlynge, *advena.*" CATH. ANG. Ang. Sax. cumling, *advena.*

[2] "Cummynge as malte, *germinatus.*" CATH. ANG.

[3] "A commontye, *vulgus, populus, gens, plebs.*" CATH. ANG.

[4] Jamieson derives the word from the Latin *conabilis*, what may be attempted with prospect of success.

(CONYN, or hauyn conynge, K.[1] *Scio.*)
CONFESSYONE. *Confessio.*
CONFECTYON' of spyces (confexion, H. P. spysery, K.) *Confeccio.*
CONFLYCTE of verre (or werre, K. P.) *Conflictus.*
CONFUSYONE, or schame. *Confusio.*
(CONGELLYN, K. *Congelo.*)
CONY. *Cuniculus.*
CONYYS hole. *Cunus*, CATH. (*cania*, P.)
CUNNYNGE, or scyence.[2] *Sciencia.*
(CONYNGE, or wytt, K. wytty, P. *Sciens.*)
CONNYNGERE, or connynge erthe.[3] *Cunicularium.*
COONYONE, or drowtly (conione or dwerhe, K. conione or dwerwe, H. congeon or dwerfe, P.)[4] *Sessillus.*
COYNOWRE, or coynesmytare.[5] *Nummularius.*
CONIURACYON', or coniurynge. *Conjuracio.*

[1] "To cone, to cunne, *scire.*" CATH. ANG. "*Cognoscere, scientiam habere, to* conne." ORTUS. To conne is used in this sense by Chaucer, and in the Wicliffite version, 1 Cor. ii. 2, is rendered thus, "I deeme not me to kunne ony thing." Caxton remarks in the Boke for Travellers, "It is a good thyng to conne a good craft, *scavoir.*" So likewise in the Legenda Aurea, f. 92, b. "O who sholde conne shewe hereupon the secretes of thyne herte!" Palsgrave gives "to konne, learne or knowe, *scavoir*. I can konne more by herte in a day, than he can in a weke;" and "to conne thanke, or can one good thanke, *scavoir bon gré.*" "Thou shalt kun me thanke." HORM. See Jamieson. Ang. Sax. connan, *scire.*

[2] "A connynge, *scientia*, *facultas.*" CATH. ANG. "Connynge is of that thou haste lerned the memory or mynde, and reteyneth that thou sholdest forgete." Legenda Aurea, f. 53. Ang. Sax. cunning, *experientia.*

[3] This word is used by Lydgate in the Concords of Company, Minor Poems, p. 174.

"With them that ferett robbe conyngerys."

Among the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VII. is a payment in 1493, "for making of the Conyngerthe pale." Horman observes that "warens and conygers and parkis palydde occupie moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, *leporaria sive lagotrophia.*" Elyot gives "*Vivarium*, a counnyngar, a parke;" and Thomas, in his Italian Grammar, 1548, uses the word to denote a pleasance, or inclosed garden, "*Horti di Venere*, the womans secrete connyngers." "Cony garthe, *garenne.* Cony hole or clapar, *taisniere*, *terrier*, *clappier.*" PALSG. In the Paston Letters, iv. 426, the term "konyne closse" occurs in the same sense. In almost every county in England, near to ancient dwelling-places, the name Coneygare, Conigree, or Coneygarth occurs, and various conjectures have been made respecting its derivation, which, however, is sufficiently obvious. See Mr. Hartshorne's observations on names of places, Salopia Antiqua, p. 258.

[4] Coinoun, or konioun, occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, and is explained by Weber as signifying coward, or scoundrel, from the French *coion*, which has that meaning.

"Alisaundre! thou coinoun wode." line 1718.

"Pes! quoth Candace, thou koniouu!" line 7748.

Here, however, the word seems merely to signify a dwarf. See hereafter DWEROWE.

[5] The first record of a mint at Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, occurs in 9th John, 1208, but there was possibly one in earlier times, and the name occurs on the coins of Edgar. Parkins supposes that it fell into disuse about 1344, 18 Edw. III.; and he states that the Bishop of Norwich had also a mint there, but the fact is questionable. See Blomefield's Hist. Norf. iv. p. 582, and Ruding's Annals of the Coinage ii. 198.

(Conqueryn, k. *Conquero*, cath.)

Conqueste, or conquerynge. *Conquestus.*

Constytucyone. *Constitucio.*

(Constreynyn, k. *Compello, cogo, coarceo, arto, urgeo.*)

Constreynynge. *Coaccio, artacio, compulsio.*

Construare. *Constructor.*

Construccyon', or construynge. *Construccio.*

(Construyn, k. h. *Construo*, cath.)

Contagyows, or grevows to dele wythe. *Contagiosus.*

Contemplacyone. *Contemplacio.*

(Conteynyn, hauyn or kepyn wit-innyn, k. kepe within, p. *Contineo.*)

Conteynyd (or within holdyn, h. holde, p.) *Contentus.*

Conteynynge. *Continencia.*

Contraryows. *Contrarius.*

Contraryowsnesse. *Contrarietas.*

Contrycyon, or sorow for synne. *Contricio.*

Contynually, or allway (contynuyngly, p.) *Continuo.*

Contynuyd, kepte wythe-owte cessynge (brekynge, p.) *Continuatus.*

(Contynuyn, lestyn, or abydyn, k. *Continuo.*)

Contynuynge. *Continuacio.*

Coppe, or coper of a other thynge (top of an hey thyng, k. coppe of an hye thinge, p.)[1] *Cacumen.*

Coope (cope, k.h. cape, w.)[2] *Capa.*

Coperose. *Vitriola.*

Coporne, or coporour of a thynge (coperone, k. h. coperun, p.)[3] *Capitellum.*

[1] The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1587, gives "*summitas*, coppe," namely, of a steeple. In the Wicliffite version, Luke iv. 29 is thus rendered, "And they ledden him to the coppe of the hil, on which her cytee was bildid, to cast him down." The crest on a bird's head likewise was thus termed, "Cop, *cirrus, cristæ, est avium ut galli vel alaude.*" cath. ang. The gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth explains "*geline hupée*, coppede hen;" and Elyot gives "*Stymphalide*, a coppe of fethers, whiche standeth on the head of a byrde." In Norfolk, the term copple-crown still has this meaning. Horman says, "Somtyme men were coppid cappis like a sugarlofe," and uses the term "a cop-heedyd felowe, *cilo*," which is explained by Elyot as having a great round forehead; and again, "Homer, declaryng a very folysshe and an haskard felowe under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was copheeded lyke a gygge, *vertice acuminato.*" Cotgrave renders "*pignon*, a finiall, cop, or small pinnacle on the ridge of a house." The epithet is applied to the pointed shoe, or poleyn, in fashion in the XVth century. "*Milleus*, a copped shoo." ortus. Ang. Sax. cop, *apex.*

[2] See above cappe, *capa.* This sacred vestment commonly called a cope, the wearing of which has fallen into disuse, excepting at coronations, is by the Canons of the Reformed Church directed to be worn at the celebration of the communion in cathedral and collegiate churches. See Queen Elizabeth's Advertisements, A.D. 1564, Wilkins' Conc. IV. p. 248, and the Ecclesiastical Constitutions, or Canons, A.D. 1604, ibid. p. 383.

[3] The Catholicon explains *capitellum* as signifying merely the capital of a column, but in the Medulla it is rendered "*summa pars capitis;*" and in this sense, coporne signifying the apex or pinnacle, the work with which a tower, or any ornamental construction, is crowned, may perhaps be regarded as a diminutive of coppe. The term occurs in a curious description of a castle, written about the time of Richard. II.

COPY of a thynge wretyn'. *Copia.*
(COPYYN, K. *Copio.*)
COPYYD. *Copiatus.*
COPYOWSE, or plentevows. *Copiosus.*
COPYR, metalle. *Cuprum.*
CORAGE, or craske (cranke, P.)[1] *Crassus, coragiosus.*
CORAGENESSSE, or craskenesse (coragiowsnesse, or cranknesse, P.) *Crassitudo.*
CORALLE, stone. *Corallus.*
CORALLE, or drasse of corne (coralys or drosse, K. P. coralyys, or dros, H.)[2] *Acus,* UG. C. F. *rusculum, ruscus vel ruscum,* UG. *in ruo,* CATH.
CORBELL of a roffe. *Tigillus,* KYLW.
CORCET, or coote. *Tunica, tunicella,* C. F.
CORCY, or corercyows.[3] *Corpulentus.*
CORCYOWSE, or grete belyydde. *Ventricosus.*
CORCYOWSNESSE. *Corpulencia.*
COORDE, roope. *Cordula.*
CORDYD, or accordyde. *Concordatus.*
CORDWANE, ledyr (cordwale lethir, K.)[4] *Aluta.*
CORDWANER. *Alutarius.*
COORDONE (cordone, P.)[5] *Nicetrium* (*nicetorium,* P.) *amteonites,*

"Fayre fylyole3 that fy3ed, and ferlyly long,
With coruon coprounes craftyly sle3e."
Gawayn and the Grene Kny3t, line 797.

A round tower appears to have had the appellation of a fyell, a phioll, or fylyole, not as Ruddiman conjectures, from *fiola*, a vial, but from *phala*. "*Fala*, a tour of tre." MED. GRAMM. In the description of Belshazzar's feast, in another poem of the same time, cited by Sir F. Madden in his notes on Sir Gawayn, it is said of the covered cups which were fashioned like embattled castles,

"The coperounes of the canacles, that on the cuppe reres,
Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe."
Cott. MS. Nero, A. x. f. 77.

[1] See hereafter CRASKE, or fryke of fatte, a word which seems to be derivable as a corruption from *crassus*, or the French *cras*. Crank, which occurs here in the printed editions of the Promptorium, usually signifies sickly or feeble, but in Kent and Sussex it has the sense of merry or brisk; the reading is, however, questionable, as the word crank does not occur in these editions subsequently, but craske, as in the MSS.

[2] "*Acus*, coralle." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. "*Curailles de maisons*, the dust, filth, sweepings, or cleansing of houses." COTG. See DRAFFE hereafter.

[3] "Corsy, *corpulentus*." CATH. ANG. "Corcyfe, *corpsu*. Corsyfe, to full of fatnesse, *corsu, corpulent*." PALSG. Elyot gives "*Pinguis*, he that is fat, corsye, unweldye."

[4] Chaucer, in the Rime of Sir Thopas, mentions "his shoon of cordewane;" and in the Boke for Travellers Caxton speaks of "hydes of kyen whereof men make lether; of fellis of gheet, or of the bukke make men good cordewan; of shepes fellis may be made the basenne." The kind of leather to which this name was applied was originally prepared at Corduba, and thence, according to Junius and Menage, received the appellation.

The Medulla gives "*Nicetrum*, tokene of overcomynge." Harl. MS. 2257. The Catholicon gives the following explanation, "*dicuntur Niccteria filateria, quæ gestabani athletæ, facta de summitatibus armorum, quæ a victis acceperant.*" See Ducange.

c. f. *victoriale.* c. f. *dicit sic, Nicetoria sunt . . . . . et victorialia nicetoria sunt ornamenta.*

Core, of frute. *Arula.*

Cory, schepherdys howse.[1] *Magale, mapale,* cath.

Coryowre. *Coriarius, cerdo.*

Coryowse, of crafte. *Curiosus,* (*artificiosus,* p.)

Curyoste, or curyosite (coriouste, p.) *Curiositas, artificiositas.*

Corktre. *Suberies,* ug. *in suo.*

Corkbarke. *Cortex,* ug. *in suo.*

Cormerawnte. *Corvus marinus,* kylw. *cormeraudus, morplex,* c. f.

Cormuse, pype (cornymuse, p.)[2] *Cormusa.*

Corne. *Granum, gramen.*

Corne, whyle hyt growythe. *Seges.*

(Corne, that is grene, p. *Bladum.*)

Coorne, or harde knott in þe flesche. *Cornicallus.*

(Cornel, h. p. *Frontispicium.*)

Cornere (or hyrne, h. p.) *Angulus.*

CornerYd. *Angulatus.*

Coronalle. *Corolla,* comm. cath. *coronulla,* ug.

Corowne (corone, k.) *Corona.*

Corownyde. *Coronatus.*

(Corownyn, k. p. *Corono.*)

Corownynge, or coronacyon. *Coronacio.*

Corphun (corpchun herynge, h.p.)

Corporasse, or corporalle.[3] *Corporale.*

[1] In N. Britain a temporary building or shed is called a corf, or corf-house, signifying, as Jamieson observes, a hole or hiding place, Ang. Sax. cruft, *crypta*, or perhaps approaching most nearly to Isl. korbae, *tuguriolum.* The floating basket used on the Suffolk coast to keep lobsters, is called, as Forby states, a corf or coy; and it seems possible that this appellation may have been given to the shepherd's hut, from its being formed with wattles, like a rudely-fashioned basket. Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, calls a basket a "corffe, or mande."

[2] A distinction seems to be made in the Promptorium between the cormuse and the bagge-pype, *panduca*, a word which has occurred previously. Chaucer speaks of the great multitude that he saw in the House of Fame,

"That made loud Minstralcies
In cornmuse and shalmies." Book iii.

In the Romance of the Rose he describes the discordant sounds produced by Wicked Tongue "with hornepipes of cornewaile," evidently identical with the cornmuse. Palsgrave renders "Bagge-pype, *cornemuse*," in low Latin, "*cornemusa, vox ab Italis et Hispanis usurpata, uter symphoniacus.*" duc. Hawkins has given in the Hist. of Music, vol. ii. 453, a representation of the *cornamusa* or bagpipe, copied from the Musurgia of Luscinius, published at Strasburg, 1536. Dr. Burney observes that "the cornmuse was the name of a horn or Cornish pipe, blown like our bagpipe." Vol. ii. 270. This instrument appears to have been in favour as an accompaniment of the dance. Roquefort gives it another appellation, *estive;* and in the list of Minstrels who played before Edward I. in 1306, when Prince Edward was knighted, are found Hamond Lestivour, and Geffrai le Estivour. See the volume presented to the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Botfield, on Manners and Household Expenses in England, p. 142.

[3] The term corporas, *corporalis palla*, denotes a consecrated linen cloth, folded and placed upon the altar in the service of the mass, beneath the sacred elements. Its symbolical import, allusive to the fine linen in which the body of Christ was wrapped,

Coors, dede body (corse, K.) *Funus.*

Coors of sylke, or threde (corce, P.)[1] *Textum.*

Corsoure of horse.[2] *Mango*, C. F.

Cowrte. *Curia.*

Coortyowre. *Decurio*, CATH. *curialis, curio*, UG. *in cordia.*

Coruun, or kutte (corvone, K. corued, P.) *Scissus* (*sculptus*, P.)

Coote, lytylle howse (cosh, K. cosche, H. cosshe, P.)[3] *Casa, tugurrium, capana* (*gurgustium, teges*, K. P.)

Coosyn', or emys sone (cosyng, K. cosyne, P.) *Cognatus, cognata.*

Cosyn, of ii systerys, awntys son or dowgħtur. *Consobrinus, consobrina*, UG. *in sereno.*

Cosynage. *Cognacio.*

Cosynes, brederys chyldrynne. *Fratruelis*, C. F. *(fraternalis*, P.)

Coschyne. *Sedile*, RIC.

Cooste, or costage. *Expense, sumptus, impendium*, CATH.

(Costyn, or do cost or spendyn, K. *Exspendo, impendo.*)

Cooste, herbe.[4] *Costus* (*coosta*, P.) *cujus radix dicitur costum*, C. F.

Coste of a cuntre. *Confinium, ora.*

Costard, appulle. *Aniriarium* (*quiriarium*, K. P.) *quirianum*, KYLW.

Coostre of an halle (costere, H.)[5] *Subauleum*, CATH. *in auleum.*

is fully explained by Durandus. See Lyndwood's Observations on the Constitutions of Abp. Walter Reynold, 1322, p. 235. The Constit. of the Bishops of Worcester in 1229 and 1240, required that in every Church should be provided "*duo paria corporalium,*" and the Synod of Exeter in 1287, ordained that in every Church should be "*duo corporalia cum repositoriis.*" Wilkins, Conc. i. 623, 666, ii. 139. The *repositorium*, or case wherein the corporas was inclosed, when not in use, was richly embroidered, or adorned with precious stones; it was termed likewise *theca, capsa*, or *bursa corporalium*. See the inventories of the gorgeous vestments and ornaments at St. Paul's, 1295, Mon. Angl. iii. 321. "*Corporale, alba palla in altari, Anglice*, a corporalle." ORTUS. "A corparax, *corporale*." CATH. ANG. "Corporas for a chales, *corporeau*." PALSG.

[1] "Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu*. Corse weauer, *tissutier*." PALSG. See hereafter SEYNT, or cors of a gyrdylle.

[2] "A coyseyr of hors, *mango*. To coyse, *alterare, et cetera ubi* to chawnge." CATH. ANG. To cose signifies in N. Britain, according to Jamieson, to exchange or barter. In Octovian a dealer in horses is termed a "corsere." See Weber's Metr. Rom. iii. 191. Horman says, "Corsers of horses (*mangones*) by false menys make them loke fresshe." "He can horse you as well as all the corsers in the towne, *courtiers de chevaulx*." PALSG.

[3] As COOTE occurs hereafter in its proper place, the reading of the Harl. MS. appears here to be corrupt. "Cosshe, a sorie house, *caverne*." PALSG. In the Craven dialect cosh still has this signification.

[4] Of the various virtues of coste, which is the root of an Indian plant, the early writers on drugs give long details, and Parkinson has represented it at p. 1582 of his Herbal. In Mr. Diamond's curious MS. on the qualities of plants and spices, two kinds of coste are described, both brought from India: "þe oone ys heuy and rede, þe toþer is liȝt and noȝt bittere, and somedel white in colour;" and it is recommended to make an ointment of coste ground small with honey, excellent to cleanse the face of the freckles, and "a suffreyn remedie for sciatica, and to þe membris þat ben a-stonyd."

[5] The Catholicon explains *auleum* as "*cortina, quia in aulis extendi solet.*" The

COSTELEWE (costfull, K. costlew, H. costuous, W.)[1] *Sumptuosus.*

(COSTYN ouyr þe cuntre, K. coostyn on the countre, P.[2] *Transpatrio.*)

COSTRED, or costrelle, grete botelle (costret, or botel, K.)[3] *Onopherum*, DICC. C. F. *aristophorum*, CATH.

COOTE, byrde (cote, brydde, K.) *Mergus, fullica*, UG. MER.

COTE ARMURE.[4] *Baltheus*, C.F. UG.

hangings with which the side-walls of a hall were garnished, previously to the more general use of wainscot, appear to have been termed costers. The name was applied likewise to hangings, either in a church at the sides of the choir, or in a hall near the high table, as a kind of screen, or even to the curtains of a bed. In the Register of the ornaments of the Royal Chapel at Windsor, taken 1385, 8 Ric. II. under the head of "*Panni*," several are enumerated. "*Duo* costers *panni magni de Velvetto, pro principalibus diebus, rubei et viridis coloris, cum magnis imaginibus stantibus in tabernaculo.*" Mon. Ang. T. iii. part 2, p. 81. Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmerland, bequeathed in 1424 to his wife a third part of his estate, "*cum uno lecto de Arras operato cum auro, cum costeris eidem pertinentibus et concordantibus;*" and to his son Richard another bed of Arras, "*cum costeris* paled *de colore rubeo viridi et albo, qui solebant pendere in magnâ camerâ infra castrum de Sherifhoton.*" Madox, Formul. p. 432.

[1] Chaucer, in the Persones Tales, makes great complaint of the "sinneful costlewe array of clothing," occasioned by the extravagant fashions of the time of Richard II. In the Stat. 3 Henry VII. c. 2, against murderers, it is stated that "he that will sue eny appell must sue in propre persone, which sute ys long and costlowe (*costeouz*, Fr.) that yt makyth the partie appellant wery to sue." The Cath. Ang. gives "costy, *sumptuosus*," and Palsgrave, "costyouse, *sumptueux.*"

[2] Chaucer uses the verb to costeie in the sense of the French *costoier*, to pass alongside; as in the complaint of the Black Knight, line 36.

"And by a riuer forth I gan costeie."

Palsgrave gives the verb "to coste a countrey or place, ryde, go, or sayle about it, *costier* or *costoyer*. To hym that coulde coste the countray, there is a nerer way by syxe myle."

[3] Chaucer, in the Legend of Hypermestre, relates that her father Danao gave her "a costrell" filled with a narcotic, in order to poison her husband Lino. "A costrelle, *oneferum*, *et cetera ubi* a flakett. A flakett, *flacta*, *obba*, *uter*, *et cetera ubi* a potte." CATH. ANG. A MS. of the XIVth century, which gives the explanation of words that occur in the Missal, contains the following interpretation: "*Uter, Anglice* a botel, *sed collateralis, Anglice*, a costrelle. *De cute dicis utres, de ligno collaterales.*" M. Paris gives a curious relation of poison discovered in the year 1258, concealed in certain vessels, "*quæ costrelli vocantur.*" *Costerellum* or *costeretum*, in old French *costeret*, signified a certain measure of wine, or other liquids; and a costrell seems to have been properly a small wooden barrel, so called because it might be carried at the side, such as is carried by a labourer as his provision for the day, still termed a costril in the Craven dialect.

[4] *Baltheus*, which properly implies the girdle or mark of knightly dignity, the *cingulum militare*, is here used as signifying a kind of military garment. Compare hereafter DOBBELET, garment, *baltheus*. The Cath. Ang. gives "a cotearmour, *insignium.*" The usage of wearing an upper garment, or surcote, charged with armorial bearings, as a personal distinction in conflict, when the features were concealed by the aventaille, commenced possibly in the reign of John, but was not generally adopted before the time of Henry III. A portion of the armorial surcote of William de For-

Coote, lytylle howse, *supra.*

Coterelle.[1] *Gurgustinus, tugurrinus, tugurrina, gurgustina, coterellus, coterella, et hec duo nomina ficta sunt.*

Cotelere. *Cultellarius.*

Cothe, or swownynge.[2] *Sincopa, sincopes,* c. f.

(Cotul, fisshe, k. h. cotull or codull, fisshe, p.[3] *Cepia.*)

Cotune (coton, p.) *Bombicinum.*

Cowe, beste. *Vacca.*

Coward, hertlesse. *Vecors, iners.*

Cowardnesse (cowardise, k.) *Vecordia, inercia,* cath.

Cowche. *Cubile, grabatum,* c. f. *mediâ productâ; grabatum, mediâ correptâ, Anglice* a barme, or lappe, *unde versus, Pro gremio grabatum, pro lecto pone grabatum.*

(Cowchyn, or leyne in couche, k. lye in cowche, p. *Cubo.*)

(Cowchyn, or leyne thinges togedyr, k. *Colloco.*)

Cowde.[4] *Frustrum, congiarium,* ug. *(frustum,* p.)

Covey of pertrychys (coue, or couy, h. p.) *Cuneus, vel cohors.*

(Coweytyn, k. *Cupio, opto, glisco, concupisco,* cath.)

Covetyse. *Cupiditas, cupido.*

Covetyse of ryches (coveytyce, h.) *Avaricia.*

Covetowse. *Cupidus.*

Covetows of (great, p.) worldely

tibus, Earl of Albemarle, who died 1260, still exists, and an engraving of it is given in the Vetusta Monum. VI. plate 18. Among the earlier representations may be mentioned the effigies at Salisbury of William Longespee, who died 1266, and of a knight of the De l'Isle family at Rampton, Cambridgeshire. See Stothard's Monumental Effigies. Sir Thomas de la More relates that the Earl of Gloucester was slain at Bannockburn, 1314, in consequence of his neglecting to put on his insignia, termed in the Latin translation "*togam propriæ armaturæ.*" Chaucer relates that the heralds after the conflict distinguished Arcita and Palamon by their "cote armure," as they lay in the "tas" severely wounded. Knight's Tale, 1018. An early instance of the use of the term coat-armour occurs in the Close Roll, 2 Edw. III. 1328, where the King commands the keeper of his wardrobe to render up "*omnes armaturas, tam* cotearmurs *quam alias,*" which had belonged to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, deceased, for the use of Giles his son, to whom the King had given them. Rymer, iv. 371. During the reign of Edward III. the surcote gave place to the jupon, and this was succeeded, about the time that the Promptorium was compiled, by the tabard, the latest fashion of a garment armorially decorated, and the prototype of that which is still worn by the heralds and pursuivants.

[1] The inferior tenants, or occupiers of cottages, are termed in the Domesday Book *cotarii* or *coscets*, in Ang. Sax. cotsæta, *casæ habitator*, in French *cotarel*, or *costerel.* Ducange and Spelman make no distinction between *cotarelli* and *cotarii*, but Bp. Kennett thinks there was an essential difference, and that the coterelle held in absolute villenage. See his Glossary, Paroch. Ant.

[2] Sir Thomas Browne mentions cothish among words peculiar to Norfolk, and Forby gives cothy as the word still used, signifying faint or sickly. In Bishop Kennett's Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, is given "cothish, morose. Norf." Ang. Sax. cothe, *morbus.*

[3] See above codulle, fysche. *Sepia.*

[4] This word appears to signify a piece or a lump of meat; *congiarium* is in the Catholicon explained to be "*frustum carnis undique equatum.*" Minsheu states

goodys, or other ryches (werdli good, K. wordly, P.) *Avarus, cupidinarius*, C. F.

COVETOWS of worldely ryches (wordli worchyp, K. worldly worshippes, P.) *Ambiciosus.*

COOVENT (couente, P.)[1] *Conventus.*

COUERCLE (coverkyl, H.) *Operculum, cooperculum.*

COUERTOWRE. *Coopertorium.*

COGHE (cough or horst, P. cowhe, or host, H. W.)[2] *Tussis.*

(COWYN, or hostyn, K. cowhyn, H. cowghen, P. *Tussio, tussito*, CATH.)

COWHERDE. *Vaccarius, vaccaria* (*bubulcus*, P.)

COUERLYTE, clothe. *Coopertorium.*

COOWLE to closyn mennys fowlys.[3] *Saginarium, cavea*, CATH.

COWLE, vesselle (for to sette vessell, P.)[4] *Tina*, CATH.

COWLE, or coope (cope, H. coupe, P.)[5] *Capa.*

COWLE, munkys abyte. *Cuculla, cucullus*, C. F.

COWLE TRE, or soo tre.[6] *Falanga, vectatorium*, CATH.

COWME of corne. *Cumba.*

COW(M)FORY, herbe (cowmfory,

that "cowde is an old English word, signifying a gobbet, morcell, or peece of any thing cut out," but he appears to have taken it from the Promptorium, and Skinner gives it on his authority. Possibly COWDE may have some analogy with cud, which in the Promptorium is written cood. See above CHEW the cood. Ang. Sax. cud, *rumen.*

[1] "A couent, *conventus, conventiculus.*" CATH. ANG. The derivation of the word is here evidently from the French, *couvent*, and not from the Latin: and the orthography of the name Covent Garden thus appears to have the sanction of ancient authority.

[2] Among the virtues of "horhowne," as stated in a translation of Macer's Treatise on Plants, MS. XVth Cent. belonging to Hugh W. Diamond, Esq. is the following: "þis erbe y-dronke in olde wyne helpiþ þe kynges hoste, and þe comone coghe eke." In another place a decoction of roots of "skyrewhite" is recommended to heal "þe chynke and þe olde coghe." Skinner says the hooping-cough was termed in Lincolnshire kin-cough, and derives the word from the Belg, kienkhost, and the verb kinchen, *difficulter spirare.* See hereafter HOOSE, or cowghe, and HOSTYN.

[3] "Coupe or coule for capons, or other poultrie ware, *caige aux chappons.*" PALSG. The name was probably assigned in consequence of a supposed similarity to a monk's cowl, whence likewise the name has been given to the covering of a chimney. Ang. Sax. cuhle, *cuculla.* Elyot gives "*scirpea*, a dounge potte, or colne made with roddes."

[4] The cope was originally worn with a hood, which at a subsequent time was represented only by embroidery on the back. Hence, probably, this garment was sometimes termed a cowle. Chaucer repeatedly terms the monastic habit a cope. See the description of Huberd the Frere, who was not like a "cloisterere,"

> "With thredbare cope as is a poure scolere.
> Of double worsted was his semicope,
> That round was as a belle, out of the presse."

[5] "*Tina, vas vinarium amplissimum.*" ORTUS. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Walden, in Essex, occurs a charge in 27 Hen. VI. 1448, for a "cowle *pro aquâ benedictâ*, x.*d.*" Hist. of Audley End, by Lord Braybrooke. In Essex the term cowl is applied at the present time to any description of tub. See Kennett's Glossary, under the word cowele; he supposes it to be derived from *cucula*, a vessel shaped like a boat.

[6] "*Phalanga est hasta, vel quidam baculus ad portandas cupas, Anglice* a stang, or a

K. P.) *Consolida major, et minor dicitur* daysy (dayseys, P.)

COMFORTE. *Consolacio, confortacio, consolamen.*

COMFORTOWRE (confortoure, P.) *Consolator,* (*confortator,* K.)

(COWMFORTYN, or cumfortyn, K. conforten, P. *Conforto, consolor.*)

COWNSELLE. *Consilium.*

COWNSELLE, or preuey thynge to know. *Secretum,* C. F. *misterium.*

COWNSELHOWSE. *Concionabulum, consiliabulum,* CATH.

COW(N)SELLOUR. *Consiliarius.*

(COWNSELYN, or aske counsell, or gyue counsell, K. *Consulo.*)

(COWNTYN, K. *Computo.*)

COWNT ROLLARE (countrolloure, P.) *Contrarotulator.*

COUNTESE. *Comitassa.*

COWNTYNGE. *Computacio.*

COWNTYNGE BORDE, or table. *Tapecea, tapeceta,* UG. *in torreo* (*trapecea,* P.)

COWNTOWRE.[1] *Complicatorium.*

culstaffe." ORTUS. "*Courge*, a stang, pale-staffe, or cole-staffe, carried on the shoulder, and notched for the hanging of a pale, at both ends." COTGR. In Caxton's Mirrour of the World, c. 10, A.D. 1481, it is related that in Yude "the clustres of grapes ben so grete and so fulle of muste, that two men ben gretly charged to bere one of them only vpon a colestaff." In Hoole's translation of the Orbis sensualium by Comenius, 1658, is given a representation of the cole-staff (*œrumna*) used for bearing a burden between two persons, p. 135; and again at p. 113, where it appears as used by brewers to carry to the cellar the newly-made beer in "soes," or tubs with two handles (*labra*), called also cowls. In Brand's Popular Antiquities, ii. 107, will be found an account of the local custom of riding the cowl-staff, or stang.

[1] At the period when the Promptorium was compiled, calculations were usually made by means of the *abacus*, or counting-board, and counters, which were chiefly the pieces of base metal to which the name of Nuremburgh tokens has commonly been given. The "augrim stones" mentioned by Chaucer in the Miller's Tale, where he describes the clerk of Oxford's study, probably served the same purpose. Palsgrave gives "counters to cast a count with, *iect, iecton.*" The science of calculation termed algorism had, however, been partially introduced. See above AWGRYM. The term counter signified also the table on which such accounts were cast, and even the counting-house, in which last sense it occurs in Chaucer, where it is related that the Merchant's wife went to call her husband,

"And knocketh at his countour boldely." Shipman's Tale.

A curious representation of the counter-table occurs in drawings of the time of Edward II. in Sloane MS. 3983. In a letter from Margaret Paston to her husband, about 1459, regarding some alterations in his house, is the following passage: "I have take the measure in the draute cham'yr, as ye wold yo$^{r}$ cofors and yo$^{r}$ cowntewery shuld be sette for the whyle, and y$^{t}$ is no space besyde the bedd, thow the bedd wer remevyd to the dore, for to sette bothe yo$^{r}$ bord and yo$^{r}$ kofors ther, and to have space to go and sytte besyde." Paston Letters, iii. 324. At a later time there appears to have been a piece of ordinary furniture in the hall of a mansion termed a counter, probably from its resemblance to the table properly so called. In the Inventories printed by the Surtees Society, mention frequently occurs of the counter and the counter-cloths; as likewise of "doble counters, counters of the myddell bynde, Flanders counters with their carpets." Wills and Invent. i. 133, 151, 158.

(Cowntinge hows, p.[1] *Computoria.*)

Cowntyse (cownte, k. count, p.) *Compotus* (*racio*, p.)

Cowntyrfete, what so hyt be. *Conformale.*

(Cowntyrfetyn, k. *Configuro*, *conformo.*)

Cowntyrfetynge. *Conformacio.*

Cowyntyrpeyce (peys, k. poys, p.) *Hostimentum*, *libramentum.*

Cowntyrtaly.[2] *Anticopa*, cath.

Cowntere (countour, p.) *Computarius* (*computatorium*, p.)

(Counter', p.[3] *Computator*, *compotista.*)

(Cowntryn songe, k. in songe, p. *Occento*, c. f.)

Cownterynge yn songe. *Concentus*, c. f. (*occentus*, k.)

Cowpare. *Cuparius.*

Cowpe, or pece.[4] *Crater* (*cuppa*, p.)

Cowpylle, of ij thynggys. *Copula* (*cupla*, p.)

(Cowplyn, k. *Copulo.*)

Cowplyd. *Copulatus.*

(Cowryn, or strechynge, k. curyn, or astretchyn, p. aretchyn, j. n. *Attingo*, cath.)

Cow(r)cer, horse (cowsere, k. courcer', p.) *Succursarius*, *gradarius*, cath.

Cowrse. *Cursus.*

Cowrse of mete. *Missorium*, ug. *in fero*, *vel cursus ferculorum.*

Cowurs of frute yn þe ende of mete (cowrs, k.) *Bellarium*, cath. *collibium*, *imponentum.*

Cowslope, herbe (cowslek, or cowslop, p.) *Herba petri*, *herba paralisis*, *ligustra*, kylw. (*vaccinia*, p.)

Cowrs of ordyr, or rewe. *Series.*

Crabbe, fysche. *Cancer.*

Crabbe, appulle or frute. *Macianum.*

Crabbe, tre. *Acerbus*, *macianus*, *arbutus.*

Crabbyd, awke, or wrawe (wraywarde, w.)[5] *Ceronicus*, *bilosus*, *cancerinus.*

(Cracche, or manger, *supra in* crybbe.)

Cracchyn̄', *supra in* clawyn̄' (cramsyn, p.)[6] *Scalpico.*

Cracchynge (cratchinge, p.) *Sculptura.*

[1] "A cowntynge place, *libratorium*." cath. ang.

[2] "A cownter, *anticopa*." cath. ang.

[3] See above clerke of cowntys. The appellation which occurs in Chaucer's description of the Frankelein was placed by Tyrwhitt among his words not understood.

"A shereve had he ben, and a countour." Cant. Tales, Prol.

A countour appears to have been one retained to defend a cause or plead for another, in old French, *conter*. See the Stat. 3 Edw. I. c. 24, against deceit or collusion by pleaders, "*serjaunt*, *contour*, *ou autre*," who being convicted, should suffer imprisonment, and never again be heard "*en la Court le Rey*, *a conter par nullay.*" It may, however, be questionable whether Chaucer used the term in this sense, and it seems possible that escheator may be meant; the office like that of sheriff was held for a limited time, and was served only by the gentry of name and station in their county.

[4] See hereafter pece, cuppe.

[5] See above awke, or angry, and hereafter wraw, froward.

[6] See above the note on clawyn̄', or cracchyn̄'. In the history of St. Patrope it is

CRAFTE. *Ars, artificium.*
CRAFTY. *Artificiosus* (*artatus*, P.)
CRAFTYNESSE. *Industria.*
CRAFTYLY. *Artificiose, arcite.*
CRAGGESTONE (crag stone, P.) *Rupa, scopula, cepido,* CATH. *saxum.*
CRAKKE, or dyn. *Crepitus, fragor,* C. F.
CRAKENELLE, brede.[1] *Creputellus, fraginellus* (*artocopus,* K.)
CRAKKYN̄', as salt yn a fyre, or oþer lyke. *Crepito.*
CRAKKYN̄', or schyllen nothys (shill notes, P.) *Excortico, enuculo, enucleo,* KYLW.
CRAKKYNGE. *Crepor,* C. F.
CRAKYNGE, or (of, P.) boste.[2] *Jactancia, arrogancia.*
CRAMPE. *Spasmus,* CATH.
CRAMZYN̄', *supra in* CRACCHYN̄' (cramsyn, *supra in* clawyn, H. P.)
CRAMSYNGE, *supra in* CRACCHYNGE (cratchinge, P.)[3]
CRANE, byrde. *Grus.*
CRAYNE, or crayues (crany or craues, P.) *Rima, rimula, riscus,* CATH.
CRANYYD. *Rimatus.*
CRANYYN̄'. *Rimo.*
CRANKE, instrument.[4] *Cirillus* (*girgillus,* K. H. P.)
CRANKE of a welle. *Haustrum, haustra.*
CRAPPE, or gropys of corne.[5] *Acus,* CATH. *criballum,* C. F.
CRASCHYN̄', as tethe (crayschyn, H. crasshen teethe, P.)[6] *Fremo, frondeo* (*strideo,* P.)
CRACCHYNGE of tethe, or grynnynge (crashynge, K. craskinge, P.) *Stridor, fremitus.*
CRASKE, or fryke of fatte (crask, or lusty, K.)[7] *Crassus.*

related that "she ran to hym yt had slayne her broder, and wolde haue cratched his eyen out of his heed." Legend. Aur. f. 51, b. Palsgrave gives the verb "to cratche violently with ones nayles, *gratigner.*" "He crached me cursedly about the chekis, *unguibus lacravit.*" The Promptorium gives also CRAMZY ' in the same sense.

[1] The kind of biscuit which still bears this name was in France called *craquelin;* Skinner gives also Belg. craeckelinck. "*Pastilla,* a cake, craknel or wygge." ORTUS. See above BREDE twyys bakyn, as krakenelle, or symnel.

[2] "*Jacto, id est gloriari, erogare. Anglice,* to boost, or crake. *Jactor,* a craker." ORTUS. "Craker, a boster, *bobancier.* To make auaunte, boste or crake. When he is well whyttelled, he wyll crake goodly of his manhode; *quand il a bien beu, il se vante gorgiasement.*" PALSG. Forby gives this word as still used in Norfolk. See Jamieson's Dictionary.

[3] CRANSYNGE, *supra in* CRECCHYNGE, MS.

[4] *Girgillus* signifies a kind of reel for winding thread. "*Girgillum, Anglice,* a haspe, or a payre of yerne wyndle blades." ORTUS. Ang. Sax. cranc-stæf, a weaver's instrument.

[5] In low Latin the word *crappæ* is used in this sense, "*objectio bladi, ut crappæ—recolligatur.*" Fleta, lib. ii. c. 82. Ducange gives also *crapinum,* which he derives from Belg. krappen, *excidere.* "Crappes, *acus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Crapin, criblure, le bled qui tombe du van.*" ROQUEF.

[6] "To crasshe with my tethe togyther, *grincher,* To crasshe, as a thynge dothe that is crypse or britell bytwene ones tethe, *cresper.*" PALSG.

[7] This word is given by Skinner among the ancient words, "Crask, *Authori Dict.*

CRAUARE. *Procax, pecultus, peculta*, CATH.

CRAUAS, *supra in* CRANY.

CRAWE, or crowpe of a byrde, or oþer fowlys. *Gabus, vesicula*, CATH.

CRAWYN̄' (cravyn, K.) *Proco, procacio, rogito*, CATH.

CRAWYNGE. *Procacitas.*

CRACOKE, relefe of molte talowe or grese (crauche, K. crawke or crappe, H. P.)[1] *Cremium (quod restat in frixorio*, K.)

CREDE. *Symbolum*, CATH.

CREDEL, or cradel. *Crepundium. cunabulum, cuna, crocea*, C. F.

CREDEL BONDE, or cradel bonde. *Fascia, fasciale*, CATH. *quicia (inicia*, P.)

CREKYN̄' (as hennes, P.) *supra in* CROKKYN̄'. *Gracillo (crispo*, P.)

CRELLE (creke, H. P.) baskett or lepe.[2] *Cartallus, sporta.*

CREME of mylke. *Quaccum*, UG. C.F.

CREMYN̄', or remyn̄', as lycour.[3] *Spumat.*

CREMMYD, or crammyd, or stuffyd. *Farcinatus.*

CREMMYN̄', or stuffyn̄'. *Farcino, repleo*, CATH.

CREMMYNGE, or crammynge. *Farcinacio.*

CREPERE, or he þat crepythe. *Reptor.*

CREPYN̄'. *Repo*, UG.

CREPYNGE. *Repcio, reptura.*

CREPAWNDE, or crapawnde, precyous stone (crepaud, P.)[4] *Smaragdus.*

CRESE, or increse (cres, or incres, K. P.) *Excrescencia (incrementum*, P.)

*Angl. apud quem solum occurrit, exp. pinguis, obesus, q. d. crassius, a Lat.' crassus.*" It is perhaps more directly corrupted from the old French word *cras*, which has the same signification.

[1] In a MS. of the Medulla in the Editor's possession, *cremium* is rendered "a craconum of grece or talwhe." "*Extrema crematio cepi, vel illud quod relinquitur ustum in frixorio.*" ORTUS. "A crakane, *cremium.*" CATH. ANG. The term cracklings, which occurs in the Scotch Acts, t. James VI. is explained by Jamieson as signifying the refuse of melted tallow; Su. G. and Isl. krak, *quisquiliæ*, from krekia, to throw away. Tallow craps has a like meaning in the Craven dialect.

[2] Creel is given by Moore as a word not frequently used in Suffolk; Forby does not mention it, but it occurs in the Craven dialect, and signifies an ozier basket, or crate. See Jamieson's Dictionary. Roquefort explains *creil* as signifying a hurdle, *craticula*. LEPE occurs hereafter.

[3] See hereafter REMYN̄, as ale, or other lycoure.

[4] Precyoustone, MS. "Crapaude, a precious stone, *crapaudine.*" PALSG. Cotgrave explains *crapaudine* as signifying the stone chelonitis, or the toad-stone. The precious stone found, as it was asserted, in the head of a toad, was supposed to possess many virtues, and especially as a preservative against poison. On some of these stones, according to Albertus Magnus, the figure of the animal was imprinted; these were of a green colour, and termed *crapaudina*, being possibly the kind here called *smaragdus*, a name which properly denotes the emerald. These stones were known also by the appellations *borax, bruntia, chelonitis, nise, batrachites*, or *ceraunia*. In the Metrical Romance entitled Emare is described a rich vesture, thickly set with gems, rubies, topaze, "crapowtes and nakette;" the word is also written "crapawtes." More detailed information on this subject will be found in Gesner, de quadrup. ovip. ii. G.

CRESYN̄', or encresyn̄'. *Accresco.*
CRESSAUNT.[1] *Lunula*, CATH. UG.
CRESSE, herbe. *Narsturcium.*
CRESSE, seede. *Gardanum.*
CRESSYT.[2] *Crucibollum*, C. F.
CRESTE, on an hede. *Crista.*
CRESTE, or a werke.[3] *Anaglipha*, C. F.
CRESTE, of a byrdys hede. *Cirrus.*
CREYSTE, of londe eryyde (of a londe erryed, P.)[4] *Porca*, CATH.
CRESTYN̄', or a-rayyn̄' wythe a creste (or sette on a creest, P.) *Cristo.*
CREUES, *supra in* CRANY.
(CREVEYS, fysshe, K. creues, P.[5] *Polipus.*)
CRYE. *Clamor, vociferacio.*
CRYE of schypmen, that ys clepyd

See also Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare, As you like it, Act 2, Sc. I.; and the word toad-stone in Nares' Glossary.

[1] "A cressent a-bowte ye nek, *torques, torquis, lunula.*" CATH. ANG. *Lunula* is explained in the Ortus to be an ornament for a woman's neck, shaped like the moon. "*Anglice*, an ouche, or barre."

[2] "*Batulus*, a cressed, *quoddam vas in quo ponuntur prune.*" ORTUS. "A cressett, *batillus, crucibulum, lucubrum.* A crosser, *crucibulum, lucubrum.*" CATH. ANG. A curious representation of the cresset of the time of Henry III. occurs in one of the subjects from the Painted Chamber, engraved in the Monum. Vetusta, vol. vi. where Abimelech is pourtrayed attempting to set fire to the tower of Thebes. Gower relates that in Gideon's little troop every man had

> "A potte of erthe, in which he tath
> A light brennyng in a cresset." Conf. Am. lib. viii.

This word is derived from the French, "*crasset, lampe de nuit.*" ROQUEF. See Douce's Illustrations to Shakspeare, and the representations of ancient cressets there given. Hen. IV. Part I. In Queen Elizabeth's Armoury at the Tower, there is one affixed on a large spear-headed pole. "Cresset, a lyght, *flambeau, fallot.*" PALSG. "*Falot*, a cresset light (such as they use in Playhouses) made of ropes wreathed, pitched, and put in small and open cages of iron." COTGR.

[3] "*Anaglypha dicuntur eminentes picturæ, sicut sunt in frontispiciis ecclesiarum, et in aliis altis locis. Anglice*, borde of painters." ORTUS. The finishing which surmounts a screen, roof, or other ornamental part of a structure, was called a crest, such as is seen at Exeter Cathedral on the high-ridged roof. The Stat. 17 Edw. IV. c. 4, comprises an enactment respecting the manufacture and dimensions "*de tewle, appellez* pleintile, *autrement nosmez* thaktile, roftile, *ou* crestile," the prescribed length of the last being 13 in. the thickness five-eights, with convenient deepness accordyng. Crest-tiles, pierced with an ornamental open pattern, were to be seen on the roof of the ancient hall of the Templars, at Temple Balsall, Warwickshire. In Hall's Chron. are described "crestes karued wyth vinettes and trailes of sauage woorke," which ornamented the Banqueting-house prepared at Greenwich in 1527. Reprint, pp. 606, 722, "Crest of a house, *coypeau de la maison.*" PALSG. The Glossary of Architecture cites several authorities, in which the use of the term crest occurs.

[4] See above BALKE of a londe eryd. "*Porca est terra illa que eminet inter duos sulcos.*" ORTUS.

[5] In the Medulla *polipus* is rendered "a schrympe," and in the Ortus "a lepeste," or lobster; but the fish here intended is probably the craw-fish, *Cancer Astacus*, Linn. which still bears the name in the North of England, and Jamieson gives it the appellation crevish. "Creues, a fyssh, *escrevice.*" PALSG.

haue howe (halowe. P.)[1] *Celeuma*, C. F.

CRYE, or grete noyse a-mong the peple (in the people, P.) *Tumultus.*

CRYAR, he þat cryethe yn a merket, or in a feyre. *Declamator, preco*, C. F. (*proclamator*, P.)

CRYYN̄'. *Clamo, vocifero.*

CRYBBE, or cracche, or manger (cribbe or bose, K.)[2] *Presepium, presepe.*

CRYKE of watyr. *Scatera.*

CRYKKE, sekenesse (or crampe, H. P.) *Spasmus, secundum medicos, tetanus*, UG. *in teter.*

CRYKETTE. *Salamandra, crillus*, COMM. (*grillus*, P.)

CRYMPYLLE, or rympylle. *Ruga.*

CRYMPLED, or rympled. *Rugatus.*

CRYMPLYN̄', or rymplyn̄'. *Rugo.*

CRYPYLLE (cripil, K. crepyll, P.) *Quadriplicator*, CATH. *claudus, contractus.*

CRYSME (holy, P.) oyle. *Crisma.*

CRYSPE, as here, or oþer lyke.[3] *Crispus*, KYLW.

CRYSPHEED, or cryspenesse. *Crispitudo*, CATH.

CRYSTE (criyst, XP̄C, K.) *Cristus.*

CRYSTALLE, stone. *Cristallus.*

CRYSTYNDAME.[4] *Cristianitas, Cristianismus.*

CRYSTEN manne or womanne. *Cristianus, Cristiana.*

CROCE of a byschope.[5] *Pedum,*

[1] "*Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus, ut* heuylaw romylawe." ORTUS. See hercafter HALOW, schypmannys crye.

[2] In the Legenda Aurea the manger in which our Saviour was laid is termed a crybbe or racke; in the Wicliffite version it is called a cratche, Luke xi. 7. "Cratche for horse or oxen, *créche.*" PALSG. "*Creiche*, a cratch, rack, oxe-stall, or crib." COTG. See Nares's Glossary. BOOC, or boos, occurs previously.

[3] "Cryspe as ones heer is that curleth, *crespe, crespeleux.*" PALSG. In the Cath. Angl. is given "A cryspyngeyrene, *acus, calamistrum.*"

[4] Horman uses this word in the sense of the common term Christening; "I was called Wyllyam at my Christendome, *die lustrico.*" So likewise in the Cath. Angl. "A crystendame, *baptismus, baptisma, Christianitas.*"

[5] The pastoral staff with a curved head, to which the appellation CLEYSTAFFE has been given previously in the Promptorium, was called croce, crosse, croche, or crutch, words derived from the French *croce* or *croche.* "*Croce, lituus ce nom vient de croc, pource qu'une croce est crochue.*" NICOT. In Piers Ploughman's Vision, line 5089, it is said that Do-best "bereth a bisshopes crosse," with one extremity hooked: and at the consecration of a church, according to the Legenda Aurea, "the bysshop gooth all aboute thre tymes, and at euery tyme that he cometh to that dore, he knocketh with his crosse," in the Latin original "*baculo pastorali.*" Chaucer uses the word croce. "Crosse for a bysshoppe, *crosse.*" PALSG. "*Pedum*, croche." Vocab. ROY. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Cambuca*, a crutche." ORTUS. "A cruche, *cambuca, pedum.*" CATH. ANGL. A costly "cruche" occurs in the Inventory taken at Fountains Abbey, and published by Burton. In Ang. Sax. cruce signifies both a cross and a crook, and from similarity of sound between cross and croce, words perfectly distinct in their derivation, some confusion of terms has arisen, especially as regards the usual acceptance of the word crosier, which has been supposed to be incorrect. Crosier, however, properly signifies the pastoral staff, or croce, the incurved head of which was termed in French *crosscron*, part of the insignia of Bishops: thus in Brooke's Book of Precedents it appears, that at the

KYLW. DICC. *cambuca*, C. F. KYLW. *crocea.*

CROCERE.[1] *Crociarius, cambucarius, crucifer*, CATH. *pedarius*, KYLW. *cruciferarius.*

CROCHETT of songe. *Semiminima* (*simpla*, P.)

CROKE, or scheype hoke (crotche, H. P. croche, W.) *Pedum*, C. F. UG. *cambuca* (*podium*, P.)

CROKYD, or wronge. *Curvus*, (*reflexus, tortus*, P.)

CROKYD (or lame, P.) *supra in* CRYPYLLE (*claudus, tortus*, K.)

CROKYN̄', or makyn̄' wronge. *Curbo* (*curvo*, K.)

CROKYN̄' (cromyn, K. H. P.) *Unco*, CATH. (*vinco*, K.)

CROMRE, or crome (crowmbe, P.)[2] *Bucus*, C. F. (*unccus*, K. P.) *arpax*, C. F.

CRONYCLE, or cronykylle. *Cronica, historia.*

CRONYCLERE. *Cronicus, historicus*, C. F. (*historiagraphus*, K.)

CROPE, *supra in* CRAWE of a byrde. (*Cabus, vesicula*, K.)[3]

CROPPE of an erbe or tree.[4] *Cima, coma, capillamentum*, CATH. C. F.

CROPPE of corne yn a yere (ȝere K.) *Annona.*

marriage of Philip and Mary in 1554, the Bishops present had their "crosiers carried before them." Leland, Coll. IV. 398. Fox says that Bonner, who was then Bishop of London, at the degradation of Dr. Taylor in 1555, would not strike him with his "crosier-staff" upon the breast, lest he should strike again. Minsheu says that "croce is a shepherd's crooke in our old English; hence the staffe of a Bishop is called the crocier or crosier."

[1] "A croser, *cruciferarius, crucifer.*" CATH. ANG. In the relation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury it is said that "one Syr Edward Gryme, that was his croyser, put forthe his arme with the crosse to bere of the stroke, and the stroke smote the crosse on sonder." Legenda Aur. At the first progress of Henry VII. after his coronation, during the solemnities at York, the Archbishop's "suffragan was croyser, and bar the Archebisshops crosse." Lel. Coll. III. 192. It appears, however, by the Promptorium, that the appellation CROCERE denoted also the bearer of a pastoral staff, or crosier. In this sense Higins, in the version of Junius' Nomenclator, 1585, renders "*lituus*, a crosier's staffe, or a Bishop's staffe."

[2] This word, signifying a staff with an hooked end, is still retained among the provincialisms of Norfolk and Suffolk, and is traced by Forby to the Belg. crom. *uncus.* Tusser speaks of a "dung-crome," and Jamieson gives crummock, or crummie-staff, a stick with a crooked head. Ang. Sax. crumb, *curvus.*

[3] Forby gives crop, as the name applied to the craw of a bird, Teut. krop, *stomachus:* according to Jamieson it signifies the same in N. Britain, and also the human stomach. Ang. Sax. cropp, *gutturis vesicula.*

[4] "A croppe, *cima.*" CATH. ANGL. Chaucer uses this word repeatedly, signifying the topmost boughs; so likewise Gower, alluding to the confused state of affairs in the latter part of the reign of Richard II. says,

> "Nowe stante the croppe vnder the rote,
> The world is chaunged ouérall." Conf. Am. Prologue.

Crap has the same signification in the North, as given by Jamieson. Ang. Sax. crop, *cima.*

CROPPERE, or crowpyn' (croper, K. P.) *Postela, subtela,* CATH.

CROPŌN' of a beste (croupe or cropon, H. P.) *Clunis.*

CROSSE (cros, K. H.) *Crux.*

CROSSYDDE. *Crucesignatus.*

CROPPE of a tre or other lyke (crote of a turfe, K. H. P.) *Glebicula, glebula,* CATH. *glebella.*

CROWDE, instrument of musyke,[1] *Chorus.*

CROWDE, barowyr. *Cenivectorium. Nota supra in* BAROWE.

CROWDE wythe a barow.[2] *Cinevecto.*

CROWDYN̄', or showen (xowyn, H. shoue, P.) *Impello.*

CROWDYNGE, caryynge wythe a barowe. *Cenivectura.*

CROWDYNGE, or schowynge. *Pressura, pulsio.*

CROWE, byrde. *Corvus.*

CROWEFOTE, herbe. *Amarusca, vel amarusca emeroydarum, pes corvi.*

CROWEN, as cokkes. *Gallicanto.*

CROWKEN, as cranes. *Gruo.*

CROWKEN, as todes, or frosshes (froggis, P.)[3] *Coaxo.*

CROWNE, or corowne. *Corona.*

CROWNERE, or corownere. *Coronator.*

C(R)OWPER, *supra in* CROWPŌN'.

CROWSE, or cruse, potte (crowce or crwce, P.) *Amula,* C. F.

CURDE (crudde, K. H. P.)[4] *Coagulum.*

CRUDDYD. *Coagulatus.*

CRUDDYN̄'. *Coagulo.*

CRUEL, man or beste. *Crudelis, severus, truculentus.*

CRUEL min(i)ster. *Satelles,* UG.

CRUELTE. *Crudelitas, severitas.*

CRUETT.[5] *Ampulla, phiola.*

[1] The crowde appears to have been a six-stringed instrument resembling a fiddle, called in Wales crwth, and in Scotland cruit. Fortunatus, Bishop of Poitiers, who wrote at the close of the VIth century, enumerating the kinds of music peculiar to different countries, uses this expression, "*Chrotta Britanna placet.*" Carm. lib. vii. c. 8. In the Wicliffite version, Judges xi. 34 is thus rendered, "Forsoþe whanne Iepte turnede aȝen—his oon gendrid douȝter cam to him wiþ tympans and croudis." The word occurs again, Luke xv. 25. "*Coralla,* a crowde. *Coraldus,* a crowdere." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A crowde, *corus, lira ; Corista, qui vel que capit in eo.*" CATH. ANGL. "Croude, an instrument, *rebecq.* Croudar, *iouevr de rebecq.*" PALSG. The English interpretation of the Equivoca of Joh. de Garlandia gives "*chorus,* crouthe."

[2] Of the barrow, called in the Romance of Sir Amiloun a "croude wain," and still called in the Eastern Counties a crud-barrow, some notice has been taken under the word BAROWE. The use of the verb occurs in the following passage, after the description of the leprous knight being placed in the barrow,

> "Then Amoraunt crud Sir Amiloun
> Thurch mani a cuntre vp and down." Amis and Amiloun.

Moore gives the verb to crowd as signifying in Suffolk to push or shove.

[3] This term, as well as several others of synonymous meaning, appear to be onomatopeias, and to be traced to their similarity of sound to the noise which they express. The Medulla explains *coax* to be "*vox ranarum,* croudynge of padokys." Palsgrave gives "to crowle, *crouiller.* My bely crowleth, I wene there be some padokes in it." Horman says, "his bely maketh a great crowlynge, *patitur bothorygmon.*" In N. Britain to croud, according to Ruddiman, signifies the noise of frogs. See Jamieson.

[4] "A crudde, *bulducta, coagillium.*" CATH. ANGL. "Cruddes of mylke, *mattes.*" PALSG.

[5] The vessels which contained the wine and water for the service of the altar were

Crumme. *Mica.*

Crumm' brede, or oþer lyke (crummyn, K. H.) *Mico.*

Cruschylbone, or grystylbone (crusshell, P.)[1] *Cartilago.*

Cruschyñ, or quaschyñ'. *Quasso.*

Crusshyñ' bonys. *Ocillo*, UG.

Cruskyn', or cruske, coop of erþe.[2] *Cartesia.*

Cruste. *Crustum*, UG.

Cu, halfe a farthynge, or q. (cue, P.)[3] *Calcus*, C. F. *minutum*, CATH.

Cuffe, glove, or meteyne (mytten, P.) *Mitta* (*ciroteca*, J.)

Cukkow, byrde (cukhew, bryd, K.) *Cuculus.*

Cukkynge, or pysynge vesselle. *Scaphium*, UG. *in scando.*

Cukstoke, for flyterys, or schy-

called cruets, in Latin *phialæ*, *urceòli*, *amululæ*, in French *burettes*, *chennettes*, &c. The Constitutions of Walter de Cantilupe in 1240 require that in every church there should be "*duæ phialæ*, *una vinaria*, *altera aquaria*;" and at the Synod of Exeter in 1287 it was ordained that there should be "*tres phialæ*." Wilkins, Concil. i. 666, ii. 139. Among the costly bequests of the Black Prince in 1376 to our Lady's altar at Canterbury, are mentioned "*deux cruetz taillez come deux angeles, pur servir à mesme l'autier perpetuelement.*" Horman, under the head of things sacred, says, Have pure wyne and water in the cruettes, *amulis.*"

[1] In Norfolk, according to Forby, crish or crush signifies cartilage, or soft bones, and in Suffolk crussel or skrussel has a similar meaning. Ang. Sax. gristl-ban.

[2] This term is derived from the old French word *creusequin*, which signifies a drinking cup. In a MS. Inventory, dated 1378, 1 Ric. II. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, are enumerated "*Un petit cruskyn oue le pee et le couercle d'argent enorre et eym'. Un cruskyn de terre garnis d'argent, &c. Un pot d'argent blanc au guyse d'un cruskyn, oue le couercle sanz pomelle. Un cruskyn de terre couere de quir bende en la sumete d'or et le couercle d'or.*" Among the "*pertinencia promptuario*," in Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002, occur "*cornua*, horne cuppe, *picarius*, cruskyn."

[3] The smallest Anglo-Saxon coin was the styca, of which two were equal to a farthing. Ruding observes that the stycas appear identical with the "*minuta*," Domesd. i. f. 268, and the passage rendered in the Saxon Gospels, "twegen stycas," is in the Wicliffite version, "tweie mynutis, that is a farthing." Mark, xii. 42. See MYNUTE hereafter. In Duncombe's Hist. of Reculver is given a mortmayn grant, dated 13 Henry VI. 1435, in which half a farthing is named as a portion of rent paid to the Hospital of Herbaldowne, namely, "xxv schelynges, and the halfin dell of an fferdyng of rente, and rente ȝeldynge of a quat' of berr', and an henne and a half, a certell (*sarcella*) and þe iij parte of a certell," &c. Bibl. Top. i. 151. At the time however that the Promptorium was compiled it does not appear that there was actually a coin of this value; the mite, as well as its equivalent, called here a CU, were merely terms retained in calculation, and the latter was commonly used at Oxford at a much later period. It is thus explained by Minsheu, who completed his first edition in that University. "A cue, i. halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter q. for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that cue or q. a farthing, they say, Cap my q. and make it a farthing, thus q$^{a}$. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little s. for a farthing, and when they demand a farthing bread or beare, they say a seize of bread or beare. Latin, *culcus*, a cue of bread." The abbreviation q. did not, it plainly appears, always stand as at present for *quadrans*, a farthing, but denoted a value of only half that amount; and it seems possible that cue or q. may have been an abbreviation of "*calcus*, *quarta pars oboli*." ORTUS. The term cue occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher. See Nares's Glossary.

derys (cukstolle, K. cucstool, H.)[1] *Turbuscetum, cadurca.*

CULLYN' owte. *Segrego, lego, separo (eligo,* K.)

CULLYNGE, or owte schesynge (owtclesyng, K. chesyng, H. chosinge owte, P.) *Separacio, segregacio.*

[1] "*Terbichetum*, a cokstole." ORTUS. "Cokestole, cuckestole, *selle a ricaldes.*" PALSG. The earliest mention of this mode of punishing female offenders occurs in the laws of Chester in the time of Edward the Confessor, as stated in Domesd. i. f. 262, b. The fine for using false measures was fixed at 4 shillings; "*similiter malam cervisiam faciens, aut in cathedrâ ponebatur stercoris, aut iiij sol. dabat prepositis.*" It was called in Ang. Sax. "scealfinȝ-stol, *sella urinatoria in quâ rixosæ mulieres sedentes aquis demergebantur.*" SOMNER. The pillory for male offenders, and cucking-stool for females, were essentially appendant to the view of frank-pledge, or Leet: inquest was ordered to be made respecting the sufficient provision of both, by the Stat. assigned to 51 Hen. III. c. 6; and among the "*Capitula Escaetrie,*" one of the duties of the Escheator is declared to be inquiry "*de pilloriis et trumbellis sine licentiâ Regis levatis.*" Stat. of Realm, i. 201, 240. It was termed, perhaps from its resemblance to a warlike engine so called, *trebuchet*, or *trebuchetum*. See hereafter TREBGET for werre. By Bracton it is spoken of as *tymborella*, and in the Statutes *tumbrellus*, appellations likewise derived from its construction. An instance of the jealousy with which any unauthorized assumption of this manorial right of punishment was repressed, occurs in the Chron. of Jocelin de Brakelond, p. 38, where it is related that about 1190 certain encroachments were made on the privileges of the Abbot of St Edmund's Bury, in the manor of Illegh; "*levaverunt homines de Illega quoddam trebuchet ad faciendam justiciam pro falsis mensuris panis vel bladi mensurandi, unde conquestus est abbas.*" This punishment was chiefly inflicted in early times on brewers, who are spoken of always as females, for any transgression of the assize of ale, "*Braciatrix (paciatur) trebuchetum vel castigatorium;*" in Scotland it was used in like manner. Stat. of Realm, i. 201, and Skene's Reg. Majest. It became subsequently the punishment of scolds, and women of immoral or disorderly life; thus in the town of Montgomery such offenders were adjudged to suffer the penalty "*de la Goging-stoole,*" as appears by a MS. cited in Blount's Tenures; in the Leet Book of Coventry mention occurs in 1423, of the "cokestowle made apon Chelsmore grene to punysche skolders and chidders, as ye law wyll:" and items of account are found so late as 1623, which show that the punishment still continued to be used in that city. Of the "coke-stool" at Norwich, which was to be provided by the gild of St. George, see Blomf. Hist. ii. 739; an account of expenses connected with another at Kingston-on-Thames is given in Lysons's Env. i. 233; and in Lord Braybrooke's Hist. of Audley End, p. 261, are mentioned payments so late as the year 1613, at Saffron Walden, where the scene of such punishments at the end of the High Street is spoken of in 1484 as the "cokstul hend." In 1555 Mary Queen of Scots enacted that itinerant singing women should be put on the cuckstoles of every burgh or town; and the first Homily against contention, part 3, published in 1562, sets forth that "in all well ordred cities common brawlers and scolders be punished with a notable kind of paine, as to be set on the cucking-stole, pillory, or such like." An original cucking-stool, of ancient and rude construction, was preserved in the crypt under the chancel of St. Mary's, Warwick, where may still be seen the three-wheeled carriage upon which was suspended by a long balanced pole a chair which could readily be lowered into the water, when the cumbrous vehicle had been rolled into a convenient situation. This chair is still in existence at Warwick. Another cucking-stool, differently contrived, may be seen at Ipswich in the Custom House; it appears to have been used by means of a sort of a crane, whereby the victim was slung into the river, and is represented in the Hist. of Ipswich, published 1830, and Gent. Mag. Jan. 1831. More detailed information on this curious subject will be found in the

CULME of a smeke (of smeke, H. P.) *Fuligo.*

(CULPOWN, K. culpyn, H. P.)[1] *Culpum, scissura.*

CULRACHE, smerthole, herbe (culratche, H. P.)[2] *Persiccaria.*

(CULTER for a plowe, P. *Cultrum.*)

CUM, or come (cvmnyn, K. cvmne, H.) *Venio.*

CUM AFTER, or folow (cvmnyn aftyr, K. cvmne, H.) *Succedo, sequor.*

CUM DOWNE. *Descendo.*

CVM̄ YN. *Ingredior, introeo.*

CVM' TOO. *Advenio.*

CUMLY (or semely, P.) *supra in* COMELY.

COMLY, or cumlywyse. *Decenter.*

(CUMLINGE, or newe come, K. P.[3] *Adventicius*, UG. *inquilinus*,)

(COMMAWNDEMENT, K. H. P. *Mandatum, preceptum.*)

CUMNAWNTE (comnawnt, K. cūnaunt, P.)[4] *Pactum, fedus, convencio.*

(CUMNAWNTE brekere, K. *Fidifragus.*)

CUMNAWNTYN̄', or make a cumnawnte. *Convenio, pango.*

CUMPANY. *Comitiva, agmen, turba, turma, conturbernium, cetus* (*conventiculum, proprie, malorum*, P.)

Glossaries of Ducange, Spelman, Blount, and Cowel; as also in Brand's Popular Antiqu. ii. 441. The term flyterys, here applied to contentious persons, does not occur again in the Promptorium, but only the verb FLYTIN̄ or chydin̄. See hereafter KUKSTOLE.

[1] Culpon, derived from the Latin *colpo*, or the French *coupon*, a shred, or any portion cut off, is a term not uncommon in the early romances.

"Al to peces thai hewed thair sheldes,
The culpons flegh out in the feldes." Ywaine and Gawin, 641.

Hoveden, speaking of the livery allowed to the King of Scotland at the court of King Richard in 1194, says he had "40 *grossos longos colpones de dominicâ candelâ Regis.*" Chaucer says of the long hair of the Pardoner, which hung "by vnces" on his shoulders,

"Full thinne it laie, by culpons one and one." Cant. Tales, Prologue.

"Culpon that troute" is given as the proper term of the art, in the "Boke of Kerving," 1508. "Culpit, a large lump of anything." FORBY.

[2] The Persicaria hydropiper, Linn. was called culrage, from the French "*curage, culrage*, the hearbe water-pepper, arse-smart, kill-ridge or culerage." COTGR. Its aphrodisiac properties are thus alluded to by Piers of Fulham,

"An erbe is cause of all this rage
In our tongue called culrage." Hartshorne, Metr. Tales, 133.

[3] See COMELYNGE. Sir Ywaine, when he had long time left the lady whom he had espoused in a foreign land, is called by her messenger, "an unkind cumlyng." Ywaine and Gawin, 1627. "Komelynge" occurs in Rob. of Gloucester; "comlyng." R. Brunne.

[4] Cumnawnte or comenaunt are perhaps corruptions of the French *convenant*. In Sir John Howard's Household Book, entries frequently occur of agreements made with domestics or artificers, always expressed by the term comenaunt. In 1464 his steward made the following note: "My master made comenaunt at Fressefeld with . . . . . Carpenter, y^t he schalle be wyth hym this xii monyth, and he shalle have in meny xxxs. and a gowne, and his comenaunt begynnith the iiii. yer of the Kynge, and the next Monday before myhelmesse." Household Expenses in England, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. Palsgrave gives "comnant, appoyntment, *conuenant*. To comnaunt, *conuenancer*; that that I comnaunt with you shall be parfourmed." Compare BREKE cōuenant above, p. 50; in which instance, if the correct reading be

COMPANYABLE, or felawble, or felawly. *Socialis.*
(CUMPAS, or sercle, P. *Girus.*)
CUMPASSE, instrument. *Circinus, circulus, machina.*
CUMPASSYN̄' (cvmpacyn, K.) *Circino.*
CUMPLYNE.[1] *Completorium.*
CUNDYTE of watyr. *Conductus, aqueductus, aquagium,* C. F.
CUNE, or money (coyne of mony, K.) *Nummisma, assarium,* C. F.
CUNNE, or to haue cunnynge (cun, *supra in* cone, P.) *Scio.*
(CUNNYNGE, K. P. *Sciencia.*)
CUNGE, or yeve leve (cungyn̄, or zeue leue, K. H. P.)[2] *Licencio.*
CUNGYR, fysche. *Congrus,* COMM.
CONIURYN̄', or cuniowryn̄'. *Conjuro, adjuro, exorcizo.*
CONIURYD, or con(iu)ryd. *Conjuratus.*
CONIURYNGE, or coniurynge. *Conjuracio.*
CUNSTABLE. *Constabularius.*
CUNTENAWNCE (or chere, P.) *Vultus.*
CUNTRE. *Patria.*
CONTREMANN, or womann'. *Compatriota,* (*patriota,* K. P.)
CUPPE. *Ciphus, patera, cuppa.*
(CUPPE of erthe, P. *Carthesia.*)
CUPBURDE.[3] *Abacus,* C. F.

conuenant, it will accord perfectly with the French word. In the Romance of Sir Amadas, "conande" occurs in the sense of a covenant:

"The conande was gud and fynne." Weber, Metr. Rom. line 700.

In Mr. Robson's edition the word is printed "couand," possibly a contraction of "couenand," which is found in the context. See stanzas 63, 64, the Anturs of Arther, st. 16, and Avowynge of King Arther, s. 38, where occurs the same word "couand."

[1] Compline, called in Latin *Completorium, completa,* or *complenda,* "*quod cætera diurna officia complet et claudit,*" DUC. is the service with which in monastic establishments the day closed, after which, by the rule of St. Benedict, all converse was forbidden. It was called in Ang. Sax. niht-sanȝ, *vespertina cantio, completorium,* and Abbot Ælfric speaks of it in his pastoral Epistle translated from Latin into the language of England, by order, as he states, of Abp. Wulstan. The seven canonical hours, that the four synods had appointed for daily services of praise to God, are in this epistle stated to be matins with the after song appertaining thereto, prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers, and compline (niht-sanȝ). Ancient Laws and Institutes, ii. 377. See also the Regularis concordia Angl. nationis monachorum. Amalarius says, "*completorium ideo dicitur quia in eo completur quotidianus usus cibi vel potus, seu locutio communis.*" De Eccl. Offic. lib. iv. c. 8. The hour of compline is stated by Fuller, in his Church History, B. vi. 278, to have been at 7 o'clock, but in Davies' Rites of the Church of Durham, it is fixed at an earlier hour.

[2] CUNTE, MS. The verb cungyn̄ is evidently derived from the low Latin *congeare,* and French *congéer,* signifying to send away, to give license to depart.

[3] In the Commentary on the Equiv. Vocab. Interpret. of Joh. de Garlandia *abacus* is explained to be the marble table whereon, in the feasts of the ancients, the cups were placed; "*apud modernos fit de aliis lapidibus, sive de lignis artificiose conjunctis, et vocatur* a cupborde." The cupboard was, in the more common sense of the word, an open buffet, whereon a rich display of plate was made, such as Hall and other chroniclers describe frequently. It was also sometimes closed with doors, as usual at the present time; such as in the will of Elizabeth Drury, in 1475, is called a "cupbord with two almeries." Rokewode's Hund. of Thingoe, 284. The livery cupboard, often mentioned in accounts and ordinances of household, was open, and furnished with

CURRAYYN' horsys, or oper lyke. *Strigillo.*
CURRAYYN' ledyr. *Cociodio,* KYLW. (*corradio,* P.)
CURSER, or cow(r)ser. *Equus caballus.*
CURATE. *Curatus.*
CURE, or charge. *Cura.*
CURFU.[1] *Ignitegium.*
CURYN', or hyllyn' (cuueren, W.) *Operio, cooperio, tego, velo,* CATH.
CURYN', or heelyn' of seekenesse (holyn, K. H.) *Sano, curo.*
CUVERYNGE, or hyllynge, or thynge þat hyllythe (curyng,

shelves, whereon the ration called a livery, allowed to each member of the household was placed; and in well ordered families every dormitory appears to have been supplied nightly with a substantial provision. In the contract for building Hengrave Hall, in 1538, is the following clause; "the hall to have ii. coberds, one benethe at the sper (screen) with a tremor, and another at the hygher tables ende without doors." Palsgrave gives "cupborde of plate, or to sette plate upon, *buffet:* cupborde to putte meate in, *dressouer.* Methinke my cupborde is ungarnysshed, nowe I wante my salte celler." Cotgrave renders "*Buffet*, a court-cupboard, or high standing cupboard; also a cupboard of plate. *Dressoir*, a court cupboord (without box or drawer)."

[1] The origin of the curfew in England is generally ascribed to the Conqueror, by whom it was imposed in token of servitude, but the assertion seems to rest on no sufficient authority, and no mention of the usage occurs in the Stat. de nocturnis custodiis, Ancient Laws and Instit. i. 491. Dr. Henry observes that the custom prevailed, at the time of the Conquest, in France, and probably in all the countries of Europe, and was intended merely as a precaution against fires, at a time when cities were constructed chiefly of wood. It has been stated also that the custom was abolished by Henry II. The Statutes of the City of London, 13 Edw. I. enjoin that no one shall be found in the streets "*apres coeverfu personé à Seint Martyn le graunt.*" Stat. of Realm, i. 102. *Couvre feu*, or *carfou* in France was rung at 7 in the evening, but in some places at a later hour in summer, and there was also a bell at daybreak. See Pasquier, iv. 18, and Menage. In England the hour of ringing the curfew was eight, Wats, however, gives nine as the hour in summer; that hour is so named in "the Merry Devil of Edmonton," and it was the customary time in Scotland, as appears by Act Parl. 13 James I. 1419, but subsequently was altered to ten. The usage of the curfew is still retained in the Universities, and many towns and viliages in England, as is likewise the custom of ringing a bell at day-break, or four o'clock. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, the largest bell of the principal churches is still tolled at six, both morning and evening, and serves as a signal to labourers and artizans. The *salutatio angelica*, commonly called the *angelus*, was recited daily morning and evening, "*ad pulsationem ignitegii*," an institution ascribed to St. Bonaventure, but more probably, as Ducange observes, to Pope John XXII. at the Council of Sens, 1320. In the Statutes of Lichfield Cathedral, it is ordered as follows: "*Est autem ignitegium quâlibet nocte per annum pulsandum horâ septimâ post meridiem, exceptis illis festis quibus matutinæ dicuntur post completorium.*" In the Institutions of Guarin, Abbot of St. Alban's, who died 1195, the curfew is called *pyritegium.* Matt. Paris. The Medulla renders "*ignitegium*, a coure feu," in the Ortus "a fyrepanne," alluding perhaps to such an implement for extinguishing the fire, as is represented in Antiqu. Repert. i. 89, and which was afterwards in the possession of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill. "Courefewe, a ryngyng of belles towarde euenyng, *couurefeu.*" PALSG. In the Romance of the Seuyn Sages the word in repeatedly written "corfour bell." VIth Tale. "Curfur, *ignitegium.*" CATH. ANGL. See curfure in Jamieson. Spelman gives the Ang. Sax. curfu-bell, but it is not found in Lye. See further on this subject Brand's Popular Antiqu. ii. 136, and Barrington on the Anc. Stat. 133.

K. H.) *Operculum, velamentum, velamen, tegimen.*

CURYNGE, or heelynge of sekenesse. *Curacio, sanacio.*

CURYNGE, or recurynge of sekenesse. *Convalescencia.*

CURLYD, as here. *Crispus.*

CURLYNGE of here. *Crispitudo.*

CURLEW, byrde. *Coturnix, ortogameter, ortogametra,* C. F.

CURCE. *Excommunicatio, anathema, maledictio.*

(CURSYD, K. *Excommunicatus, maledictus.*)

CURSYN̄'. *Excommunico, anathematizo, cateziso, maledico.*

CURTEYSE. *Facetus, urbanus, curialis.*

CURTESY. *Facecia, urbanitas, curialitas.*

CURTEYNE. *Curtina.*

CURTLAGE, or gardeyn'. *Olerarium, curtilagium.*

CUS,or kysse. *Osculum,basium,* C.F.

CUSCHONE (cusshyn, P.) *Cuscina, supinum.*

CUSTUM, or vse. *Consuetudo, ritus.*

CUSTUM, kyngys dute. *Custuma,* (*usucaptio,* P.)

CUSTUMABLE. *Solitus, consuetus.*

CUSTUMABLY. *Consuete, solite.*

CUSTUMMERE. *Custumarius, usucaptor,* C. F. *consuetudinarius.*

CUTTE a-sundere. *Scissus.*

CUT, or lote. *Sors.*

CUTTYN̄' (cutte, or cutton, P.) *Scindo, seco,* CATH.

CUTTYYN̄' a-way. *Abscindo, reseco, amputo.*

CUTTE vynes. *Puto,* C. F.

CUTTYNGE of vynys. *Putacio.*

CUTTYNGE. *Scissura.*

CUTTYNGE, or a-voydaunce yn any materyalle thynge, (mater', P.) or refuse. *Resecamen, putamen.*

CUTTPURS. *Burscida, et inde burscidium, actus ejus, cucufridramus.*

(CUT PURSINGE, P. *Burcidium.*)

DAFFE, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme.[1] *Oridurus,* CATH.

DAGGARE, or steke wythe men'. *Pugio* (*clunabulum, armicudium,* P.)

DAGGE of clothe. *Fractillus,* CATH.

DAGGYDE.[2] *Fractillosus.*

[1] This term of reproach occurs in Piers Ploughman and Chaucer,

"Thou dotest daffe, quod she, dulle are thy wittes."

Chaucer uses the expressions, "a daffe, or a cokenay," in a similar sense, and "bedaffed," made a fool of,

"Beth not bedaffed for your innocence." Clerkes Tale.

In the "seconde fyt of curtasie" occurs the following advice:

"Let not þe post be-cum þy staf,
Lest þou be callet a dotet daf." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 28, b.

[2] DRAGGYDE, MS. daggyd, K. P. Chaucer, among the costly fashions of the reign of Richard II. which are satirized in the Parson's Tale, speaks of "pounsed and dagged clothing;" this custom of jagging of foliating the edge of a garment had commenced in the previous reign, and is curiously represented in the History of the Deposition of

DAGGYN̄'. *Fractillo.*
DAGGYSWEYNE.[1] *Lodix*, CATH. C. F.
DAY. *Dies.*
DAY BE DAY, or ouery day (or daily, or euery day, P.) *Quotidie.*
DAYYN̄', or wexyn day (dawyn, K.)[2] *Diesco.*
DAYS rawarde or hyre, or oþer lyke. *Diarium*, C. F.
DAYSY, flowre. *Consolida minor, et major dicitur* confery (cownfery, K.)
DALE, or vale. *Vallis.*
DAYLY, or pley (daly, K. P.)[3] *Tessura*, C. F. (*alea, decius*, K.)
DALYAUNCE. *Confabulacio, collocucio, colloquium.*
DALYYN̄', or talkyn'. *Fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.*
DALKE.[4] *Vallis* (*supra in* dale, P.)
DALLYN̄, or hallesyn (halsyn, K.) *Amplector.*
DALLYNGE, or halsynge. *Amplexus.*
DALMATYK, K. P.)[5] *Dalmatica.*)

Richard, Harl. MS. 1319. Archæologia, vol. xx. Chaucer uses also the diminutive dagon; thus in the Sompnoures Tale the importunate Friar, who went from house to house to collect anything he could lay hands upon, craves "a dagon of your blanket, leve dame." Ang. Sax. "dag, anything that is loose, dagling, dangling." SOMN.

[1] A bed-covering, or a garment formed of frize, or some material with long thrums like a carpet, was termed a daggysweyne; *lodix* is explained in the Ortus to be "*quicquid in lecto supponitur, et proprie pannus villosus, Anglice* a blanket." Horman says, "my bed is covered with a daggeswaine and a quylte (*gausape et centone*) some dagwaynys haue longe thrumys (*fractillos*) and iagg3 on bothe sydes, some but on one." So likewise Elyot gives "*Gausape*, a mantell to caste on a bed, also a carpet to lay on a table, some cal it a dagswayne." Andrew Borde, in the Introduction of Knowledge, 1542, puts the following speech in the mouths of the Fryeelanders:

"And symple rayment doth serue us full well,
With dagswaynes and roudges we be content."

Harrison relates in the description of England, written in Essex during the reign of Elizabeth, that the old men in his village used to say, "our fathers (yea and we our selues also) haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, on rough mats couered onelie with a sheet, under couerlets made of dagswain, or hopharlots (I vse their owne termes) and a good round log vnder their heads insteed of a bolster." Holinshed, Chron. i. 188.

[2] "The dayng of day," Anturs of Arther, edited by Mr. Robson, st. 37. See DAWYN̄.

[3] The Council of Worcester, in 1240, ordained regarding the Clergy, "*nec ludant ad aleas vel taxillos;* the latter game was probably the same which is here termed DAYLY, but in what respect it differed from ordinary dice-play has not been ascertained. Ducange supposes it may have been the same as the French "*trictrac, ludus scrupulorum.*" Horman says that "men pley with 3 dice, and children with 4 dalies, *astragulis vel talis.* Wolde God I coude nat playe at the dalys, *aleam.* Cutte this flessche into daleys, *tessellas.*"

[4] Delk, according to Forby, signifies in Norfolk a small cavity either in the soil, or the flesh of the body. In this last sense the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth interprets the expression "*au cool trouerel la fosset*, a dalke in þe nekke." Arund. MS. 220, f. 297, b.

[5] The dalmatic is a sacred vestment, so named, according to St. Isidore, from its having originated in Dalmatia, and was introduced into the Christian church by St. Silvester, P.P. in the 4th century, as stated by Alcuin, who describes it as "*vestimentum in modum crucis habens in sinistrâ suâ parte fimbrias, dextrâ iis carente, inconsutile, et cum*

DAME, or hye bankys (dam or heybanck. K.) *Agger* (*stagnum*, K. P.)
DAMAGE, or harme. *Dampnum.*
DAMASYN', tre. *Nixa.*
DAMASYN̄, frute. *Prunum Damascenum, coquinella.*
(DAME, K. P. *Domina.*)
DAMESELLE. *Domicella.*
DAMPNACYONE. *Dampnacio.*
DAMPNYD. *Dampnatus.*
DAMPNYNGE, *idem est quod dampnacio.*
DAMNYN̄'. *Dampno, condempno.*
DAPYR, or praty.[1] *Elegans.*
DARYN', or drowpyn̄', or prively to be hydde (priuyly to hydyn, K. prevyly ben hyd, H.)[2] *Latito, lateo*, CATH.
DARYNGE, or drowpynge (drou-

*largis manicis.*" It was specially appropriated to the deacon, who was vested therewith at the time of his ordination, and therefore St. Stephen and St. Laurence, who were deacons of the Church, are always represented as wearing this vesture. A very interesting portraiture of the former will be found in a MS. of XIth cent. Calig. A. XIV. In early times the dalmatic was ornamented with longitudinal bands, called *clavi*, which were either of gold, as in the illumination just mentioned, or purple; "*Dalmata, vestis sacerdotalis candida cum clavis purpureis.*" Gloss. S. Isid. Orig. Hence the epithets *auroclavus*, *chrysoclavus*, and *purpurâ clavatus*. To these bands were attached at intervals the *plagulæ*, as exhibited in the illumination of the Bible of Charles the Bald at Paris, executed in the IXth century, engraved in Montfaucon Mon. Franc. tom. i, and the splendid work published by the Comte Bastard. See also the curious German Missal, Xth cent. Harl. MS. 2908, and the illumination in Cott. MS. Claud. A. III. supposed to represent St. Dunstan. In the Ang. Sax. Inventory of sacred ornaments given by Bp. Leofric to the church of Exeter about A.D. 1050, occur "2 dalmatica, 3 pistel roccas." Mon. Angl. i. 222. These last were probably tunicles, vestments appropriated to the order of subdeacon, as was the dalmatic to that of deacon; in effigies and representations that exist in England of ecclesiastics *in pontificalibus*, both vestments are almost invariably exhibited. The Legate Ottoboni ordained, A.D. 1268, that if any Prelate neglected to punish the immoral conduct of his clergy, "*Episcopus a dalmaticæ, tunicæ, et sandaliorum usu sit suspensus donec duxerit quæ statuta sunt exequenda.*" Wilkins, Conc. xi. 5.

[1] DRAPYR, or party, MS. dapyr, or praty, K. P. Palsgrave gives "daper, proper, *mignon, godin;* dapyrnesse, propernesse, *mignotterie.*"

[2] A very usual sense of the verb to dare, in the old writers, is to gaze about, or stare; Palsgrave gives "to dare, prye, or loke about me, *je advise alentour.* What darest thou on this facyon, me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes?"

"With woodecokkys lerne for to dare." Lydgate, Minor Poems, 174.

The same signification has been assigned, by Tyrwhitt and the commentators on Chaucer, to an expression occurring in the Shipman's Tale, the true import of which appears above to be made clear. Dan John rallies the old merchant's wife on the sluggishness of her spouse:

"an olde appalled wight,
As ben thise wedded men, that lie and dare,
As in a fourme sitteth a wery hare."

Chaucer appears evidently here to use dare in the sense given to the word in the Promptorium of lying concealed, as an animal in its den, which is termed hereafter DWERE, or dowere. "*Dilatesco*, to biginne to dare. *Lateo*, to lurk." MED. Cotgrave gives "*blotir*, to squat, ly close to the ground, like a daring larke, or affrighted fowle."

kynge, H. droukinge, P.) *Licitacio* (*latitatio*, K. H. P.)

DARTE. *Jaculum*, *telum*, *spiculum* (*spilum*, P.)

DARN, or durn (darun, daren, or dorn, P.) *Audeo.*

DASYD, or be-dasyd. *Vertiginosus.*

DASMYN̄', or messeīn as eyys (dasyn, or myssyn as eyne, H. iyen, P.)[1] *Caligo.*

DASTARD, or dullarde.[2] *Duribuctius* (*vel duribuccus*, P.)

DATE, frute. *Dactilus.*

DATE, of Scripture. *Datum.*

DAWBER, or cleymann'. *Argillarius*, *bituminarius*, KYLW. *linitor* (*lutor*, P.)

DAWBYN̄'.[3] *Limo*, *muro* (*bannino*, P.)

DAWNCE. *Tripudium.*

DAWNCE yn a sorte (in sercle, P. cercle, H.) *Chorea.*

DAWNCERE. *Tripudiator*, *tripudiatrix.*

DAWNCELEDERE. *Coralles.*

DAWNCYNGE, *idem est quod* DAWNCE.

DAWNCYNGE PYPE. *Carola.*

DAWNCYN̄'. *Tripudio*, *salto.*

DAUNGE(R), or grete passage (dawnger, K. streyte passage, P.) *Arta via.*

(DAWNGERE, K. daunger', P. *Domigerium.*)

DAWNGEROWSE (or straūge, P. *Daungerosus* (*domigeriosus*, K. P.)

DAWYN̄', *idem est quod* DAYYN' (dawnyn or dayen, P.)[4] *Auroro*, CATH.

[1] The derivation of this word appears, according to Skinner and Junius, to be from Ang. Sax. dwæs, *hebes*, *stultus;* the Teut. daesen, *insanire*, *phantasmate turbari* is more closely assimilated to it. In the Wicliffite version Gen. xxvii. 1 is rendered thus: "Foresothe Isaac wax eld, and hise ȝen dasewiden." The word is repeatedly used by Chaucer.

"Thin eyen dasen, sothly as me thinketh." Manciple's Prol.

[2] "*Duribuccus*, þat neuer openeþ his mouþ, a dasiberde." MED. "A daysyberd, *duribuccus*." CATH. ANGL. "Dastarde, *estourdy*, *butarin*." PALSG. See DAFFE and DULLARDE.

[3] Palsgrave gives the verbs "to dawbe with clay onely; to daube with lime, plaster, or lome, that is tempered with heare or straw. Dauber, *placqueur*." Forby states that a dauber in Norfolk is a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw well beaten and incorporated, and so becoming pretty durable; it is now difficult to find a good dauber. This mode of constructing fences for farm-yards and cottage walls is much used in Suffolk, as appears by Sir John Cullum's account of the process, Hist. of Hawsted, 195, and Moore's explanation of the term "daabing." The proverb given by Ray, "there's craft in dawbing," would make it appear that this mode of construction was once more generally known; in the Western counties it is still in continual use, being known by the appellations cob, or rad and dab, a curious article on which, and on the use of concrete in building generally, will be found in Quart. Rev. vol. lviii. 524.

[4] "To dawe, *diere*, *diescere*, *diet*, *impersonale*." CATH. ANGL. This verb is used by Chaucer:

"Thus laboureth he, till that the day gan dawe." Marchant's Tale.

Palsgrave gives "to dawe as the day dothe, *adjourner*, *l'aube se crieve.* To dawe from

DAWNYNGE of the day. *Antelucanum*, C. F. MER. *ante lucanus, qui surgit ante lucem*, C. F. UG.

DAWNTYN', *supra in* CHERSYN'.[1]

DAW(N)TYNGE, or grete chersynge (dauntinge, or greate cherisshinge P.) *Focio*, CATH.

DEBATE. *Dissencio, sedicio*, CATH.

DEBATE MAKER, or baratour.[2] *Incentor*, CATH.

DECEYTE, or begylynge. *Fraus, decepcio, dolus, meander*, C. F.

DECEYUABLE (deceywabyl, K.) *Deceptorius, fraudulentus, fallax.*

DECEYUAR. *Fraudator, tiptes*, C.F.

DECEYVYN̄'. *Decipio, fraudo, defraudo, fallo* (*supplanto*, P.)

DEDE or dethe, substantyue. *Mors, letum, interitus.*

DEDE, adiectyue. *Mortuus, defunctus.*

DEDE, or werke. *Factum* (*accio*, P.)

DEDELY. *Mortalis.*

DEDELY. *Mortaliter, letaliter.*

DEDELY ENMY. *Hosticus*, C. F.

DEDELYNESSE. *Mortalitas.*

DYFFAMYN' (or defamyn, P.) *Defamo, diffamo*, CATH.

DEFFE. *Surdus.*

DEFAWTE. *Defectus.*

DEFAWTY. *Defectivus.*

DEFENCE. *Defencio, tuicio, munimen, munimentum, tutela.*

DEFENSYN̄'. *Defenso, munio.*

DEFENSOWRE (defendour, K. P.) *Defensor.*

DEFENDYN̄'. *Defendo, tego, protego, tuto, tutor, tueor*, CATH.

DEFENDYN', or forbedyn̄'. *Prohibeo, inhibeo.*

DEFYYN' (or broken, P.) mete or drynke.[3] *Digero.*

DYFFYYN', or vtterly dyspysyn̄'.

swounyng; when a dronken man swouneth, there is no better medecyne to dawe hym with, than to throwe maluesy in hys face. To dawne or get lyfe in one that is fallen in a swoune; I can nat dawne hym, get me a kaye to open his chawes." Compare DAYYN̄, or wexyn day. Ang. Sax. dagian, *lucescere.*

[1] DAWNCYN', MS. "To dawnte, *blanditractare*," CATH. ANGL. In N. Britain to dawt has the same signification. See Jamieson. In the vision of Piers Ploughman to daunt appears to mean to tame by kind treatment; the allusion is to the dove which was trained by Mahomet to come to his ear for her food.

> "Thorugh his sotile wittes
> He daunted a dowve." Vision, line 1042.

In Norfolk to daunt is used in the sense of knocking down, Fr. *dompter*, as by Palsgrave, "To dawnte, mate, overcome, *je matte*. Lydgat. This terme is yet scarsly admitted in our comen spetche."

[2] See BARATOWRE. In "the Charge of the Quest of Warmot in euery Warde," given by Arnold, in the Customs of London, p. 90, inquiry is ordered to be made "yf ther be ony comon ryator, barratur, &c. dwelling wythin the warde." The term is taken from the French *barateur*, in low Latin *baraterius*, which have the same meaning.

[3] "To defy, *degere, degerere*. A defiynge, *digestio*," CATH. ANG. This word occurs in Piers Ploughman, where repenting Gluttony makes a vow to fast, and that

> "Shal never fyssh on Fryday
> Defyen in my wombe." line 3253.

See

*Vilipendo, floccipendo, sperno, aspernor, aporio*, C. F.

DEFYYNGE of mete, or drynke.[1] *Digestio.*

DEFYYNGE, or dyspysynge. *Vilipencio, floccipencio.*

DEFFENESSE. *Surditas.*

DEFFE NETTYLLE. *Archangelus.*

DEFOWLYD. *Deturpatus, maculatus, feculentus* (*dehonestatus*, P.)

DEFOWLYN', or make fowle. *Inquino, deturpo, violo, polluo.*

DEFOWLYNGE. *Deturpacio, maculacio.*

DEFFE, or dulle (defte, K. deft, H. P.)[2] *Obtusus, agrestis, Aristotelis in politicis* (*ebes*, P.)

DEYE.[3] *Androchia*, C. F.

See also line 457. In the same sense it is used in the Wicliffite version, and by Gower. To defy has also the signification of dissolve; thus Master Langfrank of Meleyne in one of his prescriptions, directs certain substances to be compounded, and "make pelotes, and defy one of heme in water of rewe." MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps. See FYIN̄, or defyin̄ mete and drynk.

[1] Drynge, MS.

[2] Jamieson observes that deaf signifies properly stupid, and the term is transferred in a more limited sense to the ear. It is also applied to that which has lost its germinating power: thus in the North, as in Devonshire, a rotten nut is called deaf, and barren corn is called deaf corn, an expression literally Ang.-Sax. An unproductive soil is likewise termed deaf. The plant lamium, or archangel, known by the common names dead or blind nettle, in the Promptorium, has the epithet DEFFE, evidently because it does not possess the stinging property of the true nettle.

[3] "*Androchia*, a deye," Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. "A deye, *Androchius, androchea. genatarius, genetharia.* A derye, *androchiarium, bestiarium, genetheum.*" CATH. ANG. The *daia* is mentioned in Domesday, among assistants in husbandry, and the 2d Stat. 25 Edw. III., A.D. 1351, occasioned by the exorbitant demand for wages made by servants after the pestilence, enacts that "*chescun charatter, caruer, chaceour des carues, bercher, porcher, deye et tous autres servantz*" should be content with such rate of wages as had been previously usual, and serve not by the day, but the year, or other usual term. The term is again found in Stat. 37 Edw. III., A.D. 1363, c. 14, "*de victu et vestitu*," which defines the homely provision and attire suitable to the estate of "*charetters*, &c. *bovers, vachers, berchers, porchers, deyes, et touz autres gardeinz des bestes, batours des bleez, et toutes maneres des gentz d'estate de garson, entendantz à husbandrie*," not having goods or chattels of 40*s.* value. The word is rendered here in the translations "deyars," and "dairymen," and by Kelham is explained to signify drivers of geese. The Stat. 12 Rich. II. c. 4, A.D. 1388, fixes the wages of all servants for husbandry, and rates the *porcher, femme laborer*, and *deye* at vj*s.* each by the year. The word is here translated "deye" and "deyrie woman." In the Stat. 23 Hen. VI. c. 13, by which the wages of such servants were assessed at double the previous rate, the term deye is no longer used. It appears by Fleta, l. ii. c. 87, *de cascatrice*, that the *androchia* was a female servant who had the charge of all that pertained to the "*daëria*," and of making cheese and butter. A more detailed account of her duties is given by Alex. Neccham, Abbot of Cirencester, A.D. 1213, in his *Summa de nominibus utensiliùm.* "*Assit et androgia* (*vne baesse*) *que gallinis óva supponat pullificancia, et anseribus acera substernat; que agnellos mórbidos, non dico anniculos, in suâ teneritate lacte foveat alieno. Vitulos autem et subrumos* (*sevlement dentez*) *ablactatos inclusos teneat in pargulo juxta femile. Cujus indumenta in festivis diebus sint matronales scrapelline* (*pelysains*) *recinium* (*riueroket*) *teristrum. Hujus* (*androgie*) *autem usus,*

DEYYN'. *Morior, obio, interio, decedo.*

DEYYNGE (deying, *supra in* dethe, K.) *Defunctio.*

DENTE (deynte, K. H. P.) *Lauticia,* C. F.

DEYNTE mete. *Cupes, cupium,* CATH. (*delicie,* K.)

DEYRYE (deyery, K.) *Androchianum,* KYLW. *vaccaria, androchiarium (androchiatorium.)*

DEKYN'. *Diaconus, levita.*

DELE, or parte.[1] *Porcio.*

DELARE, or he þat delythe. *Distributor, partitor.*

DELARE, or grete almysse yevere (elmesȝeuer, K. greate almes gyuer, P.) *Rogatorius,* C. F.

DELYCATE, or lycorowse. *Delicatus (lautus,* P.)

DELYCE, or deyntes.[2] *Delicie.*

DELYCYOWSE. *Deliciosus, delicatus.*

DELYÑ' almesse.[3] *Erogo, distribuo.*

DELYTYÑ', or haue lykynge. *Delector, delecto,* C. F. CATH.

DELYUERER. *Liberator, deliberator.*

DELYUERAUNCE. *Liberacio.*

DELYUERYD. *Liberatus, erutus.*

*subulcis colustrum et bubulcis et armentariis. Domino autem et suis collateralibus in obsoniis (supers) oxigallum sive quactum in cimbiis ministrare, et catulis in abditorio repositis pingue serum cum pane fulfureo porrigere.*" Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. f. 15 b. The French interlinear gloss which gives here *baesse*, signifying a female servant of an inferior class, is not contemporary with the MS. This account satisfactorily illustrates Chaucer's description of the poor widow who lived on the produce of her little farm, her three sows and kine, and one sheep; her fare was milk and brown bread in plenty,

> " Seinde bacon, and sometime an ey or twey,
> For she was as it were a maner dey." Nonnes Priest's Tale.

The deye was sometimes a male servant; thus in the commentary on Neecham it is stated that " *androgia dicitur ab andros, vir, et genet, mulier, quia id officium exercetur a viro et muliere*," and Bp. Kennett cites the " *compotus Henrici Deye et uxoris de exitibus et provenentibus de dayri*," A.D. 1407. See the word kevere in his Glossary. Palsgrave gives " dey wyfe, *meterie*," i. e. *métayère*, and Shakespeare speaks of the " day woman," Love's Labour Lost, i. sc. 2. See Douce's Illustrations. Jamieson has discussed the obscure etymology of the word dey. In Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties day-house signifies dairy-house, and many instances are met with among names of places. See Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua.

[1] See hereafter EYȝTYNDELE, mesure, and HALVUNDEL. In the Rot. Parl. A.D. 1423, mention is made of a " thredendels, or tercyan," 84 gallons of wine, or the third part of a " tonel." The Ortus gives " *sepile*, somdele ofte; *sabriolus*, semdele sober." In the Legenda Aur. occurs the word " euerydeale," which is rendered by Palsgrave " *tout tant qu'il y a.*" He gives also, " by the halfe deale, *la moitié;* any deale, *goutte;* neuer a deale, *riens qui soyt;* somdele grete, small, wyse, *quelque peu.*" Ang. Sax. dæl, *pars.*

[2] In the Legenda Aur. it is related of St. Genevieve, that " in her refeccyon she had no thynge but barly bread, and sometyme benes, ye whiche soden after xiiij dayes, or thre wekes she ete for all delyces."

[3] " To dele, *distribuere, dispergere, erogare.*" CATH. ANG. This verb in its primary use has the sense of division or separation. Thus the Gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth,

> " *Car par bolenger* (baker) *est seueree* (to deled)
> *La flur, en fourfere* (bran) *ainz demoree.*" Arund. MS. 220.

DELYVERE (or quycke, in besynesse, P.)[1] *Vivax.*
DELYVERYN̄'. *Libero.*
DELYVERYN, or helpȳn' owte of wooe. *Eruo, eripio.*
DELUAR, or dyggar. *Fossor.*
DELVYN'.[2] *Fodio.*
DELVYNGE. *Fossura, fossatura.*
DELVYN' vp owte of the erthe. *Effodio,* CATH.
DEMAR (or domes man, P.) *Judicator* (*judex,* P.)
DEMYN̄'. *Judico, dijudico.*
DEMYNGE, or dome. *Judicium.*
DEN̄, hydynge place. *Spelunca, latibulum, specus*
DEN̄, or forme of a beste. *Lustrum,* UG.
DEENE, or denerye (dene of denerye, K.) *Decanus.*
DENERYE. *Decanatus.*
DENYYN̄, or naytyn'. *Nego, denego.*
DENTYN', or yndentyn'. *Indento.*
DEPARTYN'.[3] *Divido, partior.*
DEPARTYN̄' a-sundyr yn' to dyuerse placys. *Separo.*
DEPE. *Profundus.*
DEPENESSE. *Profunditas, altitudo.*
DEPENESSE of vatur (watyr, K.) *Gurges.*

[1] This word appears to be taken from the French, *delivre*, and is very frequently used in old writers. "*Industris*, sleyghe, bisy, or deliuur." MED. GRAMM.

"Deliuerly he dressed vp, er the day sprenged."
Gawayn and Grene Knyȝt, 2009.

Palsgrave gives "delyuer of ones lymmes, as they that prove mastryes, *souple;* delyver, redy, quicke to do anything, *agile, delivre;* delyuernesse of body, *souplesse.*" Thomas, in his Italian Grammar, renders "*snello*, quicke, deliuer." BEYN, or plyaunte, has already occurred, and bain is still used in Norfolk in the same sense; the word has also, as shown by Jamieson, the sense of alert, lively, active, or of prepared, made ready, as has been observed above in the note on BAYNYD, as benys or pesyn.

[2] The verb to delve, Ang. Sax. delfan, appears to have become obsolete in Norfolk, and is now rarely used in Suffolk, but the substantive delf, a deep ditch or drain, is still retained. The verb occurs frequently in early writers. In the Legenda Aur. occurs this expression, "I have dolphen in the depe erthe;" and it is related that when St. Donate conjured his wife, after her death, to reveal where she had concealed some treasure, "she answered out of the sepulcre, and sayd, at the entre of the hous, where I dalue it." In the Wicliffite version, 2 Chron. xxxiv. 10, the expression occurs, "stonys hewid out of þe delues (eþer quarreris)." Cott. MS. Claud. E. II. "*Aurifedella*, a gold delfe." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. Delph and delf occur not infrequently as names of places in the fenny districts of the Eastern counties.

[3] "To departe, *abrogare, disjungere, separare.* Departiabylle, *divisibilis.* To departe membres. To departe herytage, *herecescere.* Departyd (or abrogate) *abrogatus, displosus, phariseus, scismaticus.* A departynge, *hæresis, divisio, scisma,*" &c. CATH. ANG. In the will of Lady Fitzhugh, A.D. 1427, is the bequest, "I wyl yat myn howsehold s'uantz haue departed emāg theym a C. marc." Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc. i. 75. So it is said of Christ in the Legenda Aur. "he shall departe the heete of the fyre fro the resplendour and bryghtnesse." Palsgrave gives the verb, "to departe, deuyde thynges asonder that were myxed or medled togeither; departe this skayne of threde, *désmesler.* Departe or distribute the partes of a thynge to dyuers persons, *mespartir.*" Fr. *départir*, to separate or distribute, in low Latin, *dispertire.*

DEPOSE (depos, or weed, H. wed, P.) *Depositum.*

DEPRIVEN' or puttēn' a-wey a þynge, or takȳn' a-way fro a-nodyr. *Privo, deprivo.*

DERE. *Carus.*

DERYNGE, or noyynge.[1] *Nocumentum, gravamen.*

DERKE, or merke. *Tenebrosus obscurus* (*teter, caliginosus,* P.)

DARKENESSE. *Tenebrositas.*

DERKȲN', or make derke or merke. *Obscuro,* CATH. *obtenebro.*

DERLYNGE. *Carus, cara.*

DERLOURTHY, *idem est quod* DERE (derworthy, K.)

DERNEL, a wede. *Zizania,* CATH. *lollium.*

DERTHE (or derke, P.) *Cariscia,* C. F.

DERTHYN', or make dere. *Carisco, carioro.*

DESE, of hye benche (desse, or heybenche, K. dees, H.)[2] *Subsellium,* C. F. *dindimus, orcestra,* UG. C. F.

DESCRYNGE (descryynge, K. H.) *Descripcio.*

[1] The verb to dere, or hurt, is commonly used by Chaucer, and most writers, until the XVIth century.

"Fyr ne schal hym nevyr dere." Coer de Lion, 1638.

Fabyan observes, under the year 1194, "so fast besyed this good Kyng Rycharde to vex and dere the infydelys of Sury." Palsgrave gives "to dere, or hurte, or noye, *nuire;* I wyll never dere you by my good wyll. To dere, grieve, *blecer;* a lytell thynge wyll dere hym." Sir Thomas Browne mentions dere among words peculiar to Norfolk, in which county it still has the sense of sad or dire. See Jamieson. Ang. Sax. derian, *nocere,* derung, *læsio.* NOYYNGE occurs hereafter.

[2] The term dese, Fr. *deis* or *daix,* Lat. *dasium,* is used to denote the raised platform which was always found at the upper end of an hall, the table, or, as here in the Promptorium, the seat of distinction placed thereon, and finally the hanging drapery, called also seler, cloth of estate, and in French *ciel,* suspended over it. With regard to its etymology, various conjectures have been offered by Ducange, Menage, and others. See also Jamieson's Dictionary. Matt. Paris, in his account of the election of John de Hertford, Abbot of St. Alban's, A.D. 1235, and the customary usages on the occasion, says, "*solus in refectorio prandebit (electus) supremus, habens vastellum, Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam* Dais *vulgariter appellamus.*" Ducange suggests that *vastellum* may here mean a canopy or hanging dais, from Ang. Sax. vatel, *tegmen, umbraculum.* Chaucer, in his Prologue, describes the haberdasher and his companions, members of a fraternity, and having the appearance of fair burgesses, such as sit "at a yeld hal, on the hie deys." Gower speaks of a king at his coronation feast, "sittend upon his hie deis." In the Boke of Curtasye, Sloane MS. 1986, f. 17, written about the time of Henry VI. a person coming into the hall of a lord, at the time of first meat, is advised not to forget

"Þe stuard, countroller, and tresurere
Sittand at de deshe þou haylse in fere."

In the ceremonial of the inthronization of Abp. Nevill, A.D. 1464, after the Lord and the strangers had entered, the marshal and other officers were to go towards the "hygh table, and make obeisance, first in the midst of the hall, and agayne before the hygh dease." Leland, Coll. vi. 8.

DESCRYYN'.[1] *Describo.*
DESERT, or meryte.[2] *Meritum.*
DESERVYN', or worthy to haue mede or magre (be worthy to havyn, K.) *Mereor*, CATH.
DESERTE, or wyldernesse. *Desertum, solitudo.*
DESYRE, or yernynge (ȝernyng, H.) *Desiderium, optacio.*
DESYRYDE. *Desideratus, optatus.*
DESYRYN'. *Desidero, opto, affecto, appeto.*
DESKE. *Pluteum, quere infra in* LECTRŌN' (*ambo*, K.)
DESPYSE (despyte, K. H. P. *Contemptus, despeccio, improperium.*
DESPYSYN'. *Despicio, sperno.*
DESTEYNE (or happe, K. destenye, H.) *Fatum.*
DESTROYERE. *Destructor, dissipator.*
DESTROYYDE. *Destructus, dissipatus.*
DESTROYYN'. *Destruo, dissipo.*
DESTROYYN', a cuntre (or feeldis, P.) *Depopulor, depredo, devasto.*
DESTRUCCYONE (or destriynge, K.) *Destructio, dissipacio.*
DETTE. *Debitum.*
DETTERE (dettoure, K.P.) *Debitor.*
DETRACCYON', or bagbytynge (bakbytynge, K.) *Detraccio, obloquium.*
DETRACTOWRE. *Detractor, oblocutor.*
DEWE. *Ros.*
DEWLE, or devylle. *Diabolus, demon.*
DEVYCE, purpose. *Seria*, KYLW.
DEVYDYN', *supra in* DEPARTYN'.
(DEVYDEN, or cleuen asunder, P. *Findo.*)
DEWYN, or yeve dewe. *Roro*, CATH.
(DEUYNITE, K. H. *Theologia.*)
DEW LAPPE, syde skyn' vndur a bestys throte. *Peleare*, CATH.
DEUOCYONE. *Devocio.*
(DEVERE, or dute, K. H. deuour, P. *Diligentia, debitum, opera.*)
DEVOWRAR. *Devorator.*
DEVOWRYN'. *Devoro.*
DEVOWTE. *Devotus.*
DYAMAWNTE, or dyamownde. *Adamas.*
DYALE, or dyel, or an horlege (dial, or diholf of an horlage, K. orlage, P.) *Horoscopus*, C. F.
DYCARE (dyker, H. P.) *Fossor.*
DYCE. *Alea, tessera, taxillus.*
DYCE PLAY (dicepleyinge, K.) *Aleatura.*

[1] This verb is directly taken from the old French *descrier*, and is by some writers used to denote the enuntiation, or distinction generally of the combatants by their coat armour, either previously to entering the lists, or at other times, duties which devolved upon the heralds.

> "Herawdes goode descoverours
> Har strokes gon descrye." Lybeaus disconus, line 926.

In the Vision of Piers Ploughman occurs an allusion to the usage that heralds of arms "discryued lordes." Palsgrave gives "to descryue or descrybe or declare ye facyons or maners of a thynge, *blasonner;* Ptolemye hath discryued ye worlde."

[2] DESEEIT, MS. Desert, H. deserte, P.

DYCE PLEYARE. *Aleator, aleo.*
DYCYN', or pley wythe dycys. *Aleo.*
DYCYN', as men do brede, or oþer lyke (or make square, P.) *Quadro.*
DYDERYN' for colde.[1] *Frigucio, rigeo.*
DYDERYNGE (for colde, P.) *Frigitus.*
(DYDOPPAR, watyr byrde, *infra in* DOPPAR.)
DYCHE, or dycyde.
DYFFYNYÑ, or deme for sekyr. *Diffinio,* CATH.
DYGGYÑ, *supra in* DELVȳN'.
DYKE. *Fossa, fovea, antrum.*
DYKEÑ', or make a dyke. *Fosso.*
DYLLE, herbe. *Anetum.*
DYMME (or dyrk, K.) *Obscurus.*
DYMME, or harde to vndyrstonde. *Misticus.*
DYMMYÑ', or make dymme. *Obscuro.*
DYRKENESSE. *Obscuritas.*
DYNE, or noyse. *Sonitus, strepitus* (*crepitus*, K.)
DYNER. *Jantaculum,* CATH. (*prandium*, P.)
DYGNYTE (or worthynesse, P.) *Dignitas, probitas.*
DYNYÑ'.[2] *Jantor, janto,* CATH.
DYNDELYÑ'.[3] *Tinnio.*
DYPPYÑ' yn lycour. *Intingo,* CATH.
DYPPYNGE yn' lycore. *Intinctio.*
DYRYGE, offyce for dedemēn' (dyrge, P.)[4] *Exequie.*

[1] "To dadir, *frigucio, et cetera ubi* to whake." CATH. ANGL. "*Barboter de froid*, to chatter or didder for cold, to say an ape's Paternoster." COTGR. Skinner gives this word as commonly used in Lincolnshire, "*a Belg.* sitteren, *præ frigore tremere.*" The Medulla renders "*frigucio*, romb for cold." In the Avowynge of King Arther, edited by Mr. Robson, to "dedur" has the sense of shaking, as one who is soundly beaten; and in the Towneley Mysteries, Noah's wife, hearing his relation of the approaching deluge, says,

"I dase and I dedir
For ferd of that taylle." p. 28.

"Didder, to have a quivering of the chin through cold." FORBY. See Brockett's Glossary, the verb dither in the Dialect of Craven, and Hartshorne's Salopian Glossary.

[2] DYMYÑ', MS.

[3] This verb is given in a somewhat different sense, namely, of suffering acutely, "to dindylle, *condolere.*" CATH. ANGL. Brockett gives to dinnel, or dindle, to be affected with a pricking pain, such as arises from a blow, or is felt by exposure to the fire after frost. In the Craven dialect to dinnle has a similar signification. Langham, in the Garden of Health, 1579, recommends the juice of feverfew as a remedy for the "eares ache, and dindling." Dutch, tintelen, to tingle.

[4] The office for the dead received the name of DYRYGE, or dirge, from the Antiphon with which the first nocturne in the mattens commenced, taken from Psalm v. 8, "*Dirige, Domine Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam.*" In 1421, Joanna, relict of Sir Thos. de Hemgrave, directed daily mass to be said for his and her own souls, and the anniversaries to be kept with a solemn mass, "*cum placebo et dirige.*" Among the "coosts laid out at the monthes mynde" of Sir Thos. Kytson at Hengrave, 1540, occur payments "to M$^{r}$ p'sson for dirige and masse, ij*s.*; to iiij prists for dirige and masse, xij*d.*; to the clark for dirige and masse, xij*d.*" Rokewode's History of Hengrave, 92, 112. The name is retained in the Primer set forth in English by injunction from Henry VIII. in 1546; and this Dirige, from which portions have been retained in the

DYSBOWAYLYN'. *Eviscero, exentero*, UG. *in enteria.*
DYSBOWALYNGE. *Evisceracio.*
DYSSHE. *Discus, scutella.*
DYSSHE BERER at mete. *Discoferus*, CATH.
DYSSHE METE. *Discibarium.*
DYSCENCYONE, or debate. *Discencio.*
DYSCHARGYN'. *Exonero* (*deonero*, P.)
DYSCYPLE. *Discipulus.*
DYSCORDE. *Discordia, discordancia.*
DYSCORDE yn songe. *Dissonancia.*
DYSCORDYN'. *Discordo, discrepo.*
DYSCORDYN' yn' sownde, or syngynge. *Dissono, deliro*, C. F.
DYSCOWMFYTYN'. *Confuto, supero, vinco.*
DYSCOWMFORTYN' (disconforten, J.) *Disconforto.*
DYSCRECYONE. *Discrecio.*
DYSCRETE. *Discretus.*
DYSCURER, or dyscowerer of cownselle (discuerer, K.) *Arbitrer, anubicus*, CATH. *in anubis.*
DYSCURYN' cowncelle, *supra in* BEWREYYN'.
DYSCURYNGE of cownselle. *Arbitrium,anubicatus* (*revelacio*, K.)
DYSCHERYTYN', or puttyn' fro herytage. *Exheredo.*
DYSESE, or greve. *Tedium, gravamen, calamitas, angustia.*
DYSESYN', or grevyn'. *Noceo*, CATH. *vexo.*
DYSMEMBRYN'. *Dissipo, dispergo* (*exartuo*, P.)
DYSOWRE, þat cannot be sadde.[1] *Holomochus, Aristoteles in ethicis, nugaculus, nugax* (*bonilocus*, K. *bomolochus*, P.)
DYSPENSYN (disperagyn, K. dyspagyn, P.
DYSPENSYN'. *Dispenso.*
DYSPENDYN'. *Expendo.*
DYSPENSON, be auctoryte, of penawnce. *Dispenso.*
DYSPARPLYN' (dispartelyn, K.

burial service of the Reformed Church, appears to have been only a service of memorial, to be used even on occasion of "the yeres mynde" of the deceased, and comprises a prayer for departed souls in general. "Dirige, seruyce, *vigiles.*" PALSG. Horman says, "he must go to the dirige feste, *ad silicernium,*" which is mentioned by Harrison in his description of England, written in the reign of Elizabeth, where he alludes to the changes that had taken place in religious observances; "the superfluous numbers of idle waks, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also dirge-ales, with the heathnish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside." B. ii. c. i. Holinsh. vol. i. There occur items in the Hengrave accounts, already cited, which shew the feasting that took place on that occasion.

[1] By Gower and other writers dysour is used as signifying a tale-teller, a convivial jester;

"Dysours dalye, reisons craken." K. Alisaunder, 6991.

Palsgrave renders "dissar, a scoffar, *saigefol,*" and Horman says, "he can play the desard with a contrefet face proprely, *morionem representat.*" Elyot gives "*Pantomimus*, a dyssard which can fayne and counterfayte euery mannes gesture. *Sannio*, a dysarde in a playe or disguysynge; also he whiche in countenaunce, gesture, and maners is a fole." Ang. Sax. dysian, *ineptire.*

dysparlyn, H. P.)[1] *Dissipo, dispergo.*

Dysplesaun(c)e (displesawnce, K. H.) *Displicencia.*

Dysplesyd. *Displacatus, imprecatus, maleplacatus.*

Dysplesyn'. *Displiceo.*

Dyspoylyñ, or spoylyn'. *Spolio.*

Dyspreysyñ', or lackyñ'. *Culpo, vitupero.*

Dysputacyone. *Disputacio.*

Dysputyñ'. *Disputo.*

Dystawnce of place (or spacc, P.) betwenc ij thyngys. *Distancia.*

Dystaunce, *supra in* debate, *vel* dyscorde (*discidia*, P.)

Dystemperyñ'. *Distempero.*

(Distempred, P. *Distemperatus.*)

Dystrobelar of þe pece (disturbeler, or distroyere of peas, K.) *Turbator, perturbator.*

Dysturbelyn' (distroublyn, P.)[2] *Turbo, conturbo.*

Dystrobelynge of pece (disturbelynge, K.) *Disturbium, turbacio, conturbacio.*

Dysplayyñ' a baner of armys of lordys, or oþer lyke. *Displodo.*

Dysvsyn' a-ȝenste custome. *Obsoleo, dissuesco.*

Dysvsyn, or mysse vsyn a-ȝenste resone. *Abutor.*

(Dysȝese, K. dyseȝe, H. *Tedium, calamitas.*)

Dytane, herbe. *Diptanus.*

(Dytare, *vide infra* koke, mete dytare.)

Dyte (dytye, P.) *Carmen.*

Dyhtyñ'.[3] *Paro, preparo.*

Dytyñ' or indytyñ' letters and speche (scripture, K.) *Dicto.*

Dytyñ', or indytyn for trespace. *Indicto.*

Dytynge, or indytynge of trespace. *Indictacio.*

Dytynge, or indytynge of curyowse speche. *Dictamen.*

Dyswere, or dowte.[4] *Dubium.*

[1] In the Wicliffite version, disperplid, disperpriled, displarplid, and disparpoylid, occur in the sense of dispersed. In the curious version of Vegecius, attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. the danger is set forth of surprise by an ambush, while the host is unprepared, some employed in eating, "and somme disperbled and departede in oþer besynes." B. III. c. 8. In a sermon by R. Wimbeldon, as given by Fox, A.D. 1389, it is said that "by Titus and Vespasianus Jerusalem was destroyed, and the people of the Jewes were disparkled into all the world." Palsgrave gives "to disparpyll, Lydgate, same as disparke, *escarter*, *disparser*. They be disparkled nowe many a mile asonder." See hereafter SPARPLYÑ.

[2] This verb is used by Chaucer, and occurs in the Wicliffite version. "And they seynge him walkynge on the see weren disturblid." Matt. xiv. 26. So also in the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that a young soldier should be taught "that he destrowble nat the ordre of ordenaunce," The Mayor of Norwich, on being sworn, made proclamation "that iche man kepe the pees, and that no man disturble, ne breke the forseid pees, ne go armed." A.D. 1424, Blomf. Hist. ii. 100.

[3] In the Household Book of Sir John Howard, A.D. 1467, among expenses incurred for one of his retinue, is entered this item, "My Lady paid a surgeone for dytenge of hym, whan he was hurte, 12*d.*" Palsgrave gives the verb in its more usual sense, "to dyght, or dresse a thynge, *habiller*. A foulc̄ woman rychly dyght, semeth fayre by candell lyght." Ang. Sax. dihtan, *disponere*.

[4] The place in which this word is found in the alphabetical arrangement seems to

DYUERSE. *Diversus, varius.*
DYVERSYN', or varyñ' (varyen, P.) *Diversifico, vario.*
DYUERSYTE. *Diversitas, varietas.*
DYUERSE WYSE, or on dyuers maner. *Varie, multipharie, diversimode.*
DYVYÑ' vnder þe weter. *Subnato,* CATH.
DYUYNYTE (or deuynite, J.) *Theologia.*
DYYÑ' clothys, or letyñ' (dye, or lyt clothes, P.) *Tingo.*
Doo, wylde beste (beste of the wode, H. P.) *Dama,* (*capra,* P.)
DOAR, or werkare. *Factor, actor.*
DOBELER, vesselle (dische vesselle, K.)[1] *Parapses.*
DOBBELET, garment.[2] *Bigera,*

indicate that it was originally written dywere, or divere, which may be derived from tho old French, "*divers, inconstant, bizarre, incommode.*" ROQUEF. It occurs, however, written as above, in a poem by Humphrey Brereton, who lived in the reign of Hen. VII. which has been printed under the title of "the most pleasant song of Lady Bessy, eldest daughter of King Edw. IV."

"That time you promised my father dear,
To him to be both true and just,
And now you stand in a disweare,
Oh Jesu Christ, who may men trust!"

[1] "A dublar, *dualis, et cetera ubi* a dische." CATH. ANG. The Medulla gives the following explanation of *Parapsis*, "*proprie est discus sive vas quadrangulum, ex omni parte habens latera equalia*, a dobuler." The term is derived from the French *doublier*, a dish; it occurs in Piers Ploughman, and is still retained in the Cumberland and Northern dialects. See Ray and Brockett.

[2] It appears that the compiler of the Promptorium assigned to *baltheus*, which properly signifies the *cingulum militare*, the unusual meaning of a garment of defence. Thus COTE ARMURE previously is rendered *baltheus*. The Catholicon explains "*diplois, duplex vestis, et est vestis militaris,*" but it does not appear to have been originally, as it subsequently became on the disuse of the gambeson, a garment of defence. The *dublectus* mentioned in the Constitutions of Fred. II. King of Sicily, in the XIVth century, was a garment of ordinary use by nobles and knights, as were also, it is probable, the rich garments provided for John II. of France, in 1352, when Stephen de Fontaine, his goldsmith, accounts for the delivery of "*un fin drap d'or de damas, et un fin camocas d'outremer, pour faire deux doublés.*" At this period wadded defences were made in Paris by the *armuriers*, and the tailors were divided into two crafts, *pourpointiers* and *doubletiers*; it was only in 1358 that the Regent Charles, on account of the use of the doublet becoming general, permitted the tailors to exercise also the craft of *doubletiers*. See the Reglemens sur les Métiers, edited by Depping, p. 414. Shortly after, however, the doublet appears as a military defence; "25 doublettes, 24 jakkes," and other armours, are enumerated among the munitions of Hadlegh Castle granted in 1405 by Henry IV. to his son Humfrey. Rymer, viii. 384. The importance at this time attached to the manufacture of this kind of armour appears by the privileges conceeded in 1407 to the "*armurariis linearum armaturarum civitatis Londonie.*" Pat. 9 Hen. IV. confirmed 18 Hen. VI. and 5 Edw. IV. It is related that the Duke of Suffolk, when murdered at sea in 1450, was attired in a "gown of russette, and doblette of velvet mayled;" Paston Letters, i. 40; and in the curious inventories of the effects of Sir John Fastolf, at Caistor, in Norfolk, 1459, occur "j dowblettis of red felwet uppon felwet; j dowbelet of rede felwet, lynyd with lynen clothe." Archæol. xxi.

UG. *baltheus, diplois,* CATH. *anabatrum.*

DOBELYN̄', or dublyn̄'. *Dupplico.*

DOCERE of an halle (dosere, K. docere, H. P.)[1] *Dorsorium, auleum,* CATH. C. F.

DODDYD, wythe-owte hornysse (wit owtyn hornys, K.)[2] *Decornutus, incornutus.*

DODDYN̄' trees, or herbys, and oþer lyke. *Decomo, capulo,* CATH.

DODDYD, as trees. *Decomatus, miculus* (*mutilus,* P.)

DOGGE. *Canis.*

DOGGE, shyppe-herdys hownde. *Gregarius,* CATH.

DOGGYD. *Caninus.*

DOGGYDE, malycyowse. *Maliciosus, perversus, bilosus.*

DORON̄'.[3] *Degener.*

DOOKE, byrde (doke, K. fowle or birde, P.) *Anas.*

DOOKELYNGE (birde, P.) *Anatinus.*

DOCKEWEDE. *Padella* (*paradilla,* P.)

DOKET, or dockyd by þe tayle. *Decaudatus, caudâ decurtus.*

DOCKYD, lessyd or obryggyd. *Abbreviatus, minoratus.*

DOKKYN̄', or smytyn̄' a-wey the tayle. *Decaudo.*

253. See further Sir Samuel Meyrick's valuable observations on military garments worn in England, Archæol. xix. 228. At a later time the doublet seems again to have become a vestment of ordinary use, the military garment which resembled it being termed a coat of fence. "I wyll were a cote of defence for my surete, *loricâ lintheâ.*" HORM. Caxton says "Donaas the doblet maker hath performed my doublet and my jaquet, *mon pourpainte, et mon paltocque.*" Book for Travellers.

[1] DORCERE, MS.; but this reading is evidently erroneous, and the word is derived from the French *dossier*, or Latin *dosserium*. See DOSSE, and DORCERE, which occurs afterwards in its proper place. In a Latin-English Vocabularly, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 144, occur "*auleum, scannarium*, a dosure;" and another makes the following distinction: "*anabatum*, hedosour, *dorsorium*, syd-dosour." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. The term occurs in the Awntyrs of Arthure, 431, where a costly pavilion is described;

> "Pighte was it prowdely, withe purpure and paulle,
> And dossours, and qweschyns, and bankowres fulle bryghte."

Sir F. Madden explains it as signifying here a cushion for the back, but in its usual sense it seems to denote the hangings or "hallyngs," of tapestry, which, before the use of wainscot, were generally used to cover and adorn the lower part of the wall of a chamber. Chaucer uses the word "dosser" in a different sense, speaking of sallow twigs, which men turn to various uses,

> "Or maken of these paniers,
> Or else hutches and dossers." H. of Fame, iii. 850.

Panniers are still called, in many parts, dosses, dorsels, or dorsers. See Ray and Moore. Hollyband renders "*hotte*, a basket, a dosser."

[2] Dodded is used in the North in this sense; see Brockett, and Craven Dialect. Jamieson gives doddy and dottit with a similar signification. In Norfolk doddy still means low in stature. Phillips has "dodded, lopped as a tree;" and in Suffolk scathed or withered trees are called dooted, in the North doddered, words which appear to be derivable from the same source. Skinner suggests "Belg. dodde, *caulis, fustis, paxillus.*"

[3] This word does not occur in the other MSS.; the reading is probably corrupt, and, from the place in which it occurs, DOGON' may be suggested as a correction. This term of contempt seems to be derived from the French "*Doguin, brutal, hargneux.*" ROQUEF. See Dugon in Jamieson's Dictionary.

Dokkyñ, or shortyñ. *Decurto. abbrevio, capulo,* C. F.

Dole, merke.[1] *Meta, tramaricia.*

Dole, or dolefulnesse. *Dolor, dolorositas* (*lamentacio,* P.)

Dole, or almesse yevynge (doole of almesse, P.) *Roga,* CATH. *erogacio.*

Dolefulle. *Dolorosus.*

Dolfyne, fysche. *Delphinus.*

Dollyd, sum what hotte (or sumdyl hot, K.)[2] *Tepefactus.*

Dollyñ' ale, or oþer drynke. *Tepefacio.*

(Dollynge, K. doolynge, H. *Tepefactio.*)

Dome. *Judicium, examen.*

Dome howse. *Pretorium.*

Domes manne (domysman, K.) *Judex,* CATH.

Dooñ', or werkyñ'. *Facio, ago.*

Doon a-wey. *Aufero, deleo.*

Doon' awke (don amys, K. H. P.) *Sinistro,* CATH. (*malefacio, protervio,* P.)

Do gyle, *supra in* BEGYLE.

Do goode. *Benefacio.*

Do lechery. *Fornicor* (*luxurior,* P.)

Do mawmentrye. *Ydolatro.*

Dooñ' of clothys. *Exuo.*

Doo glotynye. *Crapulor.*

Do oñ clothys, or clothyn'. *Induo, vestio.*

Doon' owte, or qwenchyñ' (liȝth, K. lyth, H.) *Extinguo.*

Do to wetyñ', or knowyñ'. *Intimo, innotesco, innoteo.*

Do wronge a-ȝene resone (ayenst reason or lawe, P.) *Injurior, prejudico.*

Dooñ wykyddely. *Nequito,* CATH.

Dooñ or fulle wroste (done or full wrout, H. wrought, P.) *Factus, completus, perfectus.*

Donet.[3] *Donatus.*

[1] Agnes Paston writes to her son Edmund, the lawyer, respecting the dispute as to a right of way, between his father and the Vicar of Paston, who had been "acordidde, and doolis sette howe broode the weye schuld ben, and nowe he hath pullid uppe the doolis, and seithe he wolle makyn a dyche ryght over the weye." Paston Letters, iii. 32. Forby gives this word as still used in Norfolk, the mark being often a low post, called a dool-post; it occurs also in Tusser. Bp. Kennett states that landmarks, or boundary-stones, are in some parts of Kent called "dowle-stones," and explains dole or doul as signifying "a bulk, or green narrow slip of ground left unplowed in arable land." See his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033. Queen Elizabeth, in her Injunctions, 1559, directs that at the customary perambulations on the Rogation days, the admonition shall be given, "Cursed be he which translateth the boundes and dolles of his neighbor." Wilkins, Conc. IV. 184. Ang. Sax. dælan, *dividere.*

[2] "Dollyd, *defrutus.*" CATH. ANG. The Medulla renders "*tepefacio,* to make leuke."

[3] The grammar most universally used in the middle ages was that composed by Ælius Donatus in the IVth century, and the term Donet became generally expressive of a system of grammar. See Warton's Eng. Poet. i. 281, Clarke's Bibl. Dict. iii. 144. It was printed among Gramm. Vet. Putsch. p. 1735. The rich hall prepared for the education of the son of the Emperor was decorated with symbols of grammar, musick, astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, rhetoric, and physic.

"Therinne was paint of Donet thre pars,
And eke alle the seven ars." Seuyn Sages, 181.

Allusions to Donet occur in Chaucer, and Piers Ploughman. In Sir John Howard's Household Book is a payment, 1466, "fore a donet for master Gorge 12*d.*" and

DONGE, matrasse.[1] *Culcitra, matracia, lodex* (*fultrum*, P.)
DONGE, mucke. *Fimus, letamen.*
DONGE CARTE. *Titubatorium.*
DONGE HYLLE. *Sterquilinium, fimarium, forica.*
DUNGEÑ, or mukkyñ' londe. *Fimo, pastino*, BRIT.
DOPPAR, or dydoppar, watyr byrde.[2] *Mergulus.*
(DOPPYNGE, H. P.)[3]
DORCERE.[4] *Anabatrum.*
DORE. *Ostium.*
DORLOTT.[5] *Trica, caliendrum*, C. F.
DORMAWNTE tre (dormawntre K.)[6] *Trabes.*
DORMOWSE, beste. *Glis.*
DORTOWRE. *Dortorium.*
DOSEYNE. *Duodena.*
(DOSSE, K. P.[7] *Dossorium.*)
DOTARDE (or dosell, P.) *Decipio, deceps.*
DOTELLE, stoppynge of a vesselle

Caxton mentions it as one of the books in greatest demand, "George the booke-sellar hath doctrinals, catons, oures of our lady, Donettis, partis, accidents." Book for Travellers. "Donett, *Donatus*, a Donett lerner, *Donatista*." CATH. ANG.

[1] In the Inventory of Effects of Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, 1459, there appear the following items in his own chamber: "j. fedderbedde, j donge of fyne blewe, i bolster, ij blankettys of fustians, j purpeynt," &c. Archæol. xxi. 268. A previous entry mentions a "donge of purle sylke."

[2] The little Grebe is still known by the names didapper, dipper, or dobchick, the *Mergulus fluviatilis* of the older naturalists, *Podiceps minor* of Temminck. Ang. Sax. dop fugel, *mergus*, dufedoppa, *pelicanus*, according to the sense in which the word occurs Ps. ci. 7, in the Lambeth Psalter; but its derivation from dufian, *immergere*, would make the appellation inappropriate to that bird.

[3] Forby and Moore mention the word dop, as used in East Anglia at the present day to denote a short quick curtsy. Ang. Sax. doppetan, *mersare.*

[4] "*Auleum, dorsarium, cortina, anabatrum, anastrum*, dosure or curtayne; *colaterale*, syd-dosour." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A dorsure, *dorsorium*." CATH. ANG. "*Anabatrum*, a cortyne. *Auleum*, an hangyn, *i. indumentum aule, cortina*, or a cortyne." ORTUS. M. Paris speaks of the "*dossale, sive tapesium in quo passio S. Albani figuratur*," given to St. Alban's by Abbot Richard, who died 1119. Among the cloths of arras and tapestry work belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, enumerated in the curious inventories taken about the year 1459, occur several "hallyngs" of tapestry and worsted, a term probably synonymous with dorsure. Archæol. xxi. 259. See above, DOCERE.

[5] Dorlott is taken from the French *dorelot*, which signifies an ornament of female attire generally, but here seems to denote particularly the elegant network, frequently enriched with jewels, in which the hair was inclosed, termed a kelle, caul, or crepine; or the head dress called a volipere, which is mentioned by Chaucer. "*Trica, plicatura vel nexus capillorum*." ORTUS. "*Caliendrum*, a voliper." MED. GRAMM. In 1394 Johanna Laburn of York bequeaths "j kyngll, j dorlot, j armari . . . best volet yat se hat, and a red hude singill." Testam. Ebor. i. 196. Cotgrave gives "*dorlot*, a jewel or pretty trinket, as a chain, brooche, aglet, button, billement, &c. wherwith a woman sets out her apparel; and by the Statutes of the trades of Paris in 1403 it appears that the craft of *doreloterie* consisted in making fringes and ribbons both of silk and thread. See Roquefort and Charpentier.

[6] A dormant or sleeper is a main beam that, resting upon the side walls, serves to support the joists, or the rafters of the roof. It is called in Norfolk a dormer. "*Treine*, a dorman or great beame." COTGR.

[7] Doss is at the present time the name given in Norfolk and Suffolk to a hassock,

(dottel, H. dossell, P.)[1] *Ducillus, ductildus*, C. F.

DOTRELLE, byrde. *Fingus.*

DOTRELLE, fowle, *idem quod* DOTARDE.[2]

DOTYNGE. *Desipiencia.*

DOTONE. *Desipio.*

DOTON̄', or dote for age. *Deliro*, CATH. *in lira.*

DOWE, paste for brede. *Pasta*, C. F.

DOWRE, wedowys parte (dowary, K. P.) *Dos* (*vel perdos*, P.)

DOWCET mete, or swete cake mete (bake mete, P.)[3] *Dulceum*, C. F. (*ductileus*, P.)

DOVE, culuyr byrde (dowe brid, K. dowue, P.) *Columba.*

DOVE, younge byrde. *Columbella.*

DOWYS HOOLE, or dovys howse. *Columbar*, CATH.

DOWER yn the erthe (dovwere, H. douwir, P.) *Cuniculus.*

DOWME, as a man or woman. *Mutus.*

DOWNE (of, P.) federys.[4] *Pluma, plumula, plumella*, UG.

DOWNE, or downwarde. *Deorsum.*

DOWNĒ GATE, or downe goynge. *Descensus.*

DOWNE GATE of þe sunne (or mone, H.) or oþer planettys. *Occasus.*

such as is used in church, and panniers are in some places called dosses. See DOCERE.

[1] This name for a faucet appears to be a corruption of *ductulus*, which in the Latin-English Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. is rendered "dosselle," as the word is more commonly written, from the French *dosil, doucil*, or according to Cotgrave, "*doisil*, a faucet." Among the *pertinencia promptuario*, in another Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, is given "*clipsidra*, a doselpyn." In the Seuyn Sages, it is related how Ypocras pierced a tun in a thousand places:

"And tho he hadde mad holes so fele,
In ech he pelt a dosele." line 1150.

See dottle in Jamieson's Dictionary, dossel, Craven dialect.

[2] This word appears here to signify a foolish person, not the stupid bird common in Lincolnshire and the neighbouring counties, the *Charadrius morinellus*, and the repetition caused by the word "fowle" is probably here an error. "A dotrelle, *desipa*." CATH. ANG.

[3] In the Forme of Cury doucets are not named, but "daryols," p. 82, seem almost the same; directions are given in the following recipe, which is taken from Harl. MS. 279, f. 41, b. under the head of "Bake metis, *vyaunde furnéz*. Doucetez. Take creme a gode cupfulle, and put it on a straynoure, þanne take ȝolkys of eyroun, and put þer-to, and a lytel mylke; þen strayne it þorw a straynoure in-to a bolle; þen take sugre y-now and put þer-to, or ellys hony for defaute of sugre; þan coloure it wit safroun; þan take þin cofyns, and put in þe ovynne lere, and lat hem ben hardyd; þan take a dyssche y-fastened on þe pelys ende, and pore þin comade in-to þe dyssche, and fro þe dyssche in-to þe cofyns, and when þey don a-ryse wel, take hem out, and serue hem forthe." Among the election expenses of Sir John Howard at Ipswich, 1467, appears the item in his household book, "viij boshelles of flour for dowsetes;" and in the first course at dinner in Sir John Nevile's account of the marriage of his daughter to Roger Rockley, in 1526, appear "dulcets, ten of dish." Palsgrave gives "dousette, a lytell flawne, *dariolle*."

[4] DOWME, MS. and K. downe, P.

(Dowpar, bryd, K. dooper, H. *Mergus.*)

Dowrys, or dowryble (dowrybbe, K. dovrybbe, H.)[1] *Sarpa, costa pasthalis*, C. F. (*costapastalis*, P.)

Dowce egyr, or sowre an(d) swete menglyd to-gedyr (dowe soure and swete togedyr, K. dovseger, H. menkt togeder, P.)[2] *Mulsus*, C. F. *musus*, C. F. *dulce amarum.*

Dowte. *Dubium.*

Dowtyñ'. *Dubito*, CATH. (*hesito*, P.)

Dowtyñ' bothe partyes a-lyke. *Ambigo.*

Dowtynge. *Dubitacio, dubietas.*

Dowtefulle. *Dubius, ambiguus.*

Dowteles. *Indubius, sine dubio.*

Dowtelesly. *Indubie, procul-dubio.*

Dowsty, bolde, or hardy (dowty, K. H. P.)[3] *Audax.*

Doster (dowtyr, K. doughter, P.) *Filia.*

Dostyr in lawe. *Nurus.*

Dowe trowe (trowghe, P.) *Pistralla, alveus*, DICC.

Draplyd (drablyd, K.) *Paludosus*, CATH. (*lutulentus*, P.)

Drabelyñ' (drakelyn, P.)[4] *Paludo, traunlimo* (*sic*).

Draffe.[5] *Segestarium drascum.*

[1] A rybbe is an household implement, which probably received its name from its form, a kind of scraper or rasp used in making bread; thus Palsgrave renders "dowrybbe, *ratisseur à paste.*" The term occurs in the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth.

> "*Vostre paste dount pestrez*, (kned þi douw)
> *De vn rastuer* (a douw ribbe) *le auge* (a trow) *moundez*,
> *Le rastel* (a rake) *e le raster*
> *Sount diuerses en lour mester.*" Arund. MS. 220, f. 299, b.

Hence it appears to have served for scraping and cleansing the kneading trough. Another implement, termed likewise a rybbe, was used in the preparation of flax. See hereafter RYBBE, and RYBBYÑ flax.

[2] In the Forme of Cury, p. 20, will be found recipes for egurdouce, a compound of the flesh of rabbits or kids with currants, onions, wine, and spices; and for egurdouce of fysshe, pp. 63, 113. Directions are also given for concocting "an egge dows," which seems more to resemble the mixture alluded to in the Promptorium, being composed of almonds, milk, vinegar, and raisins. *Mulsus* signifies a kind of mead, and dowce egyr was probably much the same as oximel.

[3] "Dughty, *ubi* worthy." CATH. ANG. A. Saxon, dohtiȝ, *instructus.*

[4] This word is still used in Norfolk, in the sense of to draggle, and a slattern is called a drabble-trail. Ang. Sax. drabbe, *fæces.*

[5] Draffe, or chaffe, is a word that occurs in Chaucer:

> "Why shuld I sowen draf out of my fist,
> Whan I may sowen whete, if that me list." Persone's Prol.

In the Reve's Tale the scholar John complains of being left to lie in his bed "like a draf sak." So likewise in Piers Ploughman's Vision, where allusion is made to casting pearls to swine, it is said that

> "Draf were hem levere,
> Than al the precious perr̃e." line 5617.

In the Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occurs under the head "*ad brasorium pertinencia, dragium*, draf;" and in the Cath. Ang. "draf, *segisterium, acinatum, brasi-*

DRAFFE, or drosse, or mater stampyd. *Pilumen.*

DRAGAUNCE, herbe (dragans, P.)[1] *Dragancia*, C. F. *basilica, dracentra*, C. F.

DRAGGE (dragy, K. dradge, H. P.)[2] *Dragetum.*

DRAGGE, menglyd corñe (drage, or mestlyon, P.)[3] *Mixtio* (*mixtilio*, P.)

DRAGGYN' or drawyñ'. *Trajicio*, CATH.

DRAGGYNGE, or drawynge. *Tractus.*

DRAGONE. *Draco* (*vel drago*, P.)

DRAKE, byrde. *Ancer, vel ancer anatinus.*

DRAME, wyghte. *Drama, dragma.*

DRANE. *Fucus*, KYLW.

DRAPER. *Pannarius*, KYLW.

DRAWKE, wede.[4] *Drauca*, C. F. *in lollium.*

DRAWYÑ', or drawe. *Traho.*

DRAWYN' a-longe. *Protraho.*

D(R)AWYÑ' a-wey. *Abstraho.*

DRAWYÑ' a-ȝene (agayne, P.) *Retraho.*

DRAWE forthe owte of þe ovyne. *Effurno.*

*purgium.*" "*Segisterium, Anglice*, droffe." ORTUS. "Draffe, *dracque.*" PALSG. Ang. Sax. drof, *sordidus.* Matt. Paris has given a charter of Guarin, Abbot of St. Alban's, dated 1194, in which the word *drascum* occurs, which appears to signify the grains that remain after brewing, called in French *drasche*, or *dragne.* Compare CORALLE, or drasse of corne, and DROSSE.

[1] Numerous virtues are ascribed by Macer and other writers to the herb dragaunce or nedder's tongue, called also dragon wort, addyrwort, or serpentine, arum or aron. See Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 73. Macer says that "water of dragaunce ys gode to wasshe venome soris," and it appears to have been yearly distilled in the household of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511. See Antiqu. Rep. iv. 284. "Dragence, or nedder gryffe, *dragancia, basilica, herba serpentina.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] This word is taken from the French *dragée*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfits anciently much esteemed. Chaucer says of the Doctor of Phisike,

"Ful redy hadde he his apothecaries,
To send him dragges, and his lettuaries." Cant. Tales, Prol.

[3] In the XIIIth century the grains chiefly cultivated in England, as appears by the accounts of the bailiff of the royal manor of Marlborough, Rot. Pip. 1 Edw. I., were wheat, "berecorn, dragg," or a mixture of vetches and oats, beans and pease. The regulations for the brewers of Paris, in 1254, prescribe that they shall brew only "*de grains, c'est à savoir, d'orge, de mestuel, et de dragée;*" Réglemens sur les Arts, ed. by Depping. Tusser speaks of dredge as commonly grown in the Eastern counties.

"Sow barly and dredge with a plentiful hand."

"Thy dredge and thy barlie goe thresh out to malt."

Bp. Kennett, in his glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, mentions "dredge mault, malt made of oats mixed with barley malt, of which they make an excellent fresh quick sort of drink," used in Staffordshire. "*Dragée aux chevaux*, provender of divers sorts of pulse mixed together." COTGR. See MESTLYONE, or monge corne.

[4] "Drake, or darnylle, *zizannia.*" CATH. ANG. The gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth makes a distinction between these two weeds:

"*Le yueray* (darnel) *i crest, et le betel* (drauke)."

Gerard assigns the name to a species of *bromus sterilis*, which he calls small wild oats, in Brabant called drauich, and Skinner suggests that the name may be derived "*a Belg.* droogh, *siccus, quia et actu et potentiâ siccum est.*" Drawke or drake is well known in Norfolk and Suffolk, and Forby says it is the common darnel grass, *lolium perenne.*

DRAWE fowlys, or dysbowaylyñ'. *Excaterizo*, NECC. *eviscero*, UG. (*exentero*, P.)

DRAWE lotte. *Sorcior.*

DRAWYÑ' owte. *Extraho.*

DRAWĒN' owt of the shethe (shede, K. P. schede, H.) *Evagino.*

DRAWE to. *Attraho.*

DRAWYÑ' or steryñ', entycyn' to goodenes, or badnes (styren or meuen, P.) *Allicio.*

DRAWE watur, or oþer lyke. *Haurio.*

DRAWE vp by þe rote. *Eradico, evello.*

DRAWTE, or pulle. *Tractus.*

DRAWTE of drynke (draught, P.) *Haustus.*

DRAWTE of watyr owte of a welle, or oþer lycoure owte of a wesselle, *idem est.*

DRAWE BRYGGE (drawte brydge, P.) *Superfossorium, pons tractilis, pons tractativus, pons versatilis*, COMM.

DRAWTE WELLE. *Ha(u)rium*, UG. *in haurio.*

DREDE. *Timor, pavor, terror.*

DREDEFULLE. *Timidus, pavidus.*

DREDEFULLE and vgely (vggly, P.) *Terribilis, horribilis.*

DREDEFULNESSE, *idem est quod* DREDE.

DREDEFULNESSE, and horrybylnesse. *Horribilitas, terribilitas.*

DREDYN'. *Timeo, metuo, formido, vereor, paveo.*

DREGGYS, or drestys. *Fex.*

DREGGY (dresty, P.) or fulle of drestys. *Feculentus*, C. F.

DREGGYS of oyle (drestis, P.) *Amurca*, CATH.

DREGGYS, or lyys of wyne (drestis or lese, P.) *Tartarum*, C. F.

DREEME. *Sompnium.*

DREMARE. *Sompniator.*

DREMYÑ', or dretchyñ' yn slepe. *Sompnio.*

DREMYNGE. *Sompniacio.*

DREME REDARE. *Solutor*, CATH.

DRESSYÑ'. *Dirigo, rictonnor* (*sic*) KYLW.

DRESSYNGE. *Directio.*

DRESSYNGE KNYFE. *Mensacula*, DICC.

DRESSURE, or dressynge boorde. *Dressorium, directorium.*

(DRESTYS, drestys of oyle, drestys, or lyys of wyne, *supra in* DREGGYS, K.)[1]

(DRETCHYÑ' yn slepe, *supra in* DREMYÑ'.)[2]

[1] The Medulla renders "*fecula*, a little traist, *feculentus*, fulle of traiste," (Harl. MS. 2257); in the Ortus, "dregges." *Amurca* is explained by Elyot to mean "the mother or fome of all oyles," in Harl. MS. 1002, "drastus." Palsgrave gives "dresty, full of drest, *lieux*." Horman says "the drastys *(floces)* of the wyne be medicynable." Ang. Sax. dresten, *fæces.*

[2] This verb is used by Chaucer, and other writers, in the sense of being disturbed by dreams.

> "This chaunteclere gan gronen in his throte,
> As man that in his dreams is dretched sore." Nonne's Priest's Tale.

> "And if it so bytide this nyght,
> That the in slepe dreche ani wight,
> Or any dremis make the rad,
> Turn ogayn, and say I bad." Ywaine and Gawin, line 480.

It has also the sense of to delay or hinder, in several passages of Chaucer and Gower. See

DRY fro moysture. *Siccus.*
DRYE, or seere. *Aridus.*
DRYE, as kyne (nete, P.) or bestys þat wylle gyfe no mylke (yeue, P.) *Exuberis*, UG.
DRYFTE, or drywynge of bestys.[1] *Minatus.*
DRYYN'. *Sicco, desicco.*
DRYLLE, or lytylle drafte of drynke (draught, P.) *Haustillus.*
DRYNESSE. *Siccitas, ariditas.*
DRYNKE. *Potus, poculum, pocio.*
DRYNKARE. *Potator, bibax, bibo.*
DRYNKYN̄'. *Bibo, poto.*
DRYNKYN̄' a-ȝeen, (ageyne, P.) *Rebibo, repoto.*
DRYNKYN̄' a-bowte (drynkyn-alowt, K.all oute, P.) *Ebibo, epoto.*
DRYNKELYN̄' (drynklyn, H. drenchyn, P.) *Mergo, submergo.*
DRYPPE, or drope (drepe, P.) *Gutta, stilla, cadula*, C. F.
DRYPPYN̄', or droppyn̄'. *Stillo, gutto.*
DRYPPYNGE, or droppynge. *Stillacio.*
DRYE SCABBE. *Impetigo.* UG.
DRYTE (or, P.) doonge.[2] *Merda, stercus* (*menda*, P.)
DRYVYLLE, serwawnte.[3] *Ducticius, ducticia.*
DRYVE bestys. *Mino*, C. F. CATH.
DRYVYN, *supra in* CONSTREYNYN̄.
DRYVYN̄', or constreynyd. *Coactus, constrictus, astrictus.*
DRYVYN̄', or ledde. *Ductus.*
DRYVYNGE, or cathchynge (chasinge, P.) *Minatus.*
DRYVYNGE, or constreynynge. *Compulsio, coactio, constriccio.*
DROBLY, or drubly (drobely, P.)[4] *Turbulentus, turbidus.*
DROBLY, of drestys. *Feculentus*, C. F.

also Piers Ploughman's Crede, where the baneful conduct of the Friars is exposed, who desert the rule of their order and "dreccheth the puple," lin. 924, 1004. Ang. Sax. dreccan, *turbare.* See Jamieson.

[1] The drift of the forest, *agitatio animalium in forestâ*, is a legal term which implied a view taken of the cattle feeding in the chase, forest, or waste, at certain seasons when they were driven into an enclosure, in order to ascertain whose they were, and whether legally commonable. The Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 13, among various clauses, devised for the improvement of the breed of horses, directs the drift to be made at Michaelmas, and other convenient times, and under-sized horses to be destroyed. The word is used by Horman metaphorically, in its more ordinary acceptation, "subtyle dryftis (*callida consilia*) ought nat to sette a iudge out of the ryght wey." Elyot renders "*adpulsus*, the dryfte of shepe to the water."

[2] "To dryte, *cacare, egerere.*" CATH. ANG. In the Wicliffite version, Phil. iii. 8, is thus rendered; "I deme alle thingis as drit;" and the word occurs also in Wicliffe's "Objections of Freres. Freres setten more by stinking dritt of worldly goods, then they don by virtues, and goods of bliss." See Jamieson's observations on the etymology of the verb to drite, *exonerare ventrem.* Ang. Sax. ȝedritan, *cacare.*

[3] Horman speaks of "a dryuyl or a drudge: he is a very dryuell, *sterquilinium.*" Junius gives in this sense "drivell or droile, *mastigia, qui ubique expulsus abactusque est.* Belg. drevel." See droile in Jamieson's Dictionary. Tusser, in his Points of Huswifery, speaks of an under servant in the dairy termed a droy, or droie, whose duties appear to have been similar to those of the DEYE, described in the note on that word.

"Good droy to serve hog, to help wash, and to milk,
More needfull is truly, than some in their silk."

[4] Chaucer, in the Persone's Tale, says, "he is like to an hors, that seeketh rather

DROMEDARY, beste. *Dromedarius* (*dromedus*, C. F. P.)
DROPE, *supra in* DRYPPE.
DROPSYE, sekenesse. *Idropis.*
(DROPSY man or woman, P. *Ydropicus.*
(DROPPYNG, *supra in* DRIPPYNG, K.)
DROPPYNGE of flesshe, or fyshe yn' þe rostynge. *Cadula*, CATH. C. F.
DROSSE of corne.[1] *Acus, criballum, ruscum*, CATH.
DROSSE of metalle. *Scorium*, CATH.
DROSSE, or fylthe where of hyt be (qwat so it be, K.) *Ruscum, rusculum*, CATH.
DROTARE (droot, P.) *Traulus, traula.*
DROTYÑ' yn' speche.[2] *Traulo.*
DROTYNGE. *Traulatus.*
DROTYNGLY. *Traule.*
DROVE of bestys. *Armentum, polia*, CATH.
(DROWPYÑ', or prively to be hydde, *supra in* DARYN'.)[3]
DROWTE. *Siccitas.*
DRUBLY, *supra in* DROBELY.[4]
DRUBBLYÑ', or torblyñ' watur, or other lycoure. *Turbo.*
DRUBLYNESSE. *Turbulencia, feculencia*, CATH.
DRUNKÕN'. *Ebrius, temulentus.*
DRUNKELEW.[5] *Ebriosus.*

to drink drovy or troubled water, then for to drink water of the clere well." "Drovy, *turbidus, turbulentus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Turbidus*, troubli, drobli, or dark." MED. GRAMM. "*Turbulentus, i. non lucidus*, drouy." ORTUS. Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, gives "dravy or druvy, Bor. druvy, Northumb. drevy, thick, muddy as the water is. Sax. drefend, *turbidus.*" Forby mentions drovy, used in Norfolk as an epithet of loathing, on account of filthiness of the person. Ang. Sax. drof, *cœnosus.*

[1] Higins, in his version of Junius's Nomenclator, renders "*vannus*, a van wherwith corne is clensed from chaffe and drosse against the wind." Ang. Sax. dros, *fœx, sordes.* At Hengrave Hall, in Suffolk, in 1604, is entered in account a delivery "for the swine, of dross wheat." Hist. of Hengrave, 207.

[2] This term, implying difficulty of speech, or stuttering, has not been met with elsewhere. The Ortus renders "*traulus*, a ratelere," a word equally unnoticed by Glossarists, which occurs also in Cath. Ang. "To ratylle, *traulare ;* a ratyller, *traulus.*"

[3] In the Anturs of Arther, where a description occurs of the King and his court going forth to the chace, it is said,

"The dere in the dellun,
Thay droupun and daren." Ed. by Mr. Robson, p. 3.

[4] "*Turbidus*, troubli, drubli, or darke." MED. In the Ortus and Cath. Angl. drouy occurs in the same sense; Jamieson gives droubly and drumbly; and the verb to drumble, signifying to be confused, is used by Shakespeare. See Nares.

[5] This word is used repeatedly by Chaucer, and occurs in Piers Ploughman and the Wicliffite version.

"Irous Cambises was eke dronkelew,
And ay delighted him to ben a shrew." Sompnoure's Tale.

Horman uses the word "dronkleu, dronkeleu." In a curious treastise on Obstetrics of the latter part of the XVth century, Add. MS. 12, 195, are particular instructions for the selection of a nurse, among whose recommendations are "þat sche be wysse and well a-vyssyd, and þat sche lof þe chylde, and þat sche be not dronkelecche."

DRUNKESHEPE.[1] *Ebrietas.*
DWALE, herbe.[2] *Morella, somnifera, vel morella mortifera.*
DUBBYLLE. *Duplex, duplus.*
(DUBLER, *supra in* DOBELER, K. H. *Parapsis*, P.)
(DUBLET, *supra in* DOBBELET, K. H. *Baltheus.*)
(DUBBYL garment, K. *Diplois.*)
DUBBYLMAN, or false and deceyvable. *Duplicarius*, DICC. CATH.
DUBBYLLE TONGYDE. *Bilinguis.*
DUBLYN̄', *supra in* DOBELYN̄', *et duplo*, CATH. *gemino.*
DUBBYN̄', or make knyghte. *Insignio.*
DUDDE, clothe.[3] *Amphibilus*, C. F. *birrus*, CATH. C. F. KYLW.
DWELLARE. *Incola, mansionarius*, C. F.
DWELLYN̄'. *Maneo, commoror.*
DWELLYN̄', or longe lettyn' or taryyn̄'. *Moror, pigritor.*
DWELLYNGE, place. *Mancio, habitaculum.*
DWELLYNGE or (longe, P.) taryynge. *Mora.*
DWEROWE (dwerwh, K. dwerwe, H. P. dwerfe, W.)[4] *Nanus*, C. F. *sessillus*, CATH. *et* UG. *in sedeo.*
DWYNYN̄' a-wey (dwyne or vanysshe away, P.) *Evaneo, evanesco.*

[1] Gower, speaking of the vices that spring from original sin, says,

"Wherof the first is dronkeship,
Whiche beareth the cuppe felaushipp." Conf. Am. lib. vii.

"Drunkechepe, *ebrietas, vinolencia*, &c." Harl. MS. 1002, f. 173, b.

[2] Chaucer makes repeated allusion to the somniferous qualities of the night-shade, or dwale, the *Atropa belladonna.*

"Arise (quod she) what haue ye dronken dwale?
Why slepen ye? it is no nitertale." Court of Love.

A strange effect is attributed to this plant in a volume of miscellaneous collections, once belonging to William Worcestre, Sloane MS. 4, p. 2. "For to take alle maner of byrdys. Take whete, or other corne, and take guse of dwale, and menche þe corne þer yn, and ley yt þer þe byrdys hawntene, and when they have eten þer of, þey shalle slepe, þat ye may take þem with yowre handys." Higins, in the version of Junius's Nomenclator, gives "*Solanum letale*, banewoort, dwall, or great nightshade."

[3] "*Amphibalus*, a sclaveyn, a faldynge, or a dudd." MED. GRAMM. "*Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum*, a coule, or a dudde, or a gowne." Harl. MS. 2257. According to the explanation given of *birrus*, the garment called a DUDDE seems to have been a coarse wrapper or dread-nought, probably the same as the Irish mantle made of raw wool, which was in request in England as late as the time of Charles I., as appears by the Custom-house rates. "*Birrum, vestis pilosa seu grossa*, a schypper's mauntel." ORTUS. Forby gives to duddle up, or wrap up with clothes; in the North, as well as other parts of England, rags or clothes in general are called dudds; and Grose mentions a square in Stourbridge fair, where linen cloth was sold, called the duddery. See Jamieson.

[4] By early writers this word is written very variously, but approaching more or less to the Ang. Sax. dweorg, dweorh, *nanus*, which in the valuable fragment of Ælfric's Glossary, discovered by Sir Thomas Phillipps, in the Chapter Library, Worcester, is written "dwæruh." Thus the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth, "*Ieo vey ester un petit neym* (dwerouh)." Arund. MS. 220. In Lybeaus Disconus "dwerk" occurs repeatedly, and in King Alisaunder we read of "durwes, the leynth of an elne." In Synonym. Harl. MS. 1002, f. 173, occurs the word "dwarof," and in Cath. Ang.

(Dwfhowus, K. dufhows, P. *Columbaria.*)
Duke. *Dux.*
Duchesse. *Ducissa.*
Dulle of egge. (*Obtusus*, K. P.)
(Dulle of wytte, K. P.) *Hebes.*
Dullarde (dullare, K.) *Duribuccius*, CATH. *agrestis*, *Aristoteles in ethicis.*
Dullyñ', or make dulle in wytte. *Hebeto.*
Dullyñ', or make dulle in egge toole. *Obtundo.*
Dullyñ', or lesyñ' the egge. *Hebetesco*, C. F.
Duly. *Debite.*
Dwly, or trostyly. *Secure, firmiter.*
Dulnesse of egge. *Obtusitas.*
Dulnesse of wytte. *Hebetudo.*
(Dum, K. P. dovm, H. *Mutus.*)
Dumnesse. *Mutitas*, *taciturnitas.*
Dunche, or lonche (lunche, H. P.) *Sonitus*, *stepitus* (*bundum*, *bombus*, P.)
Dunchyñ', or bunchyn'. *Tundo.*
(Dvnche, K. (dunchinge, or lunchinge, P.) *Tuncio, percussio.*
Dunnyd of coloure. *Subniger.*
Dunnyn' in sownde (in songe, H.) *Bundo*, C. F.
Dunnynge of sownde. *Bunda*, C. F. *bombus*, C. F.
Dewe offyce, or seruyce of dett (dv, K. due, P.) *Munium*, CATH.
(Duary of wedowys, K. P. *Dos.*)
(Dowere, or deen, H. dwer', P. duer, W. *Cuniculus*, CATH.
Dwresse, or hardenesse (duresse, P.) *Duricies.*
Duryn', or induryñ', or lastyñ'. *Duro, perduro.*
Durñ, *supra*, *idem est quod* darñ, (durn or dare, P. *Audeo.*)
Duste. *Pulvis.*
(Dusty, P. *Pulverulentus.*)
Dustyñ'. *Pulverizo.*
Dwte, *supra in* dette (dvte or dette, K. dutye, P. *Debitum.*)

Ebbe of the see. *Refluxus*, *salaria*, KYLW. *ledo*, CATH.
Eban', tre. *Ebanus.*
Ebbyñ', as the see. *Refluo*, *salario*, CATH.
Ecco, sownde. *Ecco.*
Edgrow, greese (edgraw, herbe, K. ete growe, greese, H. P.)[1] *Bigermen*, *regermen.*
Eddyr, or neddyr, wyrme. *Serpens.*

"a dwarghe, *tantillus.*" See duergh and droich in Jamieson's Dictionary. In the Catholicon is given the following explanation: "*Sessillus, i. parvus staturâ, quia non videtur stare, sed sedere;*" and the Ortus gives "*Nanus*, a dwarfe, or a lytell Turke." Compare coonyone, or drowtly. Bp. Kennett gives the word "dwerowe" as of local use, but in the Eastern counties it appears to be no longer known; in his glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, is the term "durgan, of short or low stature, as, he is a durgan, a meer durgan, a durganly fellow. Isl. duergur, Kiliano, dwergh. Westm(erland) a dwarwh."

[1] The Medulla explains *bigermen* to be the mixed grain called in the Promptorium mestlyone, but it seems here to signify after-grass, or after-math, still called edgrow in some parts of England. Bp. Kennett mentions the word in his glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033. "Eddish, roughings or after-math in meadows, but more properly the stubble or gratten in corn-fields, from Sax. edise, *quod post messem in campis relinquitur.* This word is in some southern parts corrupted into ersh, and in Surrey into

EFTE (or also, P.) *Eciam.*
EGGE (edge, P.) *Acies.*
EGGYD TOOLE on bothe sydys. *Anceps.*
EGGYD, as teethe for sowre frute. *Acidus*, C. F. CATH. *stupefactus.*
EGGYD, or steryd, or entycyd to doōn' a dede (steryd to gode or bad, P.) *Instigatus, incitatus.*
EGGYN̄, as tepe for sowre mete.[1] *Obstupeo.*
EGGYN̄, or entycyn̄' to doōn' well or yvele (eggen, or styre to gode or yll, P).[2] *Incito, provoco.*
EGYL, byrde. *Aquila.*
EGYR, or egre.[3] *Acer.*
EGMENT, or sterynge. *Incitamentum, instigacio.*
EGYRYMONYE, herbe. *Agrimonia*, C. F.
EY (or egge, P.) *Ovum.*
EYE. *Oculus, talmus.*
EYE LEDE. *Supercilium, cilium, palpebra.*
EYLDYNGE, or fowayle (fowaly, K. fewaly, P.)[4] *Focale.*
EYLYN̄'. (*Obsto*, P.)
EYMBRE, hote aschys (eymery or synder, hote asshes, P.) *Pruna.*
EYȝTHE (eyght, P.) *Octo.*

esh, as a wheat esh, a barley ash. In Cheshire eddgrew, eddgrow, eddgrouth, from the Saxon preposition ed (which in composition denotes allwaie again, as *re* in the Latin,) and ȝrowan, *germinare, crescere.*" This word is not noticed by Mr. Wilbraham, and it does not appear in the East Anglian Glossaries; in Shropshire, according to Holloway's Provincial Dictionary, the after-grass is called "edgrew," or, as stated by Mr. Hartshorne, "headgrove, or headgrow." Salopia Antiqua. The common appellation both in Norfolk and Suffolk is eddish, Ang. Sax. edisc, *gramen serotinum*, but it is also termed rawings, roughings, or rowen, a word used by Tusser and noticed by Ray, which may be a corruption of the older appellation edgrow. See Forby and Moore. Tusser uses the words eddish and etch to signify a stubble, or land that has produced a crop. In a copy of the Practica of John Arderne, Sloane MS. 56, p. 3, are some names of plants in French and English, among which occurs "*weldillone*, i. edgrowe," possibly some herb of autumnal growth, abounding in the after-grass. The Medulla gives "*frutex*, a styke, a yerde, and buske, vnderwode, or eddysche."

[1] Horman says, "my tethe edge with eating of these codlynges."

[2] The verb to egg, from Ang. Sax. eggian, *incitare*, occurs in this signification in R. Brunne, Piers Ploughman, and Chaucer, who uses also the substantive;

"Soth is it, that thurgh womannes eggement
Mankind was lorne, and damned ay to die." Man of Lawe's Tale.

[3] The old writers give to the word eager the significations of sour, and of fierce; the first from the French "*aigre*, eager, sharp, tart, biting." COTGR. "*Exacerbo*, to make eygre." ORTUS. Palsgrave gives "Egernesse, bytternesse. Egar, fiers or mody as a wild beest is, *fel.*"

"He hente a spere with egre mode." Octovian, line 1653.

"And sclendre wives, feble as in bataille,
Beth egre as is a tigre yond in Inde." Clerke's Tale.

[4] In the dialects of the North, as observed by Ray, any kind of fuel is called eldin, and the term is applied to the brush-wood of which fences are made. See Brockett, the Craven Glossary, and Jamieson. Ang. Sax. ældi, *ignis*, ælan, *accendere.* The word is given by Bp. Kennett among his valuable glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033.

EYȝTENE (eyghtene, P.) *Octodecim, vel decem et octo, secundum correcciones fratrum predicatorum.*

EYȝTHE HUNDRYD. *Octingenti.*

EYȝTY. *Octoginta.*

EYȝTHE TYMYS. *Octies.*

EYȝTYNDELE, mesure (eyhtyndyl, K. eyghtydell, J. W.)[1] *Satum*, CATH.

EYAR, element (eyre, P.) *Aer, ether, ethera*, CATH.

EYYR, or herytage (eyre, P.) *Heres.*

EYTHER, or bothe. *Uterque.*

ELE, fysche. *Anguilla.*

ELBOWE. *Cubitus*, KYLW.

ELDE, or olde, for-weryde (eeld, or worne, P.) *Vetustus, detritus, inveteratus.*

EELDEN̄', agyn̄'[2] *supra in* A, *et veterasco.*

EL(D)FADYR. *Socer.*

ELDYR, or hyldyr, or hillerne tre (hillar, K. hyltre, or elerne, H. elder, or hyltre, or elorne, P.)[3] *Sambucus.*

ELDE MAN, or woman. *Senex, annosus, veteranus, grandevus, longevus.*

ELD MODYR (elmoder, K. P.)[4] *Socrus.*

[1] Half a bushel is given hereafter as the same measure which is here intended; and the term EYȝTYNDELE seems to be derived from its being the eighth part of a coom, or half quarter, which has already occurred, COWME of corn̄e, *camba.* Compare DELE, and HALVUNDEL. Ang.-Sax. dæl, *pars.* Bp. Kennett, in his glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, mentions another local name for the same measure, "a tofet, the measure of half a bushel, Kent; some say two fats. Sax. fat, or fæt, was the same measure as our peck."

[2] Agan̄, MS. The word elde, still retained in the Northern dialect, occurs often as a substantive in old writers. Thus in the Wicliffite version, 3 Kings, xv. 23, is thus rendered, "Asa hadde ache in feet in þe tyme of his eelde;" and it is commonly used in Piers Ploughman. See Chaucer's description of "Elde" personified, Rom. of Rose. "*Senectus*, helde; *senex*, haldman." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "Elde, *senecta, senium, annositas.*" CATH. ANG. In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII., it is said that military exercises "must be vsede before in yongthe, or the body be made slewthefulle by age and elde." B. i. c. 4. Ang.-Sax. eld, *senectus.*

[3] In Norfolk, according to Forby, the elder tree is still called eldern; "*sambucus*, an eldrun," Harl. MS. 1002. Gautier de Bibelesworth says,

> "*Mes de sueau* (of ellern, MS. Phill. hildertre, Arund. MS.) *lem fet suheaus,*
> *Vn manger ke est bons et beaus* (wiþ milke.)"

In Worcestershire the elder is termed ellern, and Piers Ploughman speaks of it thus:

> "Impe on an ellere,
> And if thy appul be swete,
> Muchel merveille me thinketh." Vision, line 5471.

"*Un sehu*, an ellir tree." Harl. MS. 219. Ang.-Sax. ellarn, ellen, *sambucus.* In the North the alder is called an eller, whence several names of places, as Ellerbeck, Ellerburn, &c. in Yorkshire, are derived. Ang.-Sax. alr, *alnus.* "An ellyrtre, *alnus; alnetum est locus ubi crescunt.*" CATH. ANG. In the Ortus is given another name of the elder, "*sambucus*, burtre, or hydul tre."

[4] "An elfadyr, *socer;* an eldmoder, *socrus.*" CATH. ANG. In the North an ell-mother- or eld-moder, signifies a mother in law, or step-mother, but, as Jamieson observes, must

ELDWOMANN'. *Anus, vetula.*

ELEBRE, herbe (elebyr, K. P.) *Eleborus.*

ELEFAUNTE, or olyfaunt, beste. *Elephas, elephantus,* CATH. *barrus.*

ELEMENT. *Elementum.*

ELEUYN̄'. *Undecim.*

ELFE, spryte.[1] *Lamia,* CATH. *et* UG. *in lanio.*

ELYER, or elger, fyscharys instrument.[2] *Anguillaris, fuscina,* C. F. *fragidica dentata,* KYLW.

ELYCE, propyr name (Ely, K. P.) *Helias.*

ELM, tre. *Ulnus,* C. F. (*ulmus,* K.)

ELMES, *supra in* A, ALMES.

(ELMESFULMAN, P. *Elemosinarius, elemosinaria, rogatarius.*)

(ELMES HOWS, P. *Proseuca,* CATH.)

ELNE, or elle (mesoure, P.) *Ulna,* KYLW.

ELOQUENT, or welle spoke man or woman. *Eloquens, dicosus,* UG.

ELSYN' (elsyng, K.)[3] *Sibula.*

have properly denoted a grandmother, from Ang.-Sax. ealde-moder, *avia.* John Heworth of Gateshead bequeathed, in 1571, his best horse to his father in law, and adds, "Item, I gyve vnto my eldmoder, his wyffe, my wyffes froke, and a read petticote." Wills and Inv. published by the Surtees Soc. i. 352.

[1] The Catholicon explains *lamia* to be a creature with a human face, and the body of a beast, or, according to a gloss on Isaiah, xxxiv. 14, a sort of female centaur, which entered houses when the doors were closed, as old wives' tales went, and cruelly used the children, whence the name, "*quasi lania, a laniando pueros.*" The ancient leeches have given in their books numerous charms and nostrums for the relief of children "taken with elvys;" among which may be cited the following from a curious medical MS. of XVth cent. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps. "For a chylde that ys elfe y-take, and may nat broke hys mete, that hys mouthe ys donne (*sic.*) Sey iij tymes thys verse, *Beata mater munere, &c.* In the worchyppe of God, and of our Ladi, sey iij pater noster, and iij aueys, and a crede; and he schal be hole." In Sloane MS. 73, f. 125, it is directed to "take þe roote of gladen and make poudre þerof, and ȝeue þe sike boþe in his metes, and in hise drynkis, and he schal be hool wiþinne ix dayes and ix nyȝtis, or be deed, for certeyn." William Langham, practitioner in physic, recommends this same remedy in his Garden of Health, 1579; and orders the root and seeds of the peony to be hung about children's necks, as a charm against the haunting of the fairies and goblins. The term elf is not, however, applied exclusively to mischievous spirits, but to fairies generally. See in Brand's Popular Antiquities detailed observations on the Fairy Mythology. "An elfe, *lamia, eumenis, dicta ab eu, quod est bonum, et mene, defectus.* Elfe lande," (no Latin word) CATH. ANG. Horman seems to speak of elves as a sort of vampires: "No man stryueth with deed men but elfis, *laruæ;*" and Palsgrave gives "elfe, or dwarfe, *nain.*" Ang.-Sax. elf, *lamia.*

[2] This instrument seems to be the same which in East Sussex and Kent is known by the appellation of an eel-shear, but in other parts better known as an eel-spear.

[3] This word occurs in the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220, where a buckled girdle is described:

"*Een isy doyt le hardiloun* (þe tunnge)
*Passer par tru de subiloun* (a bore of an alsene)."

An elsyne, *acus, subula.*" CATH. ANG. "*Sibula,* an elsyn, an alle, or a bodkyn." ORTUS. In the Inventory of the goods of a merchant at Newcastle, A.D. 1571, occur "vj doss' elsen heftes, 12*d.* j clowte and ½ a c elson blades, viij*s.* viij*d.* xiij. clowtes of talier nedles," &c. Wills and Inv. published by the Surtees Society, i., 361. The term

ELLE WANDE (elwonde, P.) *Ulna.*
EEM, faderys broþer. *Patruus*, CATH.
EEM, moderys brothere.[1] *Avunculus*, CATH.
EMBYRDAY (embyr, or embyrday, H. P. *Angarium, vel quatuor temporum.*
EMME, propyr name. *Emma.*
EMERAWNTYS, or emerowdys. *Emorrois*, CATH.
EMPEROWRE. *Imperator.*
EMTY. *Vacuus.*
EMTYNGE, or a-voydynge (voydinge, P.) *Evacuacio.*
ENCHESONE, or cause (enchesyn, K. H. enchesen, P.)[2] *Causa.*
ENCRECYÑ'. *Accresco, augmento, augmentor*, CATH.
ENCRES, or increS. *Incrementum, augmentum, augmentacio, excrescencia.*
EENDE. *Finis.*
ENDE, dooke byrde.[3] *Anas.*
EENDYD. *Finitus, terminatus.*
EENDYÑ', or makyñ' a(n) ende. *Finio, consummo, desino*, CATH.
ENDYNGE. *Finicio, terminacio.*
ENDYTYD, or indytyd for trespas (of trespas, P.) *Indicatus.*
ENDYTYD, (or indityd, K.) as scripture and speche.[4] *Dictatus.*
ENDYTYN', or indytyñ' scripture and feyre speche. *Dicto.*
ENDYTYN' or (inditen of, F.) trespace. *Indicto.*
ENDYTYNGE, or indytynge of feyre speche, or scripture. *Dictamen.*

is derived from the French *alène;* "elson for cordwayners, *alesne*." PALSG. In Yorkshire, and some other parts of England, an awl is still called an elsen.

[1] The Anglo-Saxon word eam, *avunculus*, is commonly used by Chaucer, Gower, and all the earlier writers, and is not yet obsolete in the North of England. It is related in the life of St. Peter of Melane, that "one his eme whiche was an heretyke demaunded of his lesson, and the chylde sayd to hym, credo;—his uncle sayd to hym that he sholde no more say so." Legenda Aur. "An eme, *avunculus, patruus. Versus, Patruus a patre pendet, avunculus ex genitrice.* An eme son or doghter, *patruelis, ex parte patris; consobrinus, ex parte matris*" CATH. ANG. Bp. Kennett gives in his glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, the following use of the word eam, noticed likewise by Grose: "Eam, an unkle, Bor. This term in the North is familiarly applied to a gossip, and indeed to any friend or neighbour; so is the word unkle in Worcestershire, and adjoining parts, where mine unkle or my nunkle is a common appellation, as mine eam in the North. *Ex ore viri doctissimi* G. H."

[2] This word is derived from the French "*acheison, encheison; occasion heureuse, loisir, cause de bonheur, dessein,*" &c. ROQUEF. "Enchesun, *causa, occasio, accio, eventus, casus, racio.*" Synonym. Harl. MS. 1002. See CHESUN, and CAWSE, or enchesone. It is used by Wicliffe, and many early writers. Occleve says of St. Margaret,

"But understandeth this, I onely commend her nought,
By encheson of her virginitie." Letter of Cupide.

[3] This appellation of a duck, which now seems to be quite obsolete, is the Ang. Saxon ened, *anas*, in Dutch, eend; it occurs in the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth.

"*Zlusi a il ane* (enede) *et plounczoun*, (douke)
*Qen riuere ont lour mansioun* (woning.)" MS. at Middle Hill.

And in another passage, "*de naturell noyse des ƀyseaus*, it is said,

"*En marreis ane iaroille* (enede queketh.)"

[4] ENDYTYD, or yid . . . . . MS. The scribe has left a blank on account of a defect

ENDYTYNGE (or indytinge, K.) of trespace. *Indictacio.*

ENDYVE, herbe. *Endivia.*

ENDLES. *Infinitus, interminabilis.*

ENDE METE, for dookelyngys (endmete, H. P. edmette, J. enmotte, W.) *Lenticula,* KYLW.

ENGYNNE, or ingyne. *Machina.*

ENGLYSSHE speche. *Anglicum, (ydioma,* P.)

ENGLYSHEMAN, or woman. *Anglicus.*

ENGLONDE. *Anglia.*

ENHAWNCYN', or ynhawnsyn' (inhaunten, P.) *Extollo, exalto.*

ENYOYĒN', or make ioy (enioyn, K. enioyen, P.) *Exulto, gaudeo.*

ENYYNTYSCHEN, or wastyn' (enyntyschyn, H.) *Attenuo, exinanio.*

ENYN', or brynge forthe kyndelyngys.[1] *Feto.*

ENMY. *Inimicus, hostis, emulus.*

(ENMYTE, P. *Inimicitia, hostilitas.*

ENOYNTYD. *Inunctus.*

ENOYNTYN', (or innoyntyn, K.) *supra in* ANOYNTYN'.

ENOYNTYN', or gresyn', or ley yn' to a thynge softe matere. *Linio.*

ENOYNTYNGE. *Inunctio.*

ENTYRFERYN'. *Intermisceo.*

ENTYRYD, or intyryd, as dede men. *Funeratus.*

ENTYRYN' (or intyryn, P.) dede mēn'. *Funero,* C. F. *infunero,* C. F.

ENTYREMENT, or yntyrment. *Funerale.*

ENTYRME(N)TYN' (entermentyn, K. P.) *Intromitto (vel intermitto,* K.)

ENTYRMENTYNGE. *Intromissio.*

ENTYRMENTOWRE (entermetoure, P.) *Intromissor, intromissatrix.*

ENTRE. *Introitus, ingressus.*

ENTRYD, or browȝte yn'. *Inductus, introductus.*

ENTRYN yn to a place. *Introio, intro.*

ENVYE, or invye. *Invidia, invidencia.*

ENVYOWS, or invyowse. *Invidus.*

ERANYE, orspyde (r), or spynnare,[2] *Aranea.*

ERBE. *Herba.*

ERBE IŌN', or Seynt Ionys worte. *Perforata, fuga demonum, ypericon.*

ERBARE.[3] *Herbarium, viridarium, viridale.*

in the MS. from which his transcript was made; this appears to be supplied by the reading of the King's MS.

[1] The verb to ean or yean, which is commonly applied only to the bringing forth of lambs, here appears to have had anciently the more general signification of the word from which it is derived, Ang.-Sax. eanian, *eniti, parturire.* See Somner, Nares, and Richardson.

[2] In the Latin-English Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occurs among "*nomina vermium, aranea,* nerane;" the Medulla gives "*muscaraneus,* a litelle beste that sleethe the flye, the erayne;" and the Catholicon Angl. "Erane, a spyder or an attercopp, *aranea.*" Ray mentions arayn as the name given to the larger sorts of spiders in Nottinghamshire, and the word aran, or arain, is still in use in Yorkshire. See ARAYNYE and SPYNNARE.

[3] A garden was termed an ERBARE, or herber, from the French *herbier,* and the appellation must not be here confounded with arbour, the derivation of which is probably from Ang.-Sax. herberga, *mansio.* Chaucer, however, seems to use the word

ERCHEBUSCHOPPE. *Archiepiscopus, archipresul.*
ERCHEDEKENE. *Archidiaconus.*
ERCHEPRESTE. *Archipresbyter.*
ERYE, or erthe (erde, K.)[1] *Terra, humus, tellus.*
ERYYN', or of the erthe. *Terrenus.*
ERTHE QWAKE, or erþe dene (erdyn, or erde qwave, K. erthdyn, P.)[2] *Terremotus, sisimus,* C. F.
ERNDE, or massage (erdyn, K. H. erden, P.) *Negocium, nuncium.*
ERE of a beste (man, K.) *Auris, auricula.*
ERE of corne. *Spica.*
ERE of a vesselle. *Ansa.*
ERYSY. *Herisis.*
ERYTYKE. *Hereticus, heretica.*
ERYAR of londe. *Arator, glebo,* C. F. *georgicus,* C. F.
ERYDAY, or eueryday. *Quotidie*
ERYYN' londe.[3] *Aro.*
ERYYNGE of londe. *Aracio.*
ERYTAGE. *Hereditas.*
ERLE, lorde. *Comes.*
ERLDĀM. *Comitatus.*
ERLY, or by-tymys yn þe morny(n)ge. *Mane (tempestive,* P.)
EERLONDE (Erlond, K.) *Hibernia, Tanatos,* C. F.
ERMYNE for forowrys (ermyns or furre, P.) *Erminius,* C. F.
ERMYTAGE. *Her(e)mitorium.*
ERMYTE (eremyte, P.)[4] *Heremita.*

herber in both significations. "*Viretum, locus pascualis virens,* a gresȝerd, or an herber." MED. "An herber, *herbarium.*" CATH. ANG. "*Herbarium,* an herber, *ubi crescunt herbe, vel ubi habundant,* or a gardyn." ORTUS. Caxton says, "Richer the carter shall lede dong on my land whan it shall be ered, and on my herber (*courtil*) whan it shall be doluen." Book for Travellers. Hall describes a curious pageant exhibited at the entry of the Emperor Charles Vth into London, A.D. 1522, part of which was "a quadrant stage where on was an herber full of roses, lyllies, and all other flowers curiously wrought, and byrdes, beastes, and all other thynges of pleasure." Chron. 14 Hen. VIII.

[1] It has been observed under the word BLO ERYE, that the reading of the MS. may perhaps be considered as corrupt, by an error of the scribe, who wrote y for þ; but it must be observed that similar errors are of very rare occurrence in this MS., and that the words are here placed in their proper order, as written with a ȳ, whilst ERTHELY will be found in its place afterwards, the letter þ being in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet usually placed at the end, and in the Promptorium next after w. In an early MS. of the Medulla Grammatice, in the Editor's possession, which is equally free from the use of the character y instead of þ, which towards the later part of the XVth century became very general, occurs the word "*gliteus,* eryen."

[2] "An erthe dyne, *terremotus,* or an erthe qvake." CATH. ANG. Mention occurs of "erthequaues" in the Legenda Aur. f. xxv. Ang.-Sax. eorðdyn, *terræ motus,* cwacung, *tremor.* Robert of Gloucester uses the words erþgryþe, and erthegrine, signifying an earthquake.

[3] "To ere, *ubi* to plughe." CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives the verbs to ere, or to erye land, in the sense of ploughing; "he hath eared his lande, God send hym good innyng. To erye the yerthe, *labourer.*" Harrison, in his description of Britain, B. ii., c. 24, speaking of the numerous antiquities turned up by the plough, says that "in the beginning of the same Kings daies (Henry VIII.) also at Killeie a man found as he eared, an arming girdle harnesed with pure gold," with spurs of gold, and other precious things, of which part were in the possession of one Dr. Ruthall. Holinsh. Chron. i. 217. Ang.-Sax. erian, *arare.*

[4] From the Anglo-Saxon times until the Reformation, hermits, as well as anchorites

ERNEST, *supra in* ARNEST, hansale; *et . . . . . a (r)ra, arabo, strena.*
ERNEST, ceryowste (or arnest, K.) *Seriositas.*
ERNESTLY. *Seriose.*
ERNYN̄', as horse (cerne, P.)[1] *Cursito.*
ERTARE. *Irritator, irritatrix.*
ERTYN'. *Irrito.*
ERTYNGE. *Irritacio.*

or recluses, were a numerous class in England; many curious particulars regarding them have been brought together by Fosbroke, in his British Monachism, p. 503. The essential difference between the hermit and the ANKYR, or recluse, the terms occurring in the Promptorium, appears to be defined by Giraldus in his epistle to Abp. Langton, where he makes use of the following expression: "*Heremitæ solivagi—Anachoritæ conclusi.*" Ang. Sacra, ii., 436. They had both, however, a fixed dwelling-place, although differing in certain conditions; the establishment of an hermitage was among those acts which in former times served to testify, in a signal manner, of the piety of the founder, or his gratitude for divine protection. Thus it appears by Pat. 1 Hen. IV. that, having landed in Holderness, on his return after many years of banishment, and been seated on the throne, one of the first acts of that sovereign was the precept "*de heremitagio ædificando apud quendam locum vocatum Ravenescrosbourne, in quo Rex ultimo suo adventu applicuit.*" A curious evidence of the high respect and estimation in which recluses and hermits were held at this period, is afforded by the will of Henry, Lord de Scrop, A.D. 1415, whose bequests in their favour are singularly numerous and detailed. Rymer, ix., 275.

[1] The verb to erne or yerne, signifying to hasten, or run as an animal, Ang.-Sax. yrnan, *currere*, has not been sufficiently distinguished from the verb to yearn, Ang.-Sax. ȝeornian, *desiderare*, expressive of anxious longing or deep affection. The former occurs in several of the old romances; thus it is related of the wonderful long-legged race that Alexander found running bare-foot in the Indian forest,

"Every wilde dere astore,
Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore." K. Alis. line 5003.

So also of the King of Navarre, when he charged forward to meet the Soudan's champion,

"Vpon a stede he gan yerne
With sper and scheld." Octouian, line 965.

See also line 1934, where it is written "erne." It expresses also the strenuous movement of the sailor.

"The maryners awey gonne skylle,
And yorne awey, with good wylle
Well hastily." Ibid. line 561.

In Piers Ploughman's Vision it is used to signify the flow of water, or running of tears.

"And then welled water for wicked workes,
Egrely ernyng out of men's eyen." Passus 20.

Laneham, in his curious account of the reception of Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, uses the word in describing the eager course of the stag-hound; "the earning of the hoounds in continuauns of their crie, ye swiftnes of the deer, the running of footmen, the galloping of horsez . . . mooued pastyme delectabyl." Bishop Kennett, in his glossarial coll. notices the sense of the word to earn, as used in the North, which is given also by Brockett and Jamieson; "to earn, to run as chees doth. Earning, chees rennet, Bor. from Sax. yrnen, *currere.*" Lansd. MS. 1033.

ERWYGLE (erewygyll, P.)[1] *Aurealis*, UG. *in auris.*
ERTHELY. *Terrene.*
ERTHLY (or of erthe made, P.) *Terrenus, terrestris.*
EES, fyschys mete on a hoke, (or boyght for fisshes, P.)[2] *Esca, escarium*, KYLW.
ESCHE, tre. *Fractinus(fraxinus*,P.)
ESCH KEY, frute. *Clava*, C. F. *in fractinus.*
ESE, or cowmfort. *Levamen, consolamen.*
ESE, or reste. *Quies* (*requies*, P.)
ESY. *Quietus.*
ESY, or soft, as wedyr. *Tranquillus.*
ESY, or softe yn' sterynge. *Lentus.*
ESYLLE.[3] *Acetum.*
ESYLY. *Quiete, tranquille.*
ESYLY, or sokyngly. *Sensim, paulatim.*
ESYN̄' of charge, or grevowsnesse, *Allevio.*
ESYN̄', or cukkyn', or schytyn̄' (or voydyn as man at priuy place, K. cuckyn, H. kackyn, P.) *Stercoriso, merdo, egero*, CATH.
ESYN̄' yn herte, of hevynesse. *Quieto, delinio.*
ESPE, tre. *Tremulus.*
EST. *Oriens.*
EESTERNE. *Pascha.*
ESTWARDE. *Orientalis* (*orientaliter*, P.)
EST WYNDE. *Eurus.*
ETYN̄'. *Manduco, comedo, vescor*, CATH. *mando, prandeo, edo.*
ETYNGE. *Manducacio, commestio.*
ETYNGE HOWSE. *Pransorium*, CATH.
ETYNGE appulle tre. *Esculus.*
EWARE.[4] *Aquarius vel* (*aqua*)*ria.*
EVENYN̄', or make evyn̄'. *Equo, coequo, adequo.*
(EUEN in menynge, or clothynge, P. *Uniformis, et inde uniformiter.*)
EVYN', a-lyke. *Equus, equalis.*
EVYNHOODE (evynhede, P.) *Equalitas, equitas.*
EVENEHOLDE, or euenelde (evenolde, K. euyn olde, P.)[5] *Coevus, coetaneus.*

[1] The earwig is still, according to Forby, called eriwiggle in Norfolk, but it appears to be only a local corruption, as the word is usually written more conformably to its Ang.-Saxon original, ear-wiȝȝa, *vermis auricularis.* Thus in a Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, is found "*auriolus, Anglice* a ȝerwygge;" and Palsgrave gives "Erwygge, a worme." See ARWYGYLL.

[2] This curious word appears to be a Latinism; but is, perhaps, more directly taken from the old French, "*Esche; appât, amorce; esca.*" ROQUEF.

[3] This word is used by Chaucer and Lydgate, who in the Troy Book speaks

"Of bitter eysell, and of eager wine."

"*Acetum*, ayselle or bytter wyne." MED. GRAMM. "*Acetum*, aysyl, or vinegre." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Acetum*, ayesell; *Oxigalus*, aysell menged." ORTUS. It occurs also in the Forme of Cury. Ang.-Sax. eisile, aisil, *acetum.*

[4] This word usually signifies a vessel for water; "ewer to wasshe with, *aiguier*," PALSG.; its meaning seems here to be transferred from the ewer to the person by whom it is carried. The Medulla gives "*aquarius, aquaria*, a waturberere." Ang.-Sax. hwer, huer, *cacabus.* Among the domestics of the Earl of Essex, mentioned in his will, 1361, occurs "Davy, *q'est* Barber *et* Ewer." Nichols' Roy. Wills, 53.

[5] "Evyn eldes, *coetaneus, coevus, colectaneus, equevus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Coetaneus,*

EVENYNGE, þe laste parte of þe day. *Vesper, vespera*, CATH. *sero*, UG. *in sereno.*

EVESE, or evesynge of a howse.[1] *Stillicidium, imbrex, imbricium*, CATH. *domicilium.*

EVERY DAY. *Quotidie.*

EVESTERRE. *Esperus, vesper*, CATH.

EVYDENS. *Evidencia.*

EVYL. *Malus.*

EVYL, or sekenesse. *Infirmitas.*

EVYL HAPPE, or evyl chefe.[2] *Infortunium, difortunium.*

EUER LASTYNGE. *Sempiternus, perpetuus, perhennis, eternus.*

EVYRLASTYNGNESSE. *Eternitas, perpetuitas, perhennitas.*

EUERMORE. *Eternaliter, perpetue, perhenniter* (*semper*, K.)

EX, instrument. *Securis.*

EXAMYN̄', or apposyn̄', or a-sayyn̄ (posyn, H. posen, P.)[3] *Examino.*

EXAWMPLE. *Exemplum.*

EXAWMPLERE. *Exemplar.*

EXAWMPLYN̄'. *Exemplifico, exemplo*, CATH.

EXECUTOWRE. *Executor, executrix.*

EXCESSE, or owterage. *Excessus.*

EXCESSE of drynke. *Bibera*, UG.

EXCESSE of etynge. *Peredia*, UG.

EXCLUDYD, or put owte. *Exclusus.*

EXCLUDYNGE, or puttynge owte. *Exclusio.*

*unius ejusdem etatis*, euen olde." ORTUS. Horman says, "lyke as I se my son do for his frende and euenȝelde (*equalis*) and help hym in his maters, so it is right that we olde men shuld help and do eche for oder." Ang. Sax. efen-eald, *coevus.*

[1] The term evesynge, from the Ang. Sax. evesung, *tonsura*, evese, *margo*, occurs in the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth; MS. at Middle Hill.

> "*Et ceuerounde*l (sparewe net) *à la ceuerounde* (at þe euesinge)
> *Prent le musshoun et le arounde* (swalewe)."

"*Seuerunder à la severunde* (a serundel at þe eueses)." Arund. MS. 220, f. 301, b. It would seem hence that it was usual to take small birds, as the *muskeron*, or sparrow, and the swallow, by means of a net adjusted to the house eaves; they probably served, as they do still in Italy and Southern Europe, as articles of food. In Piers Ploughman's Vision are mentioned "Isykles in evesynges;" and in the Creed "Orcheyarde and erbers evesed wel clene;" in which instance the word seems to be used precisely in the sense of the Ang.-Saxon verb efesian, *tondere*, unless it may signify that the erber, or garden of herbs, was neatly hedged in. The Medulla renders "*intonsus*, vnevesed. *Antipophara*, an evesynge." In the North of England the eaves are called easings. "*Severonde*, the eaue, eauing, or easing of a house." COTGR.

[2] The word chefe, signifying chance or fortune, has occurred already, but in the MS. is written, as it would seem erroneously, CHEP. It appears to be taken from the French *chef, chief*, which, according to Roquefort, implies not only the head, or the commencement of a thing, but the end, issue, or extremity. Chaucer, in the Merchant's second Tale, speaks of "the boncheff and the myscheff;" and in the account of William Thorpe's examination by Abp. Arundel in 1407, published by Foxe from a contemporary authority, it is related that he said, "if I consented to you to doo heere after your will for bonchefe or mischefe that may befall me in this life, I deme in my conscience that I were worthy herefore to be cursed of God."

[3] The verb apposyn̄', which does not occur in the Harl. MS. in its proper place

EXCUSABLE. *Excusabilis.*
EXCUSACYON'. *Excusacio.*
EXCUSYD. *Excusatus.*
EXCUSYN̄'. *Excuso.*
EXEMPTYDE (exempt, P.) *Exemptus.*
(EXEMPCION, K. P. *Exempcio.*)
EXYLYD. *Extorris*, C. F. UG.
EXYLYN̄', or banyshēn'. *Bannio, relego*, UG. (*exulo*, K.)
EXPERYMENT. *Experimentum.*
EXPERTFULLE, be dede knowynge (expert full knowen, K. P.) *Expertus.*
EXPOSYCYON', or expownynge. *Exposicio.*
EXPRESSYN', or spekyn' owte opynly (shewen openly, P.) *Exprimo.*
EXTORCYON'. *Extorcio, exactio, angaria.*
EXTORCYONERE. *Extortor, exactor, predator, angarius*, BRIT.
EXULTRE, or ex tre, *supra in* A, AXILTRE.
FABLE, or tale (fabyll, P.) *Fabula.*
FACE. *Facies.*
FACEET, booke (facet, K. faucet, P.) *Facetus.*
FACYN̄, or shewyn̄' boolde face, *Effrono*, CATH.
FACULTE. *Facultas.*
FACUNDE, or fayrnesse of speche.[1] *Facundia, eloquencia.*
FADYN', or lese the colowre. *Marceo.*
FADYR. *Pater, genitor.*
FADYR YN LAWE. *Socer.*
FADYR and modyr yn' one worde. *Parens.*
FADYRKYN̄', or modyrkyn̄' (fadyrs or moderys kin, K.) *Parentela.*
FADYRLESSE chylde. *Orphanus*, C. F.
FADER QWELLARE. *Patricida.*
FADME, or fadyme.[2] *Ulna*, CATH. *in brachium, lacerta.*
FADMYN' (fadomyn, P.) *Ulno*, CATH. *in brachium.*
FADEMYNGE. *Ulnacio.*

alphabetically, has here the same signification as that in which it is used by Chaucer, and many of the old writers, namely, of putting to the question, or examining judicially.

> "May I not axe a libel, Sire Sompnour,
> And answere ther by my procuratour,
> To swiche thing as men wold apposen me?" Frere's Tale.

"I appose one, make a tryall of his lernyng, or laye a thyng to his charge. I am nat to lerne nowe to appose a felow, *aposer*." PALSG.

[1] Chaucer, in the Assembly of Fowls, uses the word facond both as a substantive and an adjective, as in French, "*Facond, éloquent; faconde, éloquence.*" ROQUEF. So also he says of Virginia,

> "Tho she were wise as Pallas, dare I saine,
> (Her facond eke full womanly and plaine)
> No counterfeited termes at all had shee
> To seeme wise." Doctor of Physic's Tale.

In the Golden Legend it is said that "Martha was ryght faconde of speche, and curteys."

[2] The ancient Anglo-Saxon measure of six feet, fæðem, *ulna*, the space of both arms extended, was, at the time the Promptorium was compiled, still used as a measure of length, and subsequently more exclusively applied to depth. Horman says, that "in a

FAGYN̄, or flateryn̄'.[1] *Adulor.*
FAGYNGE, or flaterynge. *Adulacio.*
FAGOTT. *Fassis, strues,* CATH.
FAYNARE, or flaterere. *Adulator.*
FAYNE, or fayne (*sic.*)[2] *Libens.*
FAYRE yn' bewte. *Pulcher, venustus, decorus, bellus,* C. F.
FAYRE CHYLDE.[3] *Ephebus, epheba,* CATH.
FAYRE, mery wedur or tyme (fayir as wedyr, K.) *Amenus.*
FAYRE SPEKAR. *Orator, retor.*
FAYRE SPECHE. *Lepos,* CATH. C. F. *rethorica.*
(FAYIRNESSE of speche, K. *Facundia.*)
FAYRNESSE of bewte. *Decor, venustas, pulcritudo, species.*
FAYRNESSE of wedur, and tyme. *Amenitas.*
FAYTOWRE.[4] *Fictor, simulator, simulatrix.*
FAYTOWRYS gresse, or tytymal (faytours grees, P.) *Titimallus.*

man that is of laufull stature, the lengthe fro the toppe of his heed to his hele, and fro the both toppys of his myddell fyngers, whan he makethe a vadome, is all one."

[1] "To fage, *adulari, assentari, blandiri, blandificare, delinire, palpare.* A fagynge, *blandicia.* Fagynge, *blandus.*" CATH. ANG. This word is derived from the Ang.-Sax. fæȝnian, fæȝenian, *gaudere,* which has also the signification of flattering. Hardyng, relating the guileful practices of Vortigern on the weak King Constaunce, says,

"Such subtyle meane to fage the Kyng he fande." Chron. c. lxvi.

Coles gives "fage, a merry tale." Palsgrave gives the verb "I fagge from the trouthe (Lydgate); this terme is nat in our comen use." It may be questioned whether Drayton does not use the verb to fadge in this sense; but it is explained by the Glossarists as signifying only to agree, or accord; Ang.-Sax. feȝan, *jungere.*

"With flattery my muse could neuer fadge." Pastorals, Ecl. 3.

[2] It would at first sight appear from this reading of the MS. as also from a word that occurs subsequently, FORȝETYN̄, or forȝetyn̄, that the initial ff must have some special power of its own, and not merely represent the capital F. None such, however, can be assigned, and the readings are, probably, in both instances corrupted by the scribe. In the present case the correction appears to be FAYNE, or fawne, and in the second the true reading may be FORȝETYN̄, or forgetyn̄. "Fayne, *ubi* mery. *Alacer, apricus, dilectabilis, hilaris, letus.*" CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. fæȝen, *lætus.* See FAWN'.

[3] The appellation fair child, *bel fils,* or BEFYCE, which has occurred previously, was one of endearment or courtesy, afterwards used only to signify a son-in-law. Instances of its use are not infrequent; thus in Piers Ploughman's Vision, when Joseph relates to his father his dream that the sun, moon, and stars "hailsed hym all,"

"Beau fitz, quod his fader,
For defaute we shullen,
I myself and my sones,
Seche thee for neede." line 4819.

[4] A FAYTOWRE was, as it seems, a conjuror, or a quack-salver, so called from the French *faiteor,* or *faiturier,* a sorcerer; and thence the name was applied to itinerant pretenders to such skill, to mendicants, and generally to idle livers. "*Faitard, faiteor, un parresseux.*" LACOMBE. The plant called quack-salver's turbith or spurge, the *Tithymalus* or *Esula* of the old botanists, *Euphorbia,* Linn. was much employed in homely physic, as also by the empirics in former times. Its virtues are detailed by Gerarde and Parkinson. See TITYMALLE. The MS. has *similator,* as also *similacio.*

FAYTERYE (faytre, H. P.) *Fictio, simulacio, ficticium.*

FAYTOWRE, þat feynythe sekenesse for trowantyse (trowandyse, P.) *Vagius*, UG.

FAL. *Casus, lapsus, ruina.*

FALLARE, or he þat oftyn' tyme fallythe. *Cadax*, CATH. *caducus, cadabundus*, UG.

FALDYNGE. clothe.[1] *Falinge, amphibalus*, C. F. *birrus*, C. F.

FALYYN̄', or faylyn̄'. *Deficio.*

FAYLYNGE, or fawte (falyynge, P.) *Defectus.*

FALLE, or mows trappe.[2] *Muscipula, decipula.*

FALLYN̄', or ovyr throwyn̄'. *Cado, ruo*, CATH.

[1] Compare ROW CLOTHE, as faldynge and other lyke, which occurs hereafter. The term faldyng, signifying a kind of frieze, or rough-napped cloth, is derived by Skinner from Ang. Sax. feald, *plica*, because coarse wrappers or mantles were usually made of it. Chaucer describes the West Country shipman as clad

"In a goune of falding to the knee." Cant. Tales, Prol.

Nicholas, the Oxford clerk, had his books, and appliances of science,

"On shelues all couched at his bed's hed;
His presse icouered with a faldyng red,
And all aboue there lay a gay Sautrie." Miller's Tale.

Nich. de Schirburn, an ecclesiastic of York, bequeathed, in 1392, "*tunicam de nigro* faldyng *lineatam;*" and Ric. Bridesall, merchant of the same city, makes this devise; "*lego patri meo meam armilausam, videlicet* faldyng clok." Testam. Ebor. i. 173, 174. "*Amphibalus*, a sclaveyn, a faldynge or a dudd." MED. GRAMM. "A faldynge, *amphibalus*. A faldynge, *plicacio, convolucio*," CATH. ANG. This kind of cloth was supplied, probably, from the North of Europe, and identical with the woollen wrappers of which Hermoldus speaks, "*quos non appellamus Faldones;*" Chron. Slav. i. c. 1; called by Adam Bremensis "*Paldones.*" Frieze received its name from Friesland, and the rough garments of that country are called by Andrew Borde "dagswaynes," as has been noticed above in the note on that word. The Polonie of Scotland may have received its name from its Polish origin; see the curious observations on that word in the Supplement to Jamieson's Dictionary. These garments, as also the Irish mantles, much in request so late as the reign of Charles I. as appears by the Custom-house rates, were, probably, the same as the faldyng; the last were usually imported in pairs, upon which the duty, as rated in 1553, was 5*s.* and by the Kytson Household Book it appears that in 1573 the price of "a coople of Irish mantells" was 43*s.* History of Hengrave. "*Endromis, vestis villosa de arietis pellibus facta, vel pallium forte villosum, &c.* an yrysshe mantell." ORTUS. "*Bracca*, that kynde of a mantell whiche nowe commeth out of Ireland, or a longe garment made of roughe frise." ELYOT, 1542. Fallin signifies in Irish, according to Lluyd, a mantle, and the term appears to be identical with that used by Giraldus Camb. in his description of the Irish, composed in 1185; "*caputiis modicis assueti sunt et arctis, trans humeros deorsum, cubito tenus protensis, . . . . sub quibus phalingis laneis quoque, palliorum vice, utuntur.*" Topog. Hibern. l. iii. c. 10. The fashion of the *phalingus* is exhibited in marginal drawings in a valuable contemporary MS. of Giraldus, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps; and it is described by the appellation *cocula* in the Life of St. Cadoc, MS. Landav. Eccl. as cited by Spelman, under that word. See further Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, and Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland, 267.

[2] See hereafter MOWSFALLE, "A felle for myse, *decipula*. A mowse felle, *muscipula.*" CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. mus-fealle, *muscipula.*

FALLE DOWNE to þe grownde, to dōn' worschyppe. *Procido.*

FALLYN', or happyn'. *Accidit, evenit.*

FALLYNGE downe, *idem est quod* FALLYNGE evylle, or londe yvelle.[1] *Epilencia, vel morbus caducus.*

FALSE. *Falsus.*

FALSE, and vntrosty. *Perfidus.*

FALSE, and deceyvable, and yvel menynge. *Versutus, versipellis,* UG. *in verto.*

FALSHEED. *Falsitas.*

FALSHEED yn' boke, for yvel wrytynge. *Menda,* CATH. C. F. UG.

FALSYN', or make false. *Falsifico.*

FALSE MODDER, or wenche.[2] *Carisia,* CATH.

FALSE WRYTER. *Plastographus,* CATH.

FALSE WRYTYNGE. *Plastographia,* CATH.

FALTRYN' yn þe tunge. *Cespito, vel linguâ cespitare.*

FALWE LONDE (falowen, P.) *Novo,* CATH.

FALOW, londe eryd. *Novale, vel novalis,* CATH. (UG. *in neos,* P.)

FAME, or loos of name.[3] *Fama.*

FANN to clense wythe cornē.[4] *Vannus,* CATH.

FANE of a stepylle, or oþer lyke.[5] *Cherucus, ventilogium.*

[1] "þe falland euylle, *epilencia, comicius vel comicialis, morbus caducus, noxa, gerenoxa.*" CATH. ANG. Epilepsy, or the falling sickness, appears to have been in former times a very prevalent disorder, and had numerous appellations; Cotgrave and Sherwood give the following, in French, "*le mal caduque, mal de terre, le mal S. Jean, le gros mal, le haut mal, mal d'Alcide, mal des comices, mal de Mahomet, mal de S. Valentin, maladie de S. Jean, maudubec, malubec.*" See LONDE IVYL.

[2] Mawther, in the East Anglian dialect, still signifies a girl, according to Forby and Moore. The explanation of the word *carisia* given in the Catholicon, has been adopted in the Ortus, "*Carisia dicitur lena vetus et litigiosa, unde et falluces ancille, quia veritate carent, Anglice,* false seruauntes." See MODER, servaunte.

[3] See LOOS, or fame.

[4] "A fanne, *capisterium, pala, vannus, ventilabrum.*" CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. fann, *ventilabrum.* The ancient form of this implement, explained in the Catholicon to be "*instrumentum de vimine factum, in modum scuti, cribrum,*" has undergone little change during several centuries, as exhibited on the sepulchral brass at Chartham, in Kent, representing Sir Robert de Sētvans, or de Septem Vannis, who died in 1306. The fan, or van, here appears both on the armorial surcoat, and the ailettes; the bearing, which is a curious example of the *arma cantantia,* or *armes parlantes,* appears to have been, not seven vans, but three, as given in the Roll of Arms, t. Edw. II. Cott. MS. Calig. A. XVIII. A faithful representation of this curious memorial has been given by Messrs. Waller in their valuable Series of Monumental Brasses.

[5] "A fayne of a schipe, *cheruchus, et cetera ubi* a wedercoke." CATH. ANG. Ang. Sax. fana, *vexillum.* Chaucer uses this word repeatedly,

> "O stormy peple, unsad and euer untrewe,
> And undiscrete, and changing as a fane!" Clerke's Tale.

Among the costs of the construction of a dormitory, at Burcester Priory, in 1424, is a charge for "*truncis de ferro, cum ij ventiloyiis, viz.* Vanys *de* tyn, *ponendis super utrumque finem dormitorii;*" Kennett's Paroch. Ant. ii., 254; and in the accounts of Thomas Lucas, Solicitor-Gen. to Henry VII. for the building of Little Saxham Hall,

FANGYN̄, or latchyn̄ (lachyn or hentyn, K. H.)[1] *Apprehendo.*

FANNE corne, or oþer lyke. *Vanno*, CATH.

FANTASY, or fantaī. *Fantasma, fantasia*, CATH.

FANVN', or fanēn' (fanoī, P.)[2] *Fanula*, DICC. *manipulus*, CATH.

in 1507, is the entry, "a fane for my vise (winding stairs); iv vanys for my bruge." Rokewode's Hist. of Suff. 151. Chaucer, in the Manciple's Prologue, alludes to the rural sport of justing "at the fan," in some MSS. "van;" which has been explained as signifying a kind of quintain, so termed from its revolving like the fane of a weather-cock. In the curious version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. a passage occurs, however, which would lead to the supposition that Chaucer's allusion refers to a rural conflict, with the winnowing fan, by way of shield; it declares "how olde werriours were wont to iuste with fannes, and pley with the pil, or the pale;" and that tyros or young soldiers ought to have "a shelde made of twigges sumwhat rounde, in maner of a gredryn, the whiche is clepede a fanne—and therwith they sholde haue maces of tree." B. 1, c. xi. See QUYNTYNE hereafter.

[1] To fang or seize, Ang.-Sax. fang, *captura*, fangen, *captus*, is a verb used by R. Brunne, and various writers, as late as Shakespeare. See UNDERFONGYN̄, and LATCHYN̄ hereafter.

[2] The etymology of this appellation of the sacred vestment, termed also the maniple, is uncertain; the Latin *pannus* has been suggested, the German Fahne, or the Ang. Saxon word of the like signification, fana, *vexillum*. The resemblance of the maniple to the penon on the lance, called in France *fanon*, or *phanon*, is obvious. The word can hardly, however, be of Ang. Saxon derivation, as in Ælfric's Glossary, written towards the close of the Xth cent. the maniple is termed "*manualis*, handlin;" and among the gifts of Bishop Leofric to Exeter Cathedral, about 1050, are mentioned "iv subdiacones handlin." MS. Bodl. Auct. D. 2, 16. Leo IV. P.P. towards the middle of the IXth cent. ordained thus, "*nullus cantet sine amictu, sine albâ, stolâ, fanone et casulâ;*" and a contemporary writer, Rabanus Maurus, says, "*quartum sacerdotis indumentum mappula sive mantile est, quod vulgo fanonem vocant.*" Inst. Cler. c. 18. The original intention and use of the maniple is explained by Alcuin and Amalarius, writers of the same period, as follows: "*Mappula, que in sinistrâ parte gestatur, quâ pituitam oculorum et narium detergimus.*" Shortly after, however, the rich and massy ornaments bestowed upon the fanon rendered it unsuitable for its original purpose. A specimen discovered at Durham, in the tomb attributed to St. Cuthbert, is still preserved there; it is elaborately ornamented with needle-work, on a ground woven with gold, and was wrought, as appears by inscriptions upon it, by direction of Ælfleda, Queen of Edward the Elder, for Frithelstan, consecrated Bp. Winchester A.D. 905. It was probably brought to Durham, with other precious gifts, by Athelstan, the successor of Edward, in 934. This fanon measures $32\frac{1}{4}$ in. exclusively of a fringe at the ends, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep; and its breadth is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Elaborate drawings of this interesting relic, and of the stole discovered with it in 1827, are in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. They are both ornamented with figures of saints. By this, and other representations, it appears that the fanon was at that period worn loosely thrown over the back of the hand, as on the Bayeux Tapestry in the representation of Abp. Stigand; but subsequently it was attached closely round the wrist. In a few instances the fanon appears carried on the right, instead of the left hand, an example of which occurs in the Bible of Charles the Bald, MS. of the IXth cent. See Montf. Mon. Franc. 1, pl. xxvi. The fanon was usually of the same suit, *de eâdem secta*, as the stole, and the parures of the amice and the alb; the material of which they were formed was most costly. Among the gifts of Will. de Elintune to Rochester, it is recorded

FARDELLE, or trusse. *Fardellus.*
FARE, or boost. *Jactancia, arrogancia.*
FARE, or ledynge of lyfe. *Valitudo.*
FARE, of schepemeñ be þe see. *Navigium.*
FARE MAKERE, or bostowre. *Jactator, philocompus,* C. F.
(FARE WELL, P. *Vale, valete.*)
FARE WELLE, or elle mōn' (*sic*) (badly, K. P.) *Valeo,* C. F.
FARYÑ' owte of þe cuntre. *Depatrio.*
FARYÑ' ovyr þe see, or watur (on the see, P.)[1] *Meo, transmeo, navigo.*
FARCYD, as metys. *Farcitus.*
FAARCE mete (farsen, P.) *Farcio, farcino,* CATH.
FARSURE. *Farsura, farsumen.*
FART. *Trulla, bombus,* CATH.
FARTARE. *Pedo.*
FARTOÑ'. *Pedo,* CATH.
FARTYNGE, *Peditura, bombizacio.*
FACELYÑ', as clothys (faselyn, P.)[2] *Villo.*
FASYLLE of a clothe (or other lyke, P.) *Fractillus,* C. F. (*villus,* CATH. P.)
FASSYONE, or knowlechynge (facyon, P.) *Fassio, confessio.*
FASSYONE, or factyone, forme of

"*dedit stolam et fanum de nigrâ purpurâ—de viride ciclade—de albâ purpurâ,*" &c. Reg. Roff. 119. They were ornamented with gems, pearls, and goldsmith's work, as appears by the inventories of the treasuries at Old St. Paul's and Lincoln, printed by Dugdale. It must be observed that some distinction seems to have been made in Italy in the XIth cent. between the fanon and the maniple, but its precise nature has not been ascertained. See the accounts of the gifts of Abbot Desiderius, Chron. Monast. Casin. Murat. iv. 429, 487. "Fannell for a preeste's arme, *fanon.*" PALSG. "*Fanon,* a fannell or maniple, a scarfe-like ornament worne on the left arme of a sacrificing Priest." COTG.

[1] To fare, Ang.-Sax. faran, *ire,* is a verb frequently used by the earlier writers, as R. Brunne, Rob. of Gloucester, Langtoft, and Chaucer.

> "Ten thousand prest and yare,
> Into batail for to fare." K. Alisaunder, line 1188.

Sir Thomas de la More, in his Life of Edward II. relates that at Bristol, on the way to Berkeley Castle, Thomas de Gorney put upon his head a crown made of hay, and the soldiers "*ironiâ nimis acerbâ dixerunt,* fare forth Syr Kynge." Ed. Camden, p. 602. Minot, speaking of the journey of Edward III. into Brabant, in 1338, says,

> "Unto France fast will he fare,
> To confort hym with grapes."

Various significations of this verb are given by Palsgrave, "I fare, I go a iournay. I fare with one, or entreate hym well or yuell. I fare, I playe at a game so named at the dyse. I fare, I resemble another thyng in my dealing. I fare, I take on, as one doth y^t is in sorowe." Occasionally it is used in the sense of compelling to go ; thus, in the Towneley Mysteries, Herod, enraged at the birth of Christ, declares,

> "Under my feete I shalle thaym fare,
> Those ladys that wille (not) lere my lare." p. 120.

[2] Palsgrave gives the verb "I fasyll out, as sylke or veluet dothe, *Ie raule ;* my sleve is fasylled, *rauelée.* Fasyll of clothe, *cassure.*" ? Ang.-Sax. fæs, *fimbria.* The term to ravel, now generally used in this sense, thus appears to be derived, not from the verb to reave, or tear away, as it has been supposed, but from the French.

makynge. *Forma, formefactura, formefactio.*

FAST, or bowndyn', or festyd. *Vinctus, ligatus.*

FAST, or festyd be clevynge to, or naylynge, *Fixus, confixus.*

FASTE of abstynence (or fastynge, K.) *Jejunium.*

FASTARE. *Jejunator, jejunatrix.*

FAST GONGE, or schroffetyde, or gowtyde (fastyngon, P.)[1] *Carniprivium* (*et carnibrevium*, P.)

FASTYN̄'. *Jejuno.*

FASTYNGE. *Jejunus, impransus*, C. F.

FASTYNGE, *idem quod* FASTE.

FATE, vesselle.[2] *Cuva*, C. F. *cupa vel cupus*, C. F. DICC.

FAT, or fet. *Pinguis.*

FAT FOWLE, or beste, mestyde to be slayne (masted, P.)[3] *Altile*, UG. *in alo.*

(FATYN, or lesyn colour, K. *Marceo.*)

FATNESSE. *Pinguedo, crassitudo, adeps.*

[1] "Fastyngange, *carniprivium.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives "at fastyns, at Fastyngonge, *à Quaresme prenant.*" Blount, in his Dictionary of Hard Words, 1680, gives "fasguntide" as a Norfolk word, which Forby considers as now obsolete. In the statement made by the citizens of Norwich respecting a riot that occurred in 1441, termed Gladman's Insurrection, they declare that it originated in the circumstance that the said Thomas Gladman "on Tuesday, in the last ende of Cristemesse, viz. Fastyngonge Tuesday, made a disport with his neyghbours, coronned as Kyng of Cristemesse." Blomf. Hist. ii. 111. A detailed account of such local usages at Shrove-tide will be found in Brand's Popular Antiq. vol. i. Hardyng, relating the conflict between the Yorkists and Queen Margaret, which closed with the battle of St. Alban's, Shrove Tuesday, Febr. 17, 1461, says,

> "And southward came thei then therfore
> To Sainct Albones, vpon the fastyngange eue (*al.* fastirne.)" Chron. c. 237.

The term is compounded from Ang.-Sax. fæsten, *jejunium*, and ȝongȝ, *iter*, or going, the commencement of Lent. "*Caresme prenant*, Fastnes, or Shrove Tuesday." COTG.

[2] "A fatte, *cupa, cuva.* A fattmaker, *cuparius.*" CATH. ANG. "*Cupa*, a coupe, or a fatte, or stope." ORTUS. "Fatte, a vessel, *quevue.* Fatte to dye in, *cvuier à taindre.*" PALSG. "*Cuve*, an open tub, a fat, or vat." COTG. Ang.-Sax. fæt, fat, *vas.* Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, enumerates "thinges that ben vsed after the hous, —platers, disshes, saussers, sallyers, trenchours; these thinges shall ye fynde of tree, and of erthe. Now after, a disshe fat (*esculier*) where me leyeth therin the forsaid thinges, and the spones of tree." There was a local measure of grain, called a fat, identical with the *cupa, capus*, or *cuva*, and which contained a quarter, or 8 bushels. The Stat. 1 Hen. V. c. 10, recites that it had been ordained that there should be only one measure, namely 8 bushels to the quarter; but that the purveyors of the Crown were accustomed to take 9, and the merchants and citizens of London take of all sellers the same quantity, as a quarter of wheat, "*par un mesure usé deins la dicte Citée, appellé le* faat, *ove un bussell mys sur le dit* faat." The word coupe does not occur in the Promptorium, in the same sense as FATE, but is so given in the Ortus and the Cath. Ang. "A cowpe, *cupa.* A cowper, *cuparius.*" Caxton says in the Book for Travellers, "Paule the couper maketh and formaketh the keupis (*refaict les cuues.*)"

[3] See MASTYN̄ beestys, hereafter. Ang.-Sax. mæstan, *saginare.*

FAWCETT.[1] *Clipsidra.*
FAWCHUN, knyfe or swerde.[2] *Machera,* C. F. *et* CATH. *semispata,* UG.
FAWKENERE (fawconer, P.) *Falconarius.*
FAWKŌN', hawke. *Falco.*
FAWN', *supra, idem quod* FAYNE.
FAWNYÑ' as howndys. *Applaudo, blandior.*
FAWNYNGE of howndys. *Plausus, applausus.*
FAVORYÑ'. *Faveo.*
FAVOWRE. *Favor.*
FAWTE, or defawte. *Defectus.*
FAWTY, or defawty. *Defectivus.*
FAWTOUR, or meyntynore. *Fautor.*
FEE. *Feodus.*
FEBYLLE, or weyke. *Debilis, imbecillus,* BRIT.
FEBYLLE, or lytylle worthe. *Exilis.*
FEBYLNESSE, or weykenesse .*Debilitas.*
FEBYLNESSE, or lytylle of valure. *Exilitas, invalitudo.*
FEBLYÑ', or make feble (febelyn, P.) *Debilito.*
FEDDE wythe mete. *Pransus, pastus.*
FEDYN' wythe mete. *Cibo, pasco, esco,* CATH.
FEDYNGE, or fode. *Pastum, alimentum, alimonia, victus.*
FEEDE chyldrȳn' wythe pappe mete. *Papo,* C. F.
FEDYR. *Penna, pluma.*
FEDYRFU, or fedyrfoy, herbe. *Febrifuga.*
FEDERYÑ', or feteryñ'. *Compedio,* CATH.
FEDERYS, or feterys of prysōn' (fettirs, P.) *Compes.*

[1] *Clepsidra* is explained in the Ortus to be the same as "*docillus, Anglice* a perser or a spygote." See DOTTELL, dossell, above. "Faucet, to drawe wyne, *faucet, broche à estovper le vin.*" PALSG. This word is derived from the French, *faulcet.*

[2] "A fawchone, *rumphea, framea, spata.*" CATH. ANG. This appellation of a sword with a curved blade is taken from the French *fauchon,* a diminutive of *faux,* from the Latin *falx.* The *fauchon* is frequently mentioned by Guiart, who wrote at the close of the XIIIth cent. and seems to have been identical with the *falso,* often named at that period, and the *falcio,* which is included among weapons that monks were forbidden to bear by the Stat. Cistert. Ord. A.D. 1202. An early instance of the use of this weapon occurs in the curious designs of temp. Edward I. discovered in the Painted Chamber at Westminster, given in the Vetusta Monumenta. When Launfal is assailed by the lords of Lombardy, in unequal conflict,

> "Sir Launfal brayde out hys fochon,
> And, as lyȝt as dewe, he layde hem donne."
>
> Launfal Miles. Cott. MS. Calig. A. II.

It must be observed, however, that the *fauchon* and *falso* seem occasionally to be named with long-handled weapons, and that the falchion may occasionally have been a kind of bill, with the curved or scythe-shaped blade whence the name was taken. Chaucer uses the word as signifying a sword, and in Piers Ploughman's Vision allusion occurs to St. Paul, keeping the gate of heaven with his "fawchon." Palsgrave gives "Fawchyon, a wepen, *marguy baston de ivif;*" and Cotgrave, "*Malcus,* a faulchion, hangar, wood-knife."

FEFFYD. *Feofatus* (*feofactus*, P.)
FEFEMENT. *Feofamentum.*
FEFOWRE. *Feofatus.*
FETCHE, corne, or tare (fehche, K.) *Vicia*, UG. *in vincio*, *crobus*, C. F.
FETCHYN, or fettyñ'. *Affero.*
FETCHYNGE, or fettynge. *Allatura.*
(FEYAR, or fowar, *infra in* GOONGE FYRMAR.)[1]
FEYNARE (feynour, P.) *Fictor*, *simulator.*
FEYNYD. *Fictus.*
FEYNYD thynge. *Ficticium.*
FEYNYD sleythe of falshede (feynyng, sleithe, H. feyned sleyte, P.) *Com(m)entum*, CATH. C. F.
FEYNYÑ'. *Fingo.*
FEYNYÑ' yn syngynge, or synge lowe.[2] *Succino*, CATH.
FEYNYNGE. *Fictio*, *simulacio.*
FEYNT. *Segnis.*
FEYNT HERTYD. *Vecors.*
FEYNTNES of herte, or cowardnesse (feyntyse of herte, or cowardyse, K. P.) *Vecordia.*
(FEYNTYN, K. H. feynten, P. feõte, J. feyte, W.)[3] *Fatesco.*
FEYNTENESSE, or feyntyse (feblenesse, P.) *Segnicies.*
FEYNTLY. *Segniter.*
FEYYR, or feyre. *Nundine.*
FEYGHTE, or fyghtynge (feyt, or feytyng, K.) *Pugna*, *certamen.*
FEYGHTARE. *Pugnator*, *certor*, *certator.*
FEGHTARE, or baratowre (feyter, P.) *Pugnax*, C. F.
FEYGHTYÑ' (feytyn, K. feythtyn, H.) *Pugno*, CATH. *bello*, *dimico.*
FEYTHE. *Fides.*
FEYTHE BREKE(R), or comnant (breker.) *Fidifragus*, *fidifraga.*
FEYTHFULLE and trusty. *Fidelis.*
FEYTHEFULNESSE. *Fidelitas.*
FELLE, or fers.[4] *Severus*, *ferus*, *fellitus*, *ferox* (*bilosus*, *felleus*, *atrox*, P.)
FELA, or felowe (felawe, P.) *Socius* (*consors*, P.)
FELA, or felow at mete. *Sodalis.*
FELA, or felow yn' travayle. *Socius.*
FELA, or felow yn offyce. *Collega*, CATH.

[1] The word FEYAR, introduced here on the authority of Pynson's edition, is derived from the verb to fie or fey, used by Tusser, and still known in the East Anglian dialect. "*Escureur*, a scowrer, cleanser, feyer." COTG. See FYIN, and FOWAR.

[2] Palsgrave says, "I feyne in syngyng, *Ie chante à basse voyx*. We may nat synge out, we are to nere my lorde, but lette us fayne this songe."

[3] In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, it is recommended that the host in marches "be not highely fayntede with iourneyeng of weyes in the hete of the day," but in summer should rest from "vndren' to myde ouernone." B. iii. c. 2.

[4] "Felle, *acer*, *acerbus*, *asper*, *atrox*, *austerus*, *ferox*, &c. To be felle, *barbarizare*, *sevire*. To make felle, *ferare*. Felly, *acriter*. A fellnes, *atrocitas*, *rigor*, &c." CATH. ANG. "Fell or fierse, as a person is for modynesse. Fyers, fell, *rigoreux*, *fier*. Fell, or felonyshe, *felonneux*. Felnesse, *despiterie*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. fell, *crudelis*, felnys, *crudelitas.*

Felow yn' walkynge by þe way (in iourney, p.) *Comes.*
Fela, or felow in scole. *Consors. Socius in periculo, collega in officio, comes in itinere, consors in premio, sodalis in mensâ, vel in sede; hec* ug. *in sagio.*
Felowys, y-knytte to-gedyr in wykydnesse. *Complices,* c. f. *complex,* ug. *in plico.*
Felowly. *Socialiter, sodaliter.*
Felyschepe (felowshepe, p.) *Socialitas, societas, contubernium.*
Feelde. *Ager, campus, rus, arvum.*
Feldefare, byrde (felfare, p.) *Ruriscus.*
Feleable. *Socialis.*
(Feelabyll, p. *Sensibilis.*)
Felyñ'. *Sencio.*
Felyñ' wythe handys, or gropyn. *Palpo.*
Fellyñ', or castyñ' downe (fallen, p.) *Prosterno, dejicio.*
Felone, soore.[1] *Antrax,* c. f. *carbunculus,* c. f.
Felone, thef. *Scelestus.*
Felonye. *Scelus.*
Feelte, or qwylte.[2] *Filtrum,* cath. c. f. *fultrum,* kylw.
Feltryke, herbe.[3] *Fistra, fel terre, centaurea.*
Felwe of a qwele (whele, p.) *Cantus,* c. f. cath. *timpanum,* cath. *circumferencia.*
Femel, no male. *Femella.*
Femelle. *Feminius.*
Femynyne, or woman lyke. *Muliebris (femininus,* p.)
Fenne.[4] *Labina, palus,* cath. ug.

[1] "*Carbunculus*, the felone." ortus. "Felon, a sore, *entracq.*" palsg. "*Furunculus*, a soore called a felon; also a soore callid a cattes hear, whiche breketh out in the fingers with great wheales and moche peyne. *Tagax*, a felon, whiche happeneth on a mann's fynger." elyot. Baret gives "A fellon, vncomme, or catte's haire; a bile or sore that riseth in man's bodie, *furunculus; Bossette dure, ou froncle, vng clou.* A fellon, or impostumation vnder the rootes of the nailes, *paronychia;*" and Cotgrave, "*Furuncule*, a fellon, or whitlaw; *Panary*, a felon, or whitlaw, at the end of a finger." Gerard recommends as a remedy the *Persicaria hydropiper*, or arsmart, which, "bruised and bound upon an imposthume in the ioynts of the fingers (called among the vulgar sort a fellon or vncome,) taketh away the paine." Elyot explains the term uncome as follows: "*adventitius morbus*, syckenes that cometh without our defaute, and of some men is callyd an vncome."

[2] The Catholicon explains *filtrum* to be so called "*quia ex filis, i. pilis animalium fiat;*" and the Ortus renders "*fultrum, illud quod ornat lectum, sive lecti apodiamentum.*" The term felt appears to have signified, at a very early period, a material formed of wool, not woven, but compacted together, suitable even for a garment of defence, so that the gambeson is sometimes termed *feltrum.* "*Centrum vel filtrum*, felt." Gloss. Ælfrici. In Norfolk a thickly matted growth of weeds spreading by their roots, as couch-grass, is termed a felt.

[3] This herb is the small centaury, which was called *fel terre*, and in Dutch Eerdegall, from the excessive bitterness, and possibly the deep yellow colour of its juice, which in some countries was used by women to dye their hair, when yellow hair was the prevalent fashion. By modern botanists it is known as the *Erythræa centaurium.* Feltryke appears to be merely a corruption of the Latin name; Cotgrave gives "*Sacotin*, feaverwort, earth gall, common centory."

[4] Fenne has occasionally, as the Ang-.Sax. fenn, the abstract signification of mire.

FENCE, or defence of closynge (clothinge, P.) *Defensio, municio, defensaculum,* UG. *in fenso.*

FENCE, defence fro enmyes. *Proteccio, defensio.*

FENCYD, or defencyd. *Defensus, munitus, defensatus,* UG.

FENSYN', *supra in* DEFENCYN'.

FEENDE. *Diabolus, demon.*

FENDOWRE, or defendowre. *Defensor, protector.*

FENESTRALLE.[1] *Fenestrella, fenestrale.*

FENKYLLE, or fenelle.[2] *Feniculum,* C. F. *vel feniculus,* DICC. (*maratrum,* P.)

Thus in the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is related that Scipio bid his Spanish prisoners cleanse and dig ditches, "with this reprouable scorne; ye ben worthy, he saide, to be blottede and spottede, foulede and defoulede with fenne and with drit of water (*luto inquinari*) and of blode, þat in tyme of werre ne were not, ne wolde nat be bespreynt ne be wette with ennemyes blode." B. iii. c. 10.

[1] Before the general introduction of glazed windows, their place was supplied by framed blinds of cloth or canvas, termed fenestralls, which are mentioned in the accounts of the executors of Queen Eleanor, A.D. 1291, as follows: "*pro canabo ad fenestrallas, ad scaccarium Reginæ apud Westmonasterium, iijd.*" Household Expenses, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 135. "Fenestrall, *chassis de toille, ou de paupier* (*papier.*)" PALSG. Horman says that "glasen wyndowis let in the lyght, and kepe out the winde; paper or lyn clothe straked acrosse with losyngys make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. I wyll have a latesse (*clathrum*) before the glasse for brekynge. I have many prety wyndowes shette with leuys goynge up and downe (*canestellæ quæ attolli et demitti possunt*)." Not long subsequently to the time when Horman wrote, glazed windows became so generally in use that the fenestrall was laid aside. Harrison, who wrote his description of England about 1579, speaks of "lattise made of wicker, or fine rifts of oke in chekerwise," formerly much used in country houses instead of glass, as being then obsolete. He speaks of the use of horn, selenite, and berill, for glazing windows, observing that of the last "an example is yet to be seene in Sudleie castell;" and states that glass had become so cheap and plentiful, being imported from Burgundy, Normandy, and Flanders, as well as made in England, of good quality, that every one who chose might have abundance. B. ii. c. 12. Holinsh. Chron. i. 187. Leland noticed "the Hawle of Sudley Castle glased with rownd Beralls." Itin. iv. f. 170, a; viii. f. 74, b.

[2] "Fenelle, or fenkelle, *feniculum, maratrum.*" CATH. ANG. The numerous virtues of this herb are thus summed up in the King's Coll. MS. of the Promptorium:

"*Bis duo dat maratrum, febres fugat atque venenum,*
*Et purgat stomacum, sic reddit lumen acutum.*"

Macer gives a detailed account, in which the following remarkable passages occur: "þe edderes wole ete fenel, when her yen dasnyþ, and so she getiþ a-yene her clere sighte; and þer þoroghe it is founde and preved þat fenel doþ profit to mannis yene: þe yen þat ben dusked, and dasniþ, shul be anoynted wit þe ius of fenelle rotis medeled wit hony; and þis oynement shalle put a-way alle þe dasewenesse of hem, and make hem bryȝt." The virtue of fennel, in restoring youth, was a discovery attributed likewise by Macer to serpents; "þis prouiþ auctours and filisoferis, for serpentis whan men (*sic*) olde, and willeth to wexe stronge, myghty, and yongly a-yean, þei gon and eten ofte fenel, and þei become yongliche and myghty." MS. in the possession of H. W. Diamond, Esq. FENKYLLE is obviously a corruption of the Latin name; this herb is still called in German Fenchel, and in Dutch Venckel. In Piers Ploughman's Vision mention occurs of

"A ferthing worth of fynkel-sede for fastynge daies."

FENKYLLE, or fenelle seede. *Maratrum*, C. F.

FENTE of a clothe.[1] *Fibulatorium*, C. F. *fimbria*.

FEER, or ferdenesse. *Timor, terror, et cetera in* D, drede, dredefulle.

(FERDFULL thinge, quat so it be, K. P. *Terribilum*, C. F.)

FER, or fer a-way. *Alonge, procul, eminus, longe.*

FERSSE (feers, P.) *idem quod* FELLE, *supra.*

FERCEHEDE. *Ferocitas, severitas.*

FERY over a watyr. *Pormeus*, CATH. UG. *in neo.*

FERYAGE. *Feriagium, naulum, potomium*, C. F. CATH.

FERYALLE. *Ferialis.*

FERYARE. *Pormeus*, CATH.

FERYBOOT. *Portemia*, C. F.

FERYN̄', or make a-ferde.[2] *Terreo, perterreo.*

FERY PLACE, *idem quod* FERY.

FEERME, a rent. *Firma.*

FERME, and stabylle. *Firmus,*

[1] In the Assembly of Ladies, a poem attributed to Chaucer, Attemperaunce is described as arrayed in a blue gown of cloth of gold, in tabard-wise, purfled, or trimmed with fur, and set with pearls and diamonds.

> "After a sort, the coller and the vent,
> Like as armine is made in purfeling,
> With great pearles full fine and orient,
> They were couched all after one worching."

The glossarist interprets vent as signifying "the fore-part;" but this does not sufficiently explain the term. In the XIIIth cent. the fent or vent appears at the collar of the robe, both in male and female costume, being a short slit closed by a brooch, and which served for greater convenience in putting on a dress so fashioned as to fit closely round the throat. This is shown by the effigies at Fontevrault, engraved by Stothard, and especially by those of Queen Berengaria, at the abbey of l'Espan, and of Richard I., recently discovered at Rouen. Archæol. xxix. pl. xxi. In these instances it is sufficiently apparent why the fent should be termed, as in the Promptorium, *fibulatorium;* but at a later period being considerably prolonged, the opening of the robe in front extending often much below the waist, a brooch was no longer sufficient to close it. At the period when Chaucer wrote, the fent was trimmed with rich furs, and the fastenings were ornaments of chased work, jewelled, of a very splendid description. They are termed in inventories "*attaches*," and exhibited on the effigies of Lady Mohun, and of Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV., at Canterbury. The less richly decorated effigy of Queen Philippa, at Westminster, presents an example of the fent, simply clossd by a lace; and the combination of furs and jewels in this part of costume appears in many MSS. which have furnished Strutt with examples, among which may particularly be mentioned Roy. MS. 16 G. V. See Strutt's Dresses, pl. xciv. The propriety of applying to the fent, thus purfled and adorned, the term *fimbria*, as in the Promptorium, is evident, as likewise *limbus*, which is given by Ducange, on an ancient authority, as synonymous with *fibulatorium*. In the Wardrobe of Sir John Fastolf, A.D. 1459, there was "j jakket of red felwet, the ventis bounde with red lether." Archæol. xxi. 253, "Fente of a gowne, *fente*." PALSG.

[2] The use of the verb to fear, in an active sense, is not uncommon.

> "That rybaude fered me with his loke,
> That confort to me coude I none take." Castell of Labour, 1506.

"*Absterrere, i. penitus terrere, Anglice*, to fayr. *Terreo, i. terrorem inferre*, to feere." ORTUS. "I feare one, I make hym afrayde. I feare awaye, skarre away, as we do beestes or byrdes, *dechasser*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. færan, *terrere*. See FESYN̄'.

*ratus, unde dicitur in literâ attornatus, ratum et gratum*, ferme and stabylle, CATH.

FRRMERYE. *Infirmaria, infirmitorium.*

FERMYN', or take a pynge to ferme. *Firmo, vel ad firman accipio.*

FERMOWRE. *Firmarius.*

FERROWRE, smythe.[1] *Ferrarius*, CATH. *ferrator*, COMM.

FEERTYR (fertyr, K. fert', P. fertur, J.)[2] *Feretrum.*

FERVENTE. *Fervens, fervidus.*

FERUENTLY. *Ferventer.*

FERUOWRE. *Fervor.*

[1] In the will of the Earl of Essex, 1361, occur bequests "*à Mestre Thomas le ferour, v. marcs; à un garson pur le ferour, xxs.; à un garson feurer, i. marc.*" Royal Wills, p. 50. Elyot renders "*veterinarius medicus*, a horseleche, or ferror," now called corruptedly a farrier. In the version of Pliny, by Holland, it is related that the Empress Poppæa "was knowne to cause her ferrers ordinarily to shoe her coach horses, and other palfries, &c. with cleane gold." B. xxxiij. c. 11. In the order of the Pageants of the Play of Corpus Christi, at York, 1415, are enumerated among the various trades, "smythes, fevers." Sharpe's Coventry Mysteries, p. 137. This last appellation is taken directly from the old French, *fèvre*, *febvre*, or *ferre*, a blacksmith.

[2] Among the appliances of a sacred nature, there were *feretra* of two kinds; first, the bier for carrying the corpse to the grave, "*feretrum*, bære," Gloss. Ælfric., thus mentioned in the laws of Henry I., "*amici extrahant mortuum, deferentes in feretrum, et portantes eum ad ecclesiam.*" By the Constitutions of Will. de Bleys, 1229, and Walter de Cantilupe, 1240, Bishops of Worcester, as also of Abp. Peckham, 1280, among the ornaments and requisites to be provided in every church, at the charge of the parishioners, was included "*feretrum competens ad sepulturam mortuorum.*" Wilkins, i. 623, 666; ii. 49. In its secondary sense *feretrum* signified a portable shrine, containing the relics of saints, and carried in processions on a frame similar to the ordinary bier; and also stationary shrines of similar fashion, but which it was not customary to display as gestatory ornaments, such as those of St. Cuthbert at Durham, or St. Thomas of Hereford, in the cathedral there. It is recorded in Reg. Roff. 120, that "*Willielmus Rex Anglie magnus, in articulo mortis* (1087) *dedit—feretrum, cum altari gestatorio deargentato, et pallium cum leonibus.*" In 1355, Elizabeth de Clare, daughter of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, made the following bequest: "*Je devise à Seint Thomas de Hereford un ymage de n're dame, d'argent surorré, d'estre taché sur son fiertre.*" Roy. Wills, p. 31. In the ancient documents relating to the shrine of St. Cuthbert the term *feretrum* implies, as Mr. Raine states, not the shrine itself, but the quadrangular space or oratory wherein it stood: the keeper had the title of *feretrarius*. See Raine's Saint Cuthbert. Amongst numerous representations of the *feretrum* may be mentioned the procession of St. Alban's shrine, in the MS. of M. Paris, with drawings, supposed to be by his own hand, Cott. MS. Nero, D. I.; Strutt's Manners and Customs, i. pl. lxiv. One occasion on which it was customary to carry the *feretra* in procession, was at the parochial perambulations in Rogation week, a full account of which will be found in Brand's Popular Antiq. vol. i. Horman, in his chapter of sacred matters, says, "We two muste beare the feretrum (*tensam gestare*) a procession in the gange dayes." The term "fertre" occurs in Langtoft's Chronicle; and in the Golden Legend mention is made of the "fyerte," or shrine of St. Alphey, f. 117, b. "*Fierte, fiertre, fietre: Châsse, reliquaire, brancard.*" ROQUEF. The term *feretrum* in the MS. Ordinar. Ecc. Rotom. signifies the *pyxis*, wherein the consecrated Eucharist is deposited.

FERTHYN', or ferthynge. *Quadrans.*

FESAWNT, byrde.[1] *Fasianus, ornix,* CATH.

FESYN̄', *idem quod* FERYN̄', *supra.*[2]

FEST, or teyynge (festnynge, P.) *Ligamen.*

FEST, or teyynge of a schyppe, or bootys (festnynge, P.) *Scalamus,* CATH. *pronexium,* C. F. *restis,* C. F.

FEESTE of mete and drynke. *Festum, convivium.*

FEEST, or fedynge of mete and drynke in holy chyrche.[3] *Agapes. Nota, de Agape in Jure, distinctione xlij., Si quis; et Raymundus, lib.* 3, *tit.* 4.

FESTYD, or fed wythe goode mete and drynke. *Convivatus,* CATH.

FESTYD, or teyyd fast to a thynge. *Fixus, confixus.*

FESTYN', or cleve to. *Figo, affigo, configo.*

FESTYN', or byynd to-gedyr. *Ligo, alligo* (*colligo,* P.)

FESTYN̄' (within a thinge, P.) or knyttyn̄' yn' to a thynge, or gryffyn̄', or oþer lyke. *Insero.*

FESTYN̄', or make feestys, and feede mēn'. *Convivor,* CATH.

FESTYNGE to a thynge (festnyng to, P.) *Confixio, fixura.*

FESTYNGE wythe mete and drynke. *Convivatus, convivatorium,* CATH.

FEESTRYD, as wowndys (as sores, P.) *Cicatricus.*

FEESTRYD wownde. *Cicatrix.*

FEESTRYN', as wowndys, or sorys. *Sanio.*

FEESTRYNGE of wowndys. *Cicatricatio, cicatricatus.*

(FESTU, *infra in* FYSCHELLE.)[4]

[1] The pheasant was brought into Europe from the banks of the Phasis, in Colchis, according to Martial, by the Argonauts; it was highly esteemed by the Romans, and possibly introduced by them into England. In default of positive evidence as to its existence here in early times, it can only be stated that about the time when the Promptorium was compiled, it had become sufficiently abundant in East Anglia. Thus in the Howard Household Book, amongst the costs incurred at Ipswich, in 1467, "whane Syr John Howard and Mastyr Thomas Brewse were chosen knyghtes of the shyre," occurs the item, "xij fesawntes, pryse xij*s.*" Household Expenses, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 399. "*Ornix est gallus vel gallina silvestris, Anglice* a fesande or a werkok." ORTUS. "A fesande, *fasianus.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] R. Brunne uses the word "fesid," which Hearne explains as meaning whipped or beaten (p. 192.) Ang.-Sax. fesian, *fugare.*

[3] The love-feasts, or ἀγάπαι of the primitive Christians, were held in the churches; but this usage was suppressed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 691, and discountenanced by Gregory the Great, in his Letters to the British converts. It is probable that the author here refers solely to the primitive custom. There is no evidence that the practice of feasting in churches had been retained in any part of England; but it appears probable that the *agape* of the earlier times gave rise to the church-ale, of which, and of wakes, frequently celebrated near the precinct of the church, a full account will be found in Brand's Popular Antiq. See the Hierolexicon D. Macri, Ducange, and Spelman, *v. Agape.*

[4] In Piers Ploughman's Vision, line 6183, where allusion is made to Matt. vii. 3, the mote in the eye, *festuca,* is termed "festu." The Medulla likewise renders "*festuca,* a festu, or a lytul mote." The name was applied to the straw, or stick

FET, or fatte, as flesshe and oþer lyke. *Pinguis, crassus, obesus.*
FETERYD. *Compeditus.*
FETERYN̄', *supra* (*in* FEDERYN̄'.)
FETYCE, or praty.[1] *Parvunculus, elegantulus.*
FETTYNGE, *supra in* FETCHYNGE.
FETYR (of prison, P.) *supra in* FETHYR (*sic, sed rectius* federys) *et pedica*, C. F. *pedux*, CATH.
FETYRLOKKE. *Sera compeditalis* (*sera compedita*, P.)
FETTNESSE, *supra in* FATTENES, *et popa, sagina.*
FEWE. *Paucus, pauculus.*
FEWENESSE (or scassenes, K.) *Paucitas, paucedo.*
FEWTE. *Vestigium.*
(FEWTE, or omage, H. fewtye, or homage, P.[2] *Omagium.*)
(FEWTE, K. *Fidelitas.*)
FY.[3] *Vath, racha* (*vaa*, P.)
FY(A)L, or fyolle (fyall, or cruet, H. P.) *Fiala*, CATH.
FYDYLL, or fyyele (fyyil, K.) *Viella, fidicina, vitula*, CATH. *in vitulus, et* DICC. *vidula*, KYLW.
FYDELARE. *Fidicen*, CATH. *vitulator*, UG.
FYDELIN̄, or fyielyn' (fetelyn, K.) *Vitulor*, DICC. CATH. *in vitulus.*
FYFTENE. *Quindecim.*
FYFTY. *Quinquaginta.*
FYGGE, or fyge tre. *Ficus.*
FYGURE, or lykenesse. *Figura.*
FYIN̄, or defyin̄ mete and drynke (fyyn, K. H. P.)[4] *Digero.*

used for pointing, in the early instruction of children: thus Palsgrave gives "festue to spell with, *festev.*" Occasionally the word is written with c or k, instead of t, but it is apparently a corruption. "*Festu*, a feskue, a straw, rush, little stalk, or stick, used for a fescue. *Touche*, a fescue; also, a pen, or a pin for a pair of writing tables." COTGR.

[1] Chaucer uses the word fetise, and fetisely, in this sense; it is apparently derived from the old French *fetis*, or *faiteis*. Palsgrave gives "featysshnesse, propernesse, *feactise;*" as also the synonymous word "feate, or proper of makyng, *godin, godinet, coint, mignon;* fetly, nycely, *coyntement.* I haue apted them together the fetlyest (*le plus gentiment*) that euer you sawe. Feted, fetered, or well shapen of the lymmes, *aligné.* It is as well fetered a chylde as euer you sawe. You neuer set your eye upon a fayrer fetered woman, *mieulx alignée.*" Horman likewise speaks of "the feat conueyans of a speche that soundeth well to the eare, *argutia plausibilis sermonis.* She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet."

[2] "*Homagium, idem est quod fidelitas*, a feaute." ORTUS. William Paston writes, in 1454, of Thomas Bourchier, Bp. of Ely, who was translated in that year to Canterbury, "My lord of Ely hathe do hys fewthe." Paston Lett. iii. 222. The word is taken from the French, "*féaulté, féauté; fidélité, foi, constance.*" ROQUEF. It is commonly taken for the oath of allegiance in the feudal system:

> "When thise Bretons tuo were fled out of this lond,
> Ine toke his feaute of alle that lond helde." R. Brunne.

[3] In the Wicliffite version occur the following passages: "he that seith to his brother, Fy (*al.* fugh) schal be gilty to the counsell." Matt. v. 22. "And as thei passiden forth, thei blasfemeden him, movynge her heddis, and seiynge, *Vath*, thou that distriest the temple," &c. Mark xv. 29.

[4] This word, in the MSS. and in Pynson's edition, occurs among the verbs between FYISTYN̄ and FLAPPYN, which is perhaps an indication that it had been originally

FYKIÑ a-bowte, *infra in* FYSKIÑ.
FYKYNGE a-bowte in ydylnes. *Discursus, vagatus.*
FYLBERDE, notte. *Fillum,* DICC.
(FILBERDE, tree, P. *Phillis.*)
FYLE. *Lima.*
FYLIÑ wythe a fyle. *Limo.*
FYLYÑ', *idem quod* FOWLYN, *supra in* D.
FYLL wythe mete. *Sacio, saturo.*
FYLLE, or fylly(n)ge of mete, or drynke. *Sacietas, saturatio.*
FYLLYÑ'. *Impleo, repleo.*
FYLLYNGE. *Implecio, replecio.*
FYLZOFYR (fillosofere, K.) *Philosophus.*
FYLETTE.[1] *Victa,* UG. *in vincio, philacterium.*
FYLME of a notte, or oþer lyke. *Folliculus, gallicula,* C. F.
FYLOWRE, of barbowrs crafte (fillour of barborys craftę, K.)[2] *Acutecula, filarium,* KYLW. (*acutella,* K.)
FYLTHE. *Sordes, spurcicia, lino,* CATH. *turpitudo, labes, putredo, pus.*

written FY3IN. To fie or fey now signifies in East Anglia, as in Craven and Hallamshire, to clean out, as ponds or ditches; it is thus used by Tusser, and also to express the cleansing of grain.

"Choiced seed to be picked, and trimly well fy'd,
For seed may no longer from threshing abide." August's Husbandry.

"*Escurer*, to scowre, fey, rinse, cleanse." COTG. Bp. Kennett, in his glossarial coll. gives "to fea, fey, feigh or fow, to cleanse or empty, as to fea a pond, a privy, &c. Dunelm. Isl. fægia, *mundare, eluere;* whence to feag, by metaphor, applied to whipping or correcting, as, He feag'd him off." Lansd. MS. 1033. In the Wicliffite version, Deut. xxiii. 13 is thus rendered, "þou schalt bere a litil stake in þe girdil, and whanne þou hast sete, þou schalt digge bi cumpas, and þou schalt hile wiþ erþe þingis defied out, where þou art releuyd;" in the Vulgate, "*egesta humo operies.*" See DEFYYN', and FEYAR.

[1] Johanna domina de Roos bequeaths, in 1394, "*unam longam feletam de rosis de per', &c.*" Testam. Ebor. i. 203. "*Nimbus, fasciola transversa ex auro insuta in lintheo, quod est in fronte feminarum*, a felet." ORTUS. "Fyllet for a mayden's heed, *fronteau.*" PALSG. "*Fronteau*, a fillet, frontlet, forehead cloth." COTG. In a letter written about 1465 to Sir John Paston occurs the request of a lady, who "wuld fayne have a new felet." Paston Lett. IV. 176.

[2] FYLOWRE, or barbowrs crafte. MS. "A filoure, *affilatorium;* to filoure, *affilare.*" CATH. ANG. The term *affilatorium* occurs with the signification of a hone, in the Usus Ant. Ord. Cisterc. c. 85. The implement so called seems to have been identical with that now called a steel, in French *fusil*, which is rendered by Cotgrave "the steele, wherewith a butcher whets his knives." A resemblance in form to the spindle or spoole used in spinning was probably the origin of the appellations FYLOWRE, *filarium*, and *fusil*. In the Boke of Curtasye a "fylour" appears to signify a rod, as that upon which a curtain may be hung, moveably, by means of rings. The word occurs in the directions for the grooms of the chambers, regarding making the pallets, and two beds of greater state, for lords,

"That henget shalle be with hole sylour,
With crochettes and loupys sett on lyour,
Tho valance on fylour shalle henge with wyn,
iij curteyns stre3t drawen withinne." Sloane MS. 1986.

FYLTHE of mannys nose, snotte. *Polipus.*
FYLTHE of mannys fete. *Petor.*
FYMTERRE, herbe. *Fumus terre.*
FYNCHE, byrde. *Furfurio*, C. F.
FYYNDARE of thynge loste. *Inventor, inventrix.*
FYNDE thingys loste. *Invenio, reperio, comperio.*
FYNDE COSTE. *Exhibeo.*
FYNDIÑ, helpyn', and susteinyñ' hem þat be nedy (fynde theym that ar nedy, P.) *Sustento.*
FYYNDYNGE of thynge loste. *Invencio, repericio.*
FYYNDYNGE, or helpynge in bodyly goodys at nede.[1] *Exhibicio, subvencio.*
FYNE, or ryght goode (fyyn, P.) *Egregius, excellens.*
FYNE WYNE.[2] *Falernum*, CATH.
FYNE, of bondage. *Finum.*
FYNNE of a fysche. *Pinna.*
FYNGYR. *Digitus.*
FYNGYRLYNGE of a glove. *Digitabulum*, CATH.
FYR, tree. *Abies.*
FYYR. *Ignis, rogus, focus, pir.*
FYYR FORKE. *Ticionarum*, CATH. *pala, arpagio; hec in historiâ scolasticâ de vasis templi.*
FYYR HERTHE. *Focarium*, CATH. *ignearium*, C. F.
FYYRE YRYÑ', to smyte wythe fyre. *Fugillus*, CATH. *piricidium*, DICC. KYLW.
FYYR STOK, *infra in* HERTHE STOKE.
FYYR STONE, for to smyte wythe fyre. *Focaris*, UG. *in laos, vel focare*, CATH. *ignarium*, C. F.
FIRBOME, *supra in* BEKENE.[3]

[1] The Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII. comprise an entry in 1493, "to Dr. May for th' exebucon of Thos. Phepo," who appears to have been King's scholar at Oxford; and the allowance is subsequently termed "the finding, 2 li." Exc. Hist. The term exhibition, or allowance of money, taken from the Latin, which in medieval times had the same signification, is used in this sense by Shakespeare and B. Jonson, as likewise still retained at the Universities.

[2] The Medulla renders "*Falernum*, wyn alþurbest." MS. in the Editor's possession.

[3] The practice of maintaining beacons, to give warning of approaching invasion, is one that may be traced in Britain to the most remote times. The term itself is Anglo-Saxon, beacen, *signum*, beacne torr, *specula*. The right of erecting beacons was one of the exclusive privileges of the Crown; and a tax for their maintenance, termed *beconagium*, was levied upon every hundred. At an early time, as Coke observes, the beacon was merely a stack of combustibles prepared on an elevated spot, or a rock; Ang.-Sax. beacenstan, *pharus;* subsequently to the time of Edward III. as he states, "pitch-boxes, as now they be, were, instead of those stacks, set up;" that is, a kind of large cresset, raised on an upright pole or beam; hence the appellation FIRBOME, Ang.-Sax. beom, *trabs*. Blount cites the "*Ordinatio pro vigiliis observandis a Lynne usque Yarmouth, t. Edw. II. Quod levari et reparari faciatis signa et* firebares *super montes altiores in quolibet hundredo, ita quod tota patria, per illa signa, quotiescumque necesse fuerit, premuniri potest;*" which is rendered by Stowe, "He ordained bikenings or beacons to be set up." A.D. 1326. The care with which these signals were at all periods provided, appears by numerous evidences in the public records. In 1415 Henry V. on his departure for France, provides for the safety of the realm, and directs the provision of "*signa vocata* bekyns *in locis consuetis.*" Rymer, ix. 255. Hall relates that when Richard III., with false confidence, disbanded his forces, he issued

FYRIN̄, or sette on a fyre, or brinnyn. *Ignio*, CATH. *comburo.*

FYRMAMENT, or walkyn'. *Firmamentum.*

FYRRYS, or qwyce tre, or gorstys tre.[1] *Ruscus.*

FYRSTE of alle. *Primus.*

FYRSTE, or be-forne. *Primo.*

FYRSTE BE-GOTŌN'. *Primogenitus.*

FYRSTE BE-GETYNGE. *Primogenitura.*

FYYRE, sharpe brusche (firre, whynne, K. fyir or qwynne, P. whynne, J.)[2] *Saliunca.*

FYSCARE a-bowte ydylly. *Discursor, discursatrix, vagulus vel vagator, vagatrix.*

FISKIN̄ a-bowte yn ydilnesse.[3] *Vagor, giro, girovago.*

FYSCHE. *Piscis.*

FYSCHARE. *Piscator, favissor,* CATH. *et nota ibi bonam causam.*

FYSCHARYS BOOTE. *Phaselus,* COMM. *oria,* C. F.

strict commands that on the coast, and the frontiers of Wales, strong ward should be kept according to usage; "for the custome of the countreyes adjoyning nere to ye see is (especially in the tyme of war) on euery hill or high place to erect a bekon with a greate lanterne in the toppe, whyche maie be sene and discerned a great space of. And when the noyes is once bruted that the enemies approche nere ye land, they sodeinly put fyer in the lanthornes, and make showtes and outrages from toune to toune, and from village to village." 3 Rich. III. This kind of signal, of which representations will be found in Archæol. I. pl. i. xv. pl. xii. was likewise termed a standard: "A bekyn or a standarde, *statela.*" CATH. ANG. It was taken by Hen. V. as a badge, and appears among the sculptures of his chantry at Westminster. "Beakyn, *feu au guet,*" PALSG. The elevation whereon it was placed was sometimes termed a tote-hill; see that word hereafter.

[1] *Ruscus* is properly the plant with sharply-pointed leaves, called butcher's-broom, but that which is here intended appears to be the *Ulex Europæus*, Linn. called commonly furze or gorse. In the Wicliffite version, Isai. lv. 13 is thus rendered: "A fir tre schal stie for a gorst (eþer firse) and a myrte tre schal wexe for a nettil." Claud. E. II. In 15 Hen. VI. 1436, licence was given to Humfrey Duke of Gloucester to inclose 200 acres of land, "pasture, wode, hethe, virses, and gorste (*bruere et jampnorum*)," and to form thereof a park at Greenwich. Rot. Parl. iv. 498. "*Ruscus, Anglice* firsun." Harl. MS. 1002. "Fyrsbusshe, *ionmarin.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. fyrs, *genista, rhamnus.*

[2] *Saliunca* has occurred already, as the name of an herb called CALTRAP. Cotgrave renders "*chaussetrape*, the starre thistle, called also the calthrop;" but although the name may have occasionally been so assigned, from its being hurtful to the foot, yet according to Parkinson the herb called land caltrops, *tribulus terrestris*, was not of the thistle species. The *saliunca* again is, according to the same author, a kind of spikenard, whereas in the Medulla it is stated, "*Saliunca dicitur vulgariter in Gallico carrkerepe*, (? *carchiofe*, an artichoke,) a qwynne." Harl. MS. 2257. In the Ortus it is rendered "a wynne or grost."

[3] This word does not appear, by the East-Anglican glossaries, to be still in use; it occurs, however, in Tusser's lessons for waiting servants.

"Sueh serviture, also, deserveth a check,
That runneth out fisking with meat in his beck."

"I fyske, *ie fretille.* I praye you se howe she fysketh aboute." PALSG. "*Trotière,* a raumpe, fisgig, fisking huswife, raunging damsell." COTG. Compare FYKIN̄ a-bowte, and see Jamieson's remarks on that word. It occurs in R. Coer de Lion, 4749.

FYSCH SELLARE. *Piscarius, piscaria,* UG. *in pasco.*

FYSCHELLE of fyschew, or festu.[1] *Festuca.*

FYSCHYN̄'. *Piscor,* CATH.

FYSCHYNGE. *Piscacio, piscatus.*

FYSCH LEEP.[2] *Nassa,* C. F.

FISSHE PONDE. *Vivarium,* CATH.

FYSYCIAN̄', or leche. *Medicus, fisicus.*

FYSNOMYE. *Phisonomia.*

FYSTE of an hande. *Pugnus,* CATH. (*pugillus,* P.)

FYYST, stynk. *Lirida.*

FYISTYN̄' (fyen, W.) *Cacco,* C. F. *lirido.*

FYYSTYNGE. *Liridacio.*

FYT, or mete. *Equus, congruus,* UG. *in grus.*

FYTŌN', or lesynge (fycōn', K. fyttyn, S. fytyn, P.)[3] *Mendacium, mendaciolum,* CATH.

FYVE.[4] *Quinque.*

FYVE HUNDRYD. *Quingenti.*

FYVERE (sekenesse, P.) *Febris.*

FYVERE, agu. *Querquera,* CATH. *et* UG. *in quero.*

FYTHIL, *supra in* FEDYLLE.

FLAGGE of þe erthe, *vide in* T. *in* TURFE.[5] *Terricidium* (*cespes,* CATH. *et* C. F. S. *gleba,* P.)

FLAYNE, or flawyn̄'. *Excoriatus.*

FLAKE (or hame, K.) *Floctus,* UG. *in flo* (*squama,* P.)

FLAKETTE, botelle.[6] *Flasco, flasca.*

FLANKE, or leske. *Ylium,* KYLW. *inguen,* CATH.

FLAPPE, or stroke. *Ictus* (*flagellum,* K.)

FLAPPE, or buffett (flap bofet, P.) *Alapa.*

FLAPPE, instrument to smyte wythe flyys. *Flabellum,* DICC. *muscarium,* C. F.

[1] According to the Medulla the term FYSCHELLE is synonymous with FYSCH LEEP; "*Nassa, quoddam instrumentum ex viminibus et cirpis, tanquam rhete, contextum, ad capiendos pisces,* a pyche or a fysshelle." So also it is related in the Golden Legend, "Than they put hym in to a lytell fysshell or basket, well pytched, and set it in y^e^ see, and abandouned hym to dryue wyder it wolde." f. 99, b. "*Fiscelle, petit panier de jonc, fiscella.*" ROQUEF. Fyschew signifies a reed, or supple rod, as osiers, &c.

[2] See hereafter LEEP for fysche kepynge. Ang.-Sax. leap, *corbis.*

[3] "Fytten, *mensonge.*" PALSG. In Wiltshire fitten signifies a pretence.

[4] FEVE, MS.

[5] In Norfolk, according to Kennett, Ray, and Forby, the upper turf pared off to serve as fuel, is termed flaks or flags. The repetition of this word below, FLAGGE, drye wythe þe gresse, is apparently a corrupt reading. In the North such sods of turf are called also flags, or flaws, or flaughter. See Jamieson and Brockett. "A flaghte, *ubi* a turfe. A flaghte (or flyghte) of snawe, *floccus.*" CATH. ANG. Dan. flager, Teut. vlaeghen, *deglubere;* Isl. flaga, *exscindere glebam.*

[6] This word, as also Ang.-Sax. flaxe, the French *flac,* or *flache,* &c. appear to be directly taken from the low-Latin *flacta,* adopted probably from the Greek. In William and the Werwolf a certain clerk is mentioned who came to Rome "wiþ tvo flaketes of ful fine wynes," written also "flagetes," p. 68. "*Flacta,* a flakette. *Obba, genus calicis,* a bottell, a flaket." ORTUS. "A costrelle, *oneferum, &c. ubi* a flakett. A flaket, *flacta, obba, uter, &c. ubi* a potte." CATH. ANG. "A flaget, *flacon.*" PALSG. The term does not appear to be retained in Norfolk, as in the North. "A flacket, flasket, or flask; bottle made in fashion of a barrel. Bor. Flaskin, a wooden bottle, or little barrel which labourers use for beer. Yorkshire." Kennett's gloss. coll. Lansd. MS. 1033.

FLAPPYN' wythe a flappe. *Flabello.*
FLASSHE, watyr.[1] *Lacuna,* CATH.
FLATT. *Bassus, vel planus.*
FLAGGE, drye wythe þe gresse.[2] *Globa,* UG. *in globus.*
FLATERARE, *supra, idem quod* FEYNARE.
FLATERYD. *Adulatus.*
FLATERYN̄'. *Adulor.*
FLATERYNGE. *Adulacio.*
FLATNESSE. *Planicies.*
FLAWE, *supra in* FLAKE.
FLAWYN', *supra in* FLAYN'.
FLAWME, or lowe. *Flamma.*
FLAWNE, mete.[3] *Flamicia,* DICC. *flato,* DICC. COMM. *opacus, artocasius* (*apacus,* S.)
FLAX. *Linum.*
FLATHE, or flathe, fysche (flay, or flacch, fysch, S.)[4] (*R*)*agadies.*

[1] The term flash, signifying a shallow pool, does not appear to be now retained in Norfolk; but it occurs in names of places, as Flash-pit, near Aylsham. In low-Latin *flachia, flasca,* and *flaco,* in old French *flache* or *flesque,* have the like signification. A supply of water from the locks on the Thames, to assist the barges, is termed a flash, and in Sussex loose water-soaked ground is called flashy. Plot speaks of the "flashy over-watery taste" of some white fruits. Hist. Oxf. 156. See PLASCHE, or flasche where reyne watyr stondythe, and PYT, or flasche.

[2] This word, placed here out of its proper alphabetical order, whereas FLAGGE of þe erthe has occurred already, has been retained as found in the MS., on account of the uncertainty whether it is an interpolation, or a vitiated reading. Possibly the correct reading may be flawe, a term synonymous with flagge, a sod of turf. Blount, in his Law Dict. *v.* Turbary, cites a charter in which "*turbaria bruaria*—a flaw-turf, or heath-turf," is mentioned. In the North the words flaw and flaughter are still commonly used in this sense. See Jamieson and Brockett.

[3] "A flawne, *opacum.*" CATH. ANG. "*Flaton,* a flawne. *Artocira,* a flawne, *i. cibus factus ex pastâ et caseo. Laganum est latus panis et tenuis oleo linitus, quasi oleo frixus,* a pancake, a flawne." ORTUS. "Flaune meate, *flanet, flan, flaon.* I loue well a flawne, but and it be well sugred I loue it the better." PALSG. Caxton says in the Boke for Travellers, "Of mylke and of egges men make flawnes (*flans*), of mylke soden with the flour men make printed cakes (*rastons*)." Recipes for making flawnes will be found in the Forme of Cury; "Flawnes for Lentyn," Harl. MS. 5401, f. 193, 202; and "flathons," under the head of "*Vyaunde furnez,*" Harl. MS. 279, f. 42, b. The following directions "for flaunes" are found in the poem entitled "the sly3tes of cure."

"Take new chese, and grynde hyt fayre
In morter wyth egges, wyth out dyswayre;
Put powder þerto of suger I say,
Coloure hyt wyth safrone ful wele þou may;
Put hyt in cofyns þat bene fayre,
And bake hyt forthe y the pray." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 87.

In the North the word is still in use, as Bp. Kennett noticed in his glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033. "Flaun or flawn, a custard. Bor. As flat as a flawn. proverb. Sax. flyna, flæna, *artologanum.*"

[4] This must not be confounded with the general appellation of flat fish; the ray or scate was formerly called FLATHE, or, according to Willughby and Ray, flaire, still retained in the name of the sting-ray, called in some places the fire-flaire. In North Britain it is known as the fire-flaw, according to Jamieson. Harrison, in his description of England, uses the name flath, evidently as denoting the ray or scate. In the account

FLEE. *Pulex.*
FLEAR of beest. *Excoriator.*
FLEARE, or rennare a-wey. *Fugitivus, fugitiva.*
FLED, or mevyd. *Amotus.*
FLEGGE, *infra in* S. *idem quod* SEDGE.
FLECCHERE (fletcher, H. P.) *Petularius, flectarius.*
FLEYKE, or hyrdylle (fleke, S. hirdell, P.)[1] *Plecta, flecta, cratis,* C. F.
FLEYL. *Flagellum,* COMM. UG. *v. in T.* (*tribulum,* CATH. P.)
FLEYL CAPPE. *Cappa,* DICC. *meditentum,* COMM. UG. *v. in T.*
FLEYL STAFFE, or honde staffe (handyll, H. P.) *Manutentum,* CATH.
FLEYLE SWYNGYL.[2] *Virga,* DICC. CATH. *tribulum,* CATH. COMM.
FLEYNGE a-way. *Fuga.*
FLEYNGE of beestys. *Excoriacio.*
FLEKERYÑ', as ionge byrdis. *Volito, nideo.*
FLEKERYÑ', or waveryñ' yn vnstabylle herte (flyker, P.) *Nuto,* CATH.
FLEKERYNGE of byrdys. *Volitacio.*
FLEKERYNGE, or wauerynge yn an vnstable hert. *Nutatus, vacillacio.*

of fish usually taken upon our coasts, he observes that "the flat are divided into the smooth, the scaled, and the tailed.—Of the third (are) our chaits, maidens, and kingsons, flath, and thornbacke;" and the larger species, as he states, were dried, and formed a kind of export into other countries. B. iii. c. 8, Holinsh. i. 224. The correct reading of the word above is probably FLAÞE, or flaye, fysche.

[1] "*Crates est instrumentum ex virgis,* a fleke." MED. "A fleke, *cratis, craticula.*" CATH. ANG. This word is used by R. Brunne, as also the verb to fleke, or cover with hurdles, which occurs in his account of the construction of a temporary bridge.

> "Botes he toke and barges, þe sides togidere knytte,—
> þei fleked þam ouerthuert, justely for to ligge." p. 241.
>
> "Botes and barges ilkon, with flekes mak þam tighte." p. 321.

Hardyng relates the singular escape of Sir James Douglas, who had been hemmed in by Edward III. in Stanhope Park, and by means of hurdles, which, to prevent pursuit, his men drew after them as they went, passed over a quaking and miry moss.

> "But James Douglas their flekes fell dyd make,
> Which ouer the mosse, echeone at others ende,
> He layde anon, with fagottes fell ouer the lake." Chron. c. 178.

In a satirical poem, put forth in 1550 against the liberty of religious discussion, the services and preachers of the Reformed Church, entitled "An old Song of John Nobody," printed in the Appendix to Strype's Mem. of Cranmer, it is said of those who with ignorant assurance set themselves up as expounders of the Gospel,

> "More meet it were for them to mylk kye at a fleyke." p. 138.

Horman says, "Ley this meate in trayes and flekis, *conchas sive aludos,*" (? *alucos*) where the term may signify a shallow wicker basket, in some parts termed a flasket. "*Alucus, vas factum ad modum alvei,* a troughe." ORTUS. In the North hurdles are still called flaiks; see Jamieson.

[2] Swyngyl fleyle, MS. "A flayle, *flagellum, tribulus, tribulum. Versus. Tres tribulo partes, manutentum, cappa, flagellum. Manutentum,* a hand staffe, *cappa,* a cape, *flagellum,* a swowelle. A swevylle, *tribulum.*" CATH. ANG. See hereafter SWENGYL.

FLEMMYNGE. *Flandricus, Flandrica (Flamingus,* P.)

FLEEN, or flee bestys. *Excorio.*

FLEEÑ enmyes, or grevowsnesse. *Fugio,* CATH. *affugio, confugio.*

FLEESE of wulle. *Vellus.*

FLESCHE. *Caro.*

FLESCHE FLYE. *Musco,* CATH.

FLESCHE HOOKE. *Creagra, fuscina,* CATH. *tridens,* CATH. *fuscinula.*

FLESCHY, or made alle wythe flesche. *Carneus.*

FLESCHY, or sum dele made wythe flesche. *Carneatus.*

FLESCHLY. *Carnaliter.*

FLESHLY, or fulle of flesshe. *Carnosus, carnulentus,* CATH.

FLESCHLYNESSE. *Carnalitas.*

FLET, as mylke or oþer lyke (oþer licour, K. flett of mylke, H. P.)[1] *Despumatus.*

FLEET, þe watyr of þe see comythe and goythe (flete, there water cometh and goth, H. H.)[2] *Fleta, fossa, estuarium,* C. F.

FLETE of schyppys yn þe see. *Classis,* C. F.

FLETYÑ' a-boviñ (fletyn, or hovyn, H. houen, P.)[3] *Supernato.*

[1] To fleet, or skim the cream, is a verb still commonly used in East Anglia, and the utensil which serves for the purpose is termed a fleeting-dish. "I flete mylke, take away the creame that lyeth above it whan it hath rested." PALSG. "*Esburrer*, to fleet the creame potte; *laict esburré*, fleeted milke; *maigne*, fleeted milke, or whaye." Hollyband's Treasurie. "*Escremé*, fleeted, as milke, uncreamed." COTG. Ang.-Sax. flet, *flos lactis.* A celebrated Suffolk cheese, made of skimmed milk, is called flet-cheese. Tusser, in his lesson for the dairy maid Cisley, on bad qualities of cheese, says,

"Gehazi his sickness was whitish and dry,
Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye floted too nigh."

[2] The term fleet, signifying a channel, an arm of the sea, or water-course, occurs not infrequently in several parts of England, as Northfleet and Southfleet on the Thames, the Fleet-ditch, London, Holt-Fleet on the Severn, near Worcester, Fladbury, anciently Fleotbury, and Twining Fleet, on the Avon. On the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk the name is common, and properly, according to Forby, though not invariably, implies a channel filled by the tide, and left at low water very shallow and narrow. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, there are several channels so called, as White Friars' Fleet, and Purfleet. The grant of the possessions of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, Lynn, by Edward VI. A.D. 1548, alludes to rents laid out in "repairing of banks, walls, fletes, and water-courses in Lenn." Blomf. IV. 598. "Flete where water cometh, *breche.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. fleot, *sinus.* In the North, as Bishop Kennett notices in his glossarial collections, fleet signifies water, as in the ancient song over a corpse.

"This ean night, this ean night,
Every night and awle,
Fire and fleet, and candle light,
And Christ receive thy sawl." Lansd. MS. 1033.

[3] "To flete above ye water; his cappe fleteth aboue the water yonder a farre hence." PALSG. "*Naviger*, to saile, to fleete." Hollyband's Treasurie. Harrison, in his description of England, speaking of Lyme Regis, Dorset, says, "the Lime water, which the townsmen call the Buddle, commeth . . . from the hils, fleting upon rockie soil, and so falleth into the sea." Holinsh. Chron. i. 58. Ang.-Sax. fleotan, *fluctuare.* See HOVYN, which has a like signification.

FLETYN̄', or skomyn' ale, or pottys, or oþer lycoure that hovythe. *Despumo, exspumo*, CATH.

FLETE mylke only. *Dequacco, exquacco.*

FLETYNGE of lycowre. *Spumacio, despumacio*, CATH.

FLEW, or scholde, as vessell, or oþer lyke (scold, s. flwe, or sholde of vessels, P.)[1] *Bassus.*

FLEW,complexyōn'(flewme of compleccyon, K. flwe, P.) *Flegma*, CATH. *et* C. F. *in ventriculus.*

FLEWEMATYKE. *Flegmaticus*, UG.

FLEWME, *idem quod* FLEW, *supra, et sperma.*

FLYARE. *Volator.*

FLYE. *Musca.*

FLY FLAPPE, *supra, idem quod* FLAPPE. *Muscarium*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG.

FLYGGE, as bryddys.[2] *Maturus, volatilis.*

FLYGNESSE. *Maturitas.*

FLYYN̄', as birdys. *Volo.*

FLYYN̄' A-WEY. *Avolo, evolo.*

(FLIKERYNGE, *supra in* FLEKERYNGE, K.)

FLYKKE of bacōn'. *Perna, petaso, baco.*

FLYNT, stone. *Silex.*

FLYGHTE, fleynge a-way. *Fuga, effugium*, C. F.

FLYGHTE of byrdys. *Avolatus, evolatus.*

(FLYTERE, *supra in* CUKSTOKE.)

FLYTIN̄, or chydin̄.[3] *Contendo*, CATH.

FLYTTIN̄, or remevyn̄ (away, P.) *Amoveo, transfero.*

FLYX, or flux, sekenesse. *Fluxus, dissenteries.*

FLODE. *Flumen, fluvius, diluvium, fluctus.*

FLODEGATE of a mylle. *Sinoglocitorium*, DICC.

FLOKE of bestys. *Grex.*

FLOKE, or heerde of bestys, what so they be. *Polia*, CATH.

FLOKKYN̄', or gadyr to-gedyr. *Aggrego, congrego.*

FLOKKYS of wulle or oþer lyke. *Floccus*, CATH. *(fultrum*, P.)

FLORE (or grownde, *infra.*) *Area.*

FLORSCHARE (florissher, P.) *Florator.*

FLORSCHYN̄' (florisshen, P.) *Floreo*, CATH. *floresco.*

FLORYSCHYN̄' bokys. *Floro*, KYLW.

FLORSCHYNGE. *Floratus.*

[1] According to Forby, flue, as well as fleet, has in Norfolk the signification of shallow, as a dish, or a pond. In the North, a flaw peat or flow signifies a watery moss; Isl. flaa, *palus.* See SCHOLD, or schalowe.

[2] Margaret Paston in a letter to her husband in 1460, describing the vain hopes excited amongst the partizans of Henry VI. says, "Now he and alle his olde felaweship put owt their fynnes, and arn ryght flygge and mery, hoping alle thyng is and schalbe as they wole haue it." Paston Letters, iv. 412. "Flyggenesse of byrdes, *plumevseté.*" PALSG. In Norfolk birds ready to fly are still said to be fligged, and in some parts of England are called fliggurs. Ang.-Sax. fliogan, *volare*, flyge, *fuga.*

[3] "To flytte, *altercari, certare, litigare, abjurgare, catazizare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Litigo, Anglice* to stryff or flyte." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. flitan, *certare.*

> "In peese thou ete, and ever ēschewe
> To flyte at borde, that may the rewe."
> Boke of Curtasye, Sloane MS. 1986.

FLOTYSE, or flotyce of a pott or other lyke. *Spuma*, CATH. C. F.

FLOT GRESE.[1] *Ulva*, C. F.

FLOWYN̄', as the see. *Fluo*, CATH. (*venilio*, CATH. S.)

FLOWYNGE of þe watur (see, P.) *Fluxus*, *venilia*, CATH. KYLW.

FLOWRE of tre, or herbe. *Flos.*

FLOWRE of mele. *Farina*, *simila*, UG. *in similis*, *pollen*, CATH. C. F.

FLOWRYN̄', *idem quod* FLORSCHYN, *supra*, *et floro*, CATH.

FLOWTE, pype. *Cambucus*, KYLW. *ydraula*, *calamaula*. *Versus*. *Pastor sub caulâ bene cantat cum calamaulâ*. The scheperd vndyr þe folde syngythe well wythe hys gwgawe þe pype. (*Flatorium*, K. P.)

FLOWTYN̄', or pypyn'. *Calamiso*, *flo.*

FLWE, nette (flw, K. flewe, P. flowe, W.)[2] *Tragum*, C. F. CATH.

FODE. *Alimentum*, *alimonia*, *victus.*

FODYNGE, or norschynge (fodinynge, P.) *Fomentum.*

FODDUR, bestys mete, or forage (foodyr, P.) *Farrago*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in frugo*, *pabulum.*

FOOYNE, furrure. *Loero*, NECC. *et* DICC. *bacre*, NECC. *et* DICC.[3]

FOOLE. *Stultus*, *fatuus*, *baburrus*, *babiger*, C. F.

FOO(L)DE of shepe. *Ovilè*, *caula.*

FOLDE clothys, or other lyke. *Plico*, CATH.

FOLDYN̄' a-bowtiñ (abowtyn, K. abowte, P.) *Circumplecto.*

FOLDYN̄' in armys. *Amplector.*

FOOLDYN̄', or put beestys in a folde. *Caulo*, *incaulo*, *inovilo.*

FOLDYN' VP. *Complico.*

FOLDYNGE of cloþys, and oþer lyke. *Plicacio*, *plicatura.*

FOLDYNGE (of shepe, P.) or puttynge in felde (*sic.*) *Incaulacio.*

FOLE, yonge horse. *Pullus.*

FOLETT (*idem quod* FOLTE, *infra*,

[1] Gerard describes the *Gramen fluviatile*, flote-grasse, or floter-grasse, which grows in waters; and Skinner supposes the name to be derived, "*q. d.* flood grass." It appears to have been also called wreke, or reke. See WREK of a dyke, or a fenne, or stondyng watyr, *ulva.*

[2] The Catholicon explains *tragum* to be "*genus retis piscatorii, quod aliter verriculum a verrendo dicitur;*" according to the Ortus, "*tragum*, a draught nette." In 1391 Robert de Ryllyngton, of Scarborough, bequeathed to his servant "j flew, *cum* warrap *et* flot," directing his two boats to be sold, and the price bestowed for the welfare of his soul. Testam. Ebor. i. 157. "Flewe, a nette, *retz à pecher.*" PALSG. See TRAMAYLE, grete nette for fyschynge. *Tragum.*

[3] The FOOYNE appears to have been the same as the polecat or fitchet, or according to Ray the martin was sometimes so called. "Fowyng, beest, *foyne*. Foyns, a furre, *foynnes.*" PALSG. "*Fouinne*, *foyenne*, a foyne or polecat." COTG. *Loero* is the name of a small animal, called in old French *lairon* or *lerot*, the fur of which was highly esteemed. John de Garlandiâ says in his Dictionary, "*Pelliparii—carius vendunt urlas de sabellino et laierone*," rendered in the gloss "*laierone*, *Gallice lairons.*" In the Inventory of the wardrobe and jewels of Henry V. taken in 1423, at his decease, are mentioned "gounes *de noier damask furrez de* sides *de foynes et marterons*," and the value of this kind of fur is ascertained by the following entry: *iij panes de foynes, chascun cont' c. bestes, pris le pec' x d. xij li. x s.;*" the *marteron* being more costly, "*pris le beste xij d.*" Rot. Parl. iv. 236.

*et* FOPPE.) *Fatuellus, stolidus, follus,* UG. *in foveo* (*bardus,* P.)

FOOLE HARDY, or to be bolde (foole herdy, or to bolde, s.) *Temerarius,* CATH. *et* UG. *in audax.*

FOLE HARDYNESSE. *Temeritas,* CATH.

FOLY. *Fatuitas, stoliditas, stulticia.*

FOLKE. *Gens, plebs, populus.*

FOLTE, *idem quod* FOLET, *supra* (*et* FOPPE, *infra.*)[1]

FOLTYN̄', or doōn as a foole (folyn, K. fooltyn, H.) *Stultiso,* CATH. *infatuor.*

FOLTRYE. *Fatuitas, stoliditas, follicia,* UG. *in foveo, insipiencia, baburra,* C. F.

FOLWARE, or he that folwythe (folower in steppys of anothir, K.) *Sequax, secutor.*

FOLWARE, or serwānte folowynge hys mastyr, or souereyne. *Pedissequus, vel pedissequa, assecla,* C. F.

FOLWARE, yn' manerys, or condycyons. *Imitator,* CATH.

FOLWYN̄'. *Sequor.*

FOLWYN̄', in felaschyppe. *Comitor.*

FOLWYN̄', in maners and condyciōns. *Imitor, sector.*

FOLWYN̄', or suyn̄' yn' purpose. *Prosequor.*

FOLWYNGE of steppys. *Sequela.*

FOLWYNGE of manerys, or condycyons. *Imitacio.*

FOOME of lycoure. *Spuma,* CATH.

FOMAN, or enmy (foo, P.) *Inimicus, inimica, emulus, hostis.*

FOMEREL of an halle.[2] *Fumarium.*

FOMYN̄'. *Spumo.*

FONDYN', or a-sayyn̄'.[3] *Attempto.*

[1] "A folte, *blas, baburrus, blatus, bardus, nugator, garro, ineptus, morio.*" CATH. ANG. Roquefort gives "*foleté, foleton, &c. extravagant, fou, sot, étourdi; volaticus.*" TOTTE occurs hereafter as synonymous with FOLTE. See also AMSOTTE, and SOTTE.

[2] In the Medulla *fumarium* is rendered "a chymene or fymrel." The term is derived from the Latin, "*Fumerale, Anglice* a fumerell. *Fumeralis, idem est.*" ORTUS. "A chymney, *caminus, epicasterium, fumerium, fumerale.*" CATH. ANG. The term chimney seems, however, not to have been originally synonymous with fomerel, but to have signified an open fire-place, or chafer, such as the "chymneye with charecole" in the pavilion prepared for the conflict of Syr Galleroune with Gawayne. See the Awntyrs of Arthure. Thus also in the will of Cecilia de Homeldon, 1407, is the bequest, "*lego unum magnum caminum de ferro Abbathiæ de Durham.*" Wills and Invent. Surtees Soc. i. 45. In Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, however, composed about the same period, "chalk whyt chymnees" are described as appearing upon the roof of the castle. The FOMEREL was a kind of lantern, or turret open at the sides, which rose out of the roof of the hall, and permitted the escape of the smoke; it had sometimes the appellation of the lover, a word which occurs hereafter; thus Withal, in his Dictionary, mentions the "lovir or fomerill, where the smoake passeth out." Among the disbursements of Thomas Lucas, Solicitor-General to Henry VII., for the erection of Little Saxham Hall, in 1507, occurs a payment "to the plommer for casting and working my fummerel of lede;" and it appears to have been glazed like a lantern, for there is a payment to the glazier "for 50 fete glas in my fummerelle." Rokewode's Hist. of Suff. pp. 149, 150. In the Book of Wolsey's Expenses at Christ Church, Oxford, is an entry relating to the "femerell of the new kitchen." Gutch, Coll. Cur. i. 204.

[3] The Medulla gives "*Conor,* to streyne or fonde," rendered in the Ortus, "to

FONDYNGE, or a-saynge. *Attemptacio.*

FONEL, or tonowre.[1] *Fusorium, infusorium,* C. F.

FOPPE, *supra, idem quod* FOLET.

FORBEDYN̄' (or forfendyn̄'. *Prohibeo, inhibeo, veto, interdico.*

FORBEDYNGE (or forbode, or forefendynge, *infra.*) *Prohibicio, inhibicio.*

FOR-BY a place, or oþer þyngys. *Per.*

FOORBYSCHOWRE. *Eruginator,* DICC.

FORBYSCHYD. *Furbitus,* BRIT. *in luna, ut patet ejus versus.*

FORBYSCHYN̄'. *Erugino,* CATH.

FORBODE, *idem quod* FORBYDDYNGE, *supra.*

FORCELET, stronge place (forslet, H. P.) *Fortalicium, municipium.*

FOORCERE (forcer, K. P.[2]) *Cistella, teca, clitella, scrinium,* DICC. *forcerium,* COMM.

FOORCYD, as mennys beerdys (or pollyd, *infra.*) *Capitonsus.*

FOORCYD, as wulle. *Tonsus.*

FOORCYN̄', or clyppyn̄'.[3] *Tondeo.*

FOORCYNGE. *Tonsura.*

constrayne or fande." "To fande, *conari, niti, et cetera ubi* to be a-bowte warde." CATH. ANG. Minot relates that David Bruce

"Said he sulde fonde
To ride thurgh all Ingland." Poems, viii. p. 39.

The word is used by Rob. Brunne and Rob. of Gloucester in the same sense. Ang.-Sax. fandian, *tentare.*

[1] Conowre, MS. See hereafter TONOWRE of fonel. In Norfolk, according to Forby, the term in ordinary use is tunnel, Ang.-Sax. tænel, *canistrum.* The word funnel appears to be derived from *fundulus,* "*quasi* fundle," as Junius observes. "*Infusorium est quoddam vasculum per quod liquor infunditur in aliud vas; vel est vas in quo est oleum quod ponitur in lucernis,* a fonell dyshe (*al.* tonnell dysshe.)" ORTUS.

[2] Junius thinks that this term was borrowed from the Italian *forciere,* which is rendered by W. Thomas, in his Italian Grammar, 1548, "a forsette, or a little coafer;" and by Florio, "a forcet, a coffin, a casket, a cabinet, &c." It may be remarked that the most elegant caskets of the Middle Ages, usually of bone or ivory, curiously carved and painted, are, with few exceptions, of Italian workmanship; but as Flanders also furnished these and numerous other ornamental appliances, the origin of the name forcere may perhaps be sought in the Belg. fortsier, a banded coffer. The importation of "*ascune manere* ware *depeinte,* forcers, caskettes, &c." was forbidden by stat. 3 Edw. IV. c. 4, A.D. 1463. In William and the Werwolf it is related that the Queen sought by means of a ring to charm the monster.

"Seþe feiþli of a forcer a fair bok sche rauȝt,
And radde þer on redli riȝt a long while."

Chaucer says in "*La belle Dame sans Mercie,*"

"Fortune by strength the forcer hath vnshete,
Wherein was sperde all my worldly richesse." v. 65.

Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, says, "The joyner made a forcer for my loue, her cheste, her seyrne, *un forcier, sa luysel, son escrin.* Set your jewellis in your forcier, that they be not stolen." Palsgrave gives "fo(r)sar, or casket, *escrain;* fo(r)ceer, a little cofer, *cofret,*" and *coffret* is rendered by Cotgrave "a casket, cabinet, forset, (*sic*) &c."

[3] This word is taken from the French *forces,* shears for clipping wool or cloth.

FORSYGHTE (forsyȝt, K. forsythȝ, H.) *Previsio previsus.*

FORCLYD (or fvrclyd, *infra*; forkelyd, P.) *Furcatus.*

FORDŌN', or dystroyñ'.[1] *Destruo.*

FORDERYÑ', or fortheryñ',to incres, or a-vantage (fordryn, or forthyn, K.) *Promoveo, proveho.*

FORDERYÑ', inspendynge (forthren, P.) *Expedio, accelero.*

FORE, or forowe of a londe. *Sulcus,* CATH. *lira.*

FORELLE, to kepe yn a boke.[2] *Forulus,* CATH. BRIT. *in forus.*

FORESTE. *Foresta, indago,* C. F.

FORETTE, or ferette, lytyll beste. *Furo,* C. F. *furetus, vel furunculus,* C. F.

FOR EVYR. *Semper, eternaliter, perpetue.*

FORFENDYÑ', *idem quod* FORBEDYÑ', *supra.*[3]

FORFENDYNGE, *idem quod* FORBEDYNGE.

*Fourceler,* to clip or shear. See ROQUEF. The stat. 8 Henry VI. c. 20, forbids the fraudulent practice termed forcing wool, reciting the loss in the customs arising from those who "*clakkent et forcent les bones lains du roialme, pur eux carier dehors dicelle en estraunges paiis; ordinez est que nulle estraunger ne face forcer clakker ne barder nulle maner des leins, pur carier hors du roialme,*" upon pain of forfeiture, with a penalty of double the value, and imprisonment. Stat. of Realm, ii. 256.

[1] This verb, Ang.-Sax. for-don, *perdere,* occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughman.

> "Allas! that drynke shal for-do
> That God deere boughte." line 5284.

In the Golden Legend it is said in the Life of Becket, that Henry II. "wolde fordoo suche lawes as his oldres hadde vsed to-fore hym." Palsgrave says, "What so euer he do on the one day, on the morowe I wyll fordo it, *defaire.*"

[2] Jocelyn de Brakelonda relates in his Chronicle, p. 84, that Abbot Samson examined the relics of St. Edmund in 1198, and when the shrine was closed up, "*positus est super loculum forulus quidam sericus, in quo deposita fuit scedula Anglice scripta, continens quasdam salutaciones Ailwini Monachi,*" with a memorial of the opening of the shrine, which was subscribed by all who had been present. *Foruli,* according to Papias, are "*thecæ vel cistæ librorum, tabularum, vel aliarum rerum, ut spatæ; dictæ, quod de foris teyant;*" in French, *fourreau,* or *fourel,* has the like meaning. Horman says, "I hadde leuer haue my boke sowed in a forel (*consuatur in cuculli involucro*) than bounde in bourdis, and couerede, and clapsed, and garnysshed with bolyens." Jennings, in his Observations on the Dialects of the West, states that the cover of a book is still termed a forrel. Palsgrave gives "coueryng for a book, *chemisette,*" a term which appears to be synonymous with forelle, and which has been explained by Charpentier, *v. Camisia libri.* In an Inventory taken at Notre Dame, Paris, in 1492, is mentioned "*ung petit messel, couvert de cuir rouge, garni d'une chemisette de chevrotin rouge.*" Two of the mourners, whose figures are seen around the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, at Warwick, hold each a book, wrapped in the forelle, or *chemisette;* see Stothard's Monumental Effigies. Its fashion is more clearly exhibited in a picture at Munich, by Schorel, which has furnished the subject of a plate in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations.

[3] This verb is derived from the Ang.-Sax. for, which often gives in composition the sense of privation or deterioration, and fandian, *tentare.* "God forfende it!" PALSG. To forhinder, signifying to prevent, is retained in the East-Anglian dialect, according to Forby. Many other words similarly compounded have become wholly obsolete, se-

FORFETYN̄'.[1] *Forefacio, delinquo.*

FORFETYNGE, or forfeture. *Forefaccio, forefactura.*

FORFETOWRE. *Forefactor.*

FOORGE of smythys. *Fabrateria,* CATH. *fabrica,* CATH. COMM.

FORGYN̄'. *Fabrefacio.*

FORHED. *Frons, sinciput.*

(FORHELYN, K. H. P. for-hyllyn' cowncel, S.[2] *Celo.*)

FOR-HUNGRYD, and an-hungryd.[3] *Famelicus.*

FORKE. *Furca, pala.*

FOR-LATYN̄', or leve desolate. *Desolo.*

FORLATYN'. *Desolatus.*

FORLATE PLACE. *Absoletus,* C. F.

FORME. *Forma.*

FOORME, longe stole. *Sponda,* DICC.

FOORME of an hare, or oþer lyke. *Lustrum,* KYLW.

FOORMYD. *Formatus.*

FOORMYN̄', or makyn̄'. *Formo.*

FOORMYNGE, or makynge. *Formacio.*

FOORMYNGE, or techynge, or informynge (or infourmynge of techinge, P.) *Instruccio informacio.*

FORMOWRE, or grubbynge yrȳn' of gravowrys.[4] *Scrofina,* CATH. *runcina,* C. F.

FORNE parte of a thynge (fore part, P.) *Anterior pars.*

FORNE parte of a schyppe, or forschyppe. *Prora.*

FOR-SAKYN̄'. *Desero, relinquo, derelinquo, renuo.*

FORSAKYN̄', and denyyn̄'. *Abnego.*

FORSAKYN̄', and refusyn̄'. *Abrenuncio, refuto, recuso.*

FORSAKYN', or refusyd. *Refutatus.*

FOR-SAKYN̄', or lefte. *Derelictus. relictus, dimissus.*

FORSAKYNGE, or refusynge. *Refutacio,* C. F. *derelictio, desercio, dimissus.*

veral of which are given by Palsgrave, as the following; "To forbreake, Lydgate; to forderke, make derke; to fordewe, sprinkle with dewe; to fordreynt, Lydgate, drowne; to fordull, make one dull of wyt; to forlye, as a nouryce dothe her chylde whan she kylleth it in the nyght; to forwaye, go out of the waye, Lydgate; to forwery, &c."

[1] Chaucer, Gower, and the early writers generally, use the verb to forfeit in its primary sense of committing a transgression; in French *forfaire* has the same signification. "*Forisfacio, id est offendere vel nocere,* to forfeyte." ORTUS. "What have I forfayted against you?" PALSG.

[2] Ang.-Sax. forhelan, *celare.* See HYLLYN̄.

[3] Hardyng relates the honours that were falsely paid to the remains of Richard II.

> "Fro Poumfret brought with great solempnyte,
> (Men sayde forhungered he was) and lapped in lede,
> At Poules his masse was done and diryge." Chron. c. 200.

[4] The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*A scrobs dicitur scrofina, quoddam instrumentum carpentarii, quia herendo scrobem faciat.*" "*Runcina est quoddam artificium fabri lignarii gracile et recurvum, quo cavantur tabule ut una altera alteri connectatur; Anglice,* a gryppynge yron." ORTUS. Palsgrave gives the term "formowr, or grublyng yron," which appears to signify a gouge. See GROWPYN̄' wythe an yryn, as gravowrys, *runco.*

FORSOTHE. *Vere, utique, quinimo, profecto, siquidem, Amen.*

FOR-SPEKYN̄', or charmyn̄'.[1] *Fascino*, CATH.

FORSTERE, or fostere. *Forestarius, indagarius, indago, vel indagator* (*viridarius*, P.)

FORSWERERE, or he þat ys oft forsworon̄'. *Labro*, C. F.

FORSWERYN̄'. *Perjuro.*

FORSWERYNGE. *Perjurium, perjuracio, objuracio.*

FORSWORNE. *Perjurus.*

FORTHYNKYNGE of dede done. *Penitudo*, CATH.

FORTHYNKYN̄'.[2] *Penitet, luo*, UG.

FORTHEGATE. *Transitus, profeccio.*

FORTHEGONE. *Profectus.*

FORTHYRST. *Sitibundus, siciens.*

FORTOPPE. *Aqualium*, CATH. *calvaria*, CATH. *et* C. F.

FORTUNE, or happe. *Fortuna, eventus, casus.*

FORWARDE, or cumnawnt.[3] *Convencio, pactum.*

FORWARDE, or more vttyr. *Ultra, ulterius.*

FORWHY (forqwhy, H.) *Quin* (*quia, quoniam*, P.)

FOR THE NONYS (nones, W.)[4] *Idcirco, ex proposito.*

[1] "*Facina*, a forspekere, or a tylstere (*al.* tylyere). *Fascino*, to forspeke or ouersee." MED. GRAMM. "To forspeke, *fascinare, incantare;* a forspekynge, *fascinacio, facinus.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave says, "I forspeake a thyng by enchauntementes. Some witche hath forspoken him, *quelque vaudoyse la enchanté.*" W. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, says that "there are sum date trees in whose fruite is a stone bowyng after ye fasshon of an half moon, and thys sum polyshe with a toothe, with a certayn religion agaynst forspekyng and bewitchyng." The Ang.-Sax. for-spæc has merely the signification of a preface, fore-speca, *prolocutor;* by Shakespeare and other writers to forespeak is used with the sense of forbidding. The use of the word in the sense of fascinating or charming arose probably from a superstitious belief, which is not extinct at the present time in North Britain, that certain persons had the power of injuring or bewitching others by immoderate praise. See Jamieson's observations upon this word.

[2] Richard Earl of Arundel, having made in Parliament certain complaints against John of Gaunt, which were answered by Richard II., the Earl was obliged to make before the House an apology, wherein he thus expresses himself: "Hit forthynketh me, and byseche yowe of your gode Lordship to remyt me your mau-talent." Rot. Parl. III. 314, A.D. 1393. "To rewe, *penitere, &c. ubi* to forthynke. A forthynkynge, *compunccio, contricio, penitencia.*" CATH. ANG.

[3] In the romance of Richard Coer de Lion it is related that Saladin made a treaty with him that for three years pilgrims should have free access to the holy city.

"The next day he made forewarde
Of trewes to the Kyng Richard." line 7115.

In Sir Amadace the White Knight makes an agreement in these terms;

"Butte a forwart make I with the, or that thou goe,
That euyn to part be-twene vs toe,
The godus thou hase wonun and spedde." Stanza 42.

See also the Avowynge of King Arther, stanza 35; Cant. Tales, Prologue, 831, 854. Ang.-Sax. fore-weard, *pactum.*

[4] "For ye naynste, *abintento.*" CATH. ANG. Various are the conjectures that have been made with regard to the derivation of this phrase. See Tyrwhitt's note on Cant.

FORȝETARE (forgeter, P.) *Immemor, oblitor.*

FOR-ȝETYLLE, or fretefulle (forgetfull, P.)[1] *Obliviosus* (*letenus*, P.)

FORȝETYN̄'. *Obliviscor, necligo.*

FORYETYN̄' lessonys, or other loore and techyngys. *Dedisco*, CATH. *in disco.*

FOR-ȝETYN̄' or for-ȝetyn̄' (*sic.*)[2] *Oblitus.*

FOR-ȝETYNGE. *Oblivio.*

FOR-YEVYN̄' trespace, or dette (forgeuen, P.) *Indulgeo, remitto, condono.*

FOR-YEVENESSE (forgyuenesse, P.) *Venia, remissio.*

FORYEVYNGE, *idem quod* FOR-YEVENESSE, *supra.*

FOORDE, passage ouer a water (forthe or water passinge, P.) *Vadum*, CATH.

FORTHERYNGE, or promocyon (forthe, or fortheringe, P.) *Promocio.*

FOSTERE, *supra, idem quod* FORSTERE.

FOOT. *Pes.*

FOOT BE FOOT. *Pedetentim.*

FOOTE, mesure. *Pedalis*, CATH.

FOTYNGE. *Peditacio.*

FOTYNGE, or fundament. *Fundamentum.*

FOT MANN, or he þat goythe on foote. *Pedester, pedes*, C. F.

FOOT STAPPE. *Vestigium.*

FOOTE STEPPE, of a mann only. *Peda*, CATH. *et* KYLW.

FOWAYLE (or fowaly, P.)[3] *Focale.*

FOWAR, or clensare.[4] *Mundator, emundator, purgator, mundatrix, purificatrix.*

FOWARE, or clensare of donge, as gongys, and oþer lyke. *Fimarius, oblitor*, C. F.

FOWER, or fewelere, or fyyr maker (fovwer, H.)[5] *Focarius, vel focaria, focularius.*

Tales, v. 381 ; Jamieson's Dict. *v.* Nanes ; and Sir Frederick Madden's glossaries appended to William and the Werwolf, and Syr Gawayn. In the last he retracts the opinion previously expressed, and is disposed to conclude that the original form of the phrase was the Saxon, " for than anes." It implies occasion, purpose, or use ; thus Palsgrave gives " for the nonest, *de mesmes ;* for the nones, *à propos, à escient. C'est un gallant de mesmes, et de fait apence.* This dagger is sharpenned for the nones, *affillé tout à esciant.*" Horman says, " he fayned or made hymselfe sicke for the nonis, *deditâ operâ.* He delayeth the matter for the nonys, *de industriâ.* It is a false mater deuysed for the nonys, *deditâ operâ conficta.*" Occasionally, as in the following instance, it is used ironically : " You are a cooke for the nones, wyll you sethe these roches, or you haue scaled them ? *vous estes ung cuisinier de mesmes,*" &c. PALSG. " He is a popte fole, or a starke fole, for the nonys, *homo fatuitate monstrabilis.*" HORM.

[1] The word fretefulle seems here evidently a corrupt reading, which is corrected by Pynson. For *letenus* should probably be read *letheus*, " *i. obliviosus.*" ORTUS.

[2] The correct reading, probably, is here either FORYETYN̄, or forȝetyn̄ ; or possibly forgetyn̄. See the note on the word FAYNE.

[3] See EYLDYNGE, or fowayle. In the Romance of Richard Coer de Lion this word seems to have the more general sense of provisions, or needful supplies. When Richard arrived at Cologne the heads of the city issued the command,

" No man selle hem no fowayle." line 1471.

[4] See FEYAR, FYIN̄, and GOONGE FYRMAR. The appellation Fowar occurs as a surname in the Issue Roll of the Exch. 44 Edw. III. " Will. Fowar, falconer."

[5] " *Focarius*, a fuelere, or makere of fyre." MEDULLA. See Nares, *v.* fueler.

FOWYD, or clensyd. *Mundatus, purgatus, purificatus, emundatus.*
FOWYN', or make clene.[1] *Mundo, emundo, purgo, purifico.*
FOWYNGE, or clensynge. *Emundacio, purgacio, purificacio.*
FOWYR. *Quatuor.*
FOWRE TYMES. *Quater.*
FOWLE, bryd. *Avis, volucer.*
FOWLE, of fylthe. *Turpis, vilis, sordidus.*
FOWL, on-thende, or owte caste (vnthende, P.) *Abjectus.*
FOWLARE. *Auceps, aviculârius.*
FOWLYN', or take byrdys. *Aucupor*, COMM.
FOWLYN', or defowlyn' (defylen, P.) *Turpo, deturpo, maculo, coinquino, fedo, polluo.*
FOWLYNGE, of fylthe. *Deturpacio, pollucio, sordidacio.*
FOWLYNGE, or takynge of byrdys. *Aucupium*, UG. *in aueo.*
FOOWNE, beeste (fown, K. H.) *Hinnulus, vel innulus*, CATH.
FOWNDER of a place. *Fundator.*
FOWNDOWRS. (fowndowresse, H. foundresse, P.) *Fundatrix.*
FOWNDRYD, as horse.
FOWNDERYN' (fowundryn, P.)[2]
FOWNDRYNGE.
FOWRE, *supra* (*in* FOWYR.)
FOWRE CORNERYD. *Quadrangulus, quadrangularis.*
FOWRE FOLDE. *Quadruplus.*
FOWRE FETYD (fotyd, K. foted, P.) *Quadripes.*
FOWRE HUNDRYD. *Quadringinti.*
FOWRE SQUARE (fowre scware, or fowre sware, H.) *Quadrus.*
FOWRE SQUARE STONE. *Tessellum*, C. F. (*peretalum*, P.)
FOWRTHE, or the fowrte. *Quartus.*
FOWRETENE. *Quatuordecim.*
FOWRE TYMES. *Quater.*
(FOURTY, P. *Quadraginta.*)
FOWRTY TYMES. *Quadragesies.*
FOWRTNYGHT. *Quindena.*
FOX, beeste. *Vulpes*, CATH.
FOXYSHE (foxich, K.) *Vulpinus.*
(FRACCHYN', *supra in* cherkyn', as newe cartys; frashin, S.)[3]
FRAYLE of frute (frayil, K.) *Palata*, CATH. *carica*, CATH. *et* UG. *in copos.*[4]
FRAYYN', *idem quod* FERYN', *supra* (fraiyn, or afrayn, K. afrayin, P.)

[1] "I fowe a gonge, *ie cure un retraict*, or *ortrait*. Thou shalte eate no buttered fysshe with me, tyll thou wasshe thy handes, for thou hast fowed a gonge late." PALSG. Forby gives the verb to fie, fey or fay, as still used in Norfolk in this sense. See FYIN.

[2] Palsgrave gives the verb "to fownder as a horse, *trébucher*." Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, makes use of the term in allusion to ailments of the human body, where he says that *Pyrethrum* "is excellently good for any parte of the body y^t^ is fundied or foundered." In his treatise of baths and mineral waters, he says that the baths of Baden, in High Germany, "heate muche membres that are foundre" or fretished wyth cold, and bringe them to theyr naturall heate agayne;" and that the Pepper bath has virtues to restore "limbs fretished, foundered and made numme wyth colde."

[3] This word appears to be now only retained in the North Country expression to fratch, signifying to scold or quarrel. It seems to be derived from A.-S. freoðan, *fricare*. Compare Jamieson, *v.* Frate.

[4] The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*A palus dicitur palata, quia fit de palis, et palate sunt masse que de recentibus ficubus compingi solent, quas inter palas*

FRAKINE (fraken, K. frakne, H. freken, P.)[1] *Lentigo*, C. F. *lenticula*, C. F.

FRAKNY, or fraculde (frekeny, P.) *Lentigi(n)osus.*

FRAKNYD, *idem quod* FRAKNY.

FRAME of a worke. *Fabrica.*

FRAMYD. *Dolatus.*

FRAMYD TRE. *Assa*, UG. *et* CATH. *cadia.*

FRAMYN' tymbyr for howsys (or hewyn, P.)[2] *Dolo.*

FRAMYNGE of tymbyr. *Dolatura.*

FRAMYNGE, or affframynge, or wynnynge.[3] *Lucrum, emolumentum.*

*ad solem siccant;*" and *carica* properly signifies dates preserved in a similar manner. In the Romance of Coer de Lion are mentioned, among provision for the army,

"Fyggys, raysyns in frayel." line 1549.

"A frayle of fygys, *palata.*" CATH. ANG. "Frayle for fygges, *cabas, cabache.*" PALSG. Minsheu would derive the term "*a fragilitate,*" and Skinner from the Italian *fragli;* but it more closely resembles the old French "*Fraiaus, frayel; cabas, panier de jonc.*" ROQUEF. In Suffolk, according to Moore, a flexible mat-basket is called a frail. See Bp. Kennett's and Nares' glossaries.

[1] Chaucer makes use of this word in his description of the King of Inde.

"A fewe fraknes in his face y-sprent,
Betwixen yelwe and blake somdel y-meint." Knight's Tale.

In the gloss on the Equivoca of Joh. de Garlandia it is said, "*lenticula est quedam macula in facie hominis, Anglice* a spotte or frecon: *lenticulosus*, fraconed." "Frecken, or freccles in one's face, *lentile, brand de Judas.*" PALSG. Forby observes that the word freckens is still used in Norfolk. A.-S. fræcn, *turpitudo.*

[2] Previously to the XVIth cent. the ordinary mode of constructing houses in the Eastern counties, as likewise in other parts of England, was by forming a frame of wood, or skeleton structure, the intervals or panels being afterwards filled up with brickwork, lath and plaster, or indurated earth, by the process called in Norfolk dawbing. Such constructions are usually termed timbered houses, or, in Shropshire, Cheshire, and neighbouring counties, where they are found highly ornamented, black and white houses. Harrison, who wrote his description of England about A.D. 1579, being resident in Essex, observes that "the ancient manours and houses of our gentlemen are yet and for the most part of strong timber, in framing whereof our carpenters haue been, and are, worthilie preferred before those of like science among all other nations. Howbeit, such as be latelie builded are comonlie either of bricke or hard stone, or both." B. ii. c. 12, Holinshed, Chron. i. 188. It is from this period that a marked change in the costly and ornamental character of domestic architecture in England is to be dated; previously, with the exception of some parts where the abundant supply of stone occasioned a more frequent use of such solid materials, houses were ordinarily of framed work. Palsgrave says, "My house is framed all redye (*charpenté*), it wanteth but setting up." Among the disbursements for building Little Saxham Hall, A.D. 1507, by Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General to Henry VII. occur payments "to the joynours for framyng of 6 chambres, 25*s.* For framyng of my great parlour and great chambre, 10*s.*" Rokewode's Hist. Suff. 147. The statute 37 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1545, recites that certain novel outrages had of late been practised, such as "the secret burnynge of frames of tymber prepared and made, by the owners therof, redy to be sett up, and edified for houses." This misdemeanour was made felony.

[3] Forby gives the verb to frame, as meaning in Norfolk to shape the demeanour to an

FRANK, kepynge of fowlys to make fatte.[1] *Saginarium*, DICC.
FRANKYD. *Saginatus.*
FRANKYNGE. *Saginacio.*
FRANKINCENS. *Olibanum*, *francum incensum*, C. F. (*thus*, P.)
FRANKELEYNE. *Libertinus*, KYLW.
FRAUNCE, londe. *Francia* (*Gallia*, P.)
FRAWNCHEMUL, puddynge (fraunchem, P.)[2] *Lucanica*, C. F.
FRAUNCHYSE (francheyse, K.) *Libertas*, *territorium.*
FREE. *Liber.*
FREDĀM. *Libertas.*
FRE HERTYD in yeftys (in ȝiftys, K. free of giftis. P.) *Liberalis.*
FREYL, and brokulle, or brytylle (febyl, K. febyll or brekyll, P.) *Fragilis.*
FREYLNEESSE. *Fragilitas.*
FREYTHE of caryage (freyt, or freythe, K. freight, or cariage, P.) *Vectura*, *nabulum*, C. F. *et* UG. *trajectio*, CATH.
FREYHTE, or feer (freyt, or fer, K. freyth, H.) *Timor*, *pavor*, *terror.*
FREYTOWRE. *Refectorium.*

occasion of ceremony. In N. Britain it has the signification of succeeding, and is derived by Jamieson from A. S. fremian, *valere*, *prodesse*. In the Craven dialect it implies making an attempt.

[1] The word frank appears to be derived from the old French. Cotgrave gives "*Franc*, a franke or stie to feed and fatten hogs in;" and Florio renders *Saginario*, "a franke, or coupe, or penne; a place where beasts or birds are fatned." Ital. Dict. Harrison, in his description of England, speaking of the mode of making brawn, says, "it is made commonlie of the fore part of a tame bore, set vp for the purpose by the space of a whole yere or two, especiallie in gentlemen's houses (for the husband men and farmers neuer franke them for their owne vse aboue three or foure moneths), in which time he is dieted with otes and peason," &c. B. iii. c. i. Holinsh. Chron. i. 222. This verb is used by Shakespeare, and repeatedly by Holland, in his translation of Pliny. See Nares' Glossary.

[2] *Lutanca*, MS. "A franchemole, *lucanica*," CATH. ANG. The Catholicon observes, "*Lucanica—quoddam genus cibi, et ut dicunt sulsucia, quia primo in Lucaniâ est facta.*" It is a term of French derivation; Cotgrave gives "*Franchemulle d'un mouton*, a sheepes call or kell," and it seems to have signified a viand much the same as the haggis. Directions for compounding it will be found in the "Kalendare de Leche Metys," Harl. MS. 279, f. 32. "Nym eyroun with þe whyte, and gratid brede, and chepis talow. Also grete as dyse nym pepir, safroun, and grynd alle to-gederys, and do in þe wombe of þe chepe, þat is the mawe, and sethe hem wyl, and serue forth." See also the Forme of Cury, p. 95. The following metrical recipe "for fraunche mele" occurs in the "Crafte of Cure," Sloane MS. 1986, f. 85.

"Take swongene eyrene in bassyne clene,
And kreme of mylke þat is so schene,
And myyd bred þou put þer to,
And powder of peper þou more do.
Coloure hyt with safrone in hast,
And kremelyd sewet of schepe on last;
And fylle þy bagge þat is so gode,
And sew hyt fast, sir, for þo rode.
Whenne hyt is soþun þou schalt hyt leche,
And broyle hyt on gredel as I the teche."

FRELY. *Libere, gratis.*

FREMANN. *Liber, libera.*

FREMANN, made of bonde (manumisyd, K.) *Manumissus, colibertus, manumissa, coliberta,* C. F. *libertus,* CATH.

FREMYD, or strawnge (frend, or strange, K. fremmed, H. P.)[1] *Extraneus, alienus, externus,* UG. V.

FREEND. *Amicus, amica.*

FREENDFULLE. *Amicabilis.*

FREENDLY. *Amicabiliter.*

FRENESSE of hert, or lyberalyte. *Liberalitas.*

FRENESY, sekenesse. *Frenesis, mania.*

FRENETYKE (frentyk, K.) *Freneticus, maniatus.*

FRENGE, or lyoure. *Tenia, glossâ Merarii* (*orarium,* K.)

FRENSCHYPPE (frenchepe, H.) *Amicicia, amicabilitas.*

FRERE (fryer', P.) *Frater.*

FREES, *idem quod* FREYL, *supra* (fres, or freel, K. or brokyl, or broyyl, H. broyle, P.)[2]

FRESCHE. *Recens, friscus.*

FRESCHE, ioly and galaunt (fresshe and gay, P.)[3] *Redimitus,* CATH.

FRESCHLY, and newly. *Recenter, noviter.*

FRESCHLY, or iolyly, and gayly. *Gaudiose, friscose, redimite.*

FRESYN̄', froste. *Gelat,* C. F.

FRESYNGE, or froste. *Geliditas,* CATH.

FRESTE, or to frest yn byynge or borowynge (frest, or frestynge, K.) *Mutuum.*

FRESTYN̄', or lende to freste

[1] Fremyde is a word used by most of the older writers.

> "Sal neuer freik on fold, fremmyt nor freynde,
> Gar me lurk for ane luke lawit nor lerd." Golagros and Gawane, 1079.

> "Mony klyf he ouer clambe in contraye3 straunge,
> Fer floten fro his frende3 fremedly he rydes."
> Gawayn and G. Kny3t, 714.

It occurs in Rob. of Glouc. and Chaucer; and signifies both strange, as regards country, and alien, as to kindred.

> "Whether he be fremd, or of his blod,
> The child, he seyd, is trewe and gode." Amis and Amiloun, 1999.

"Those children that are nursed by frembde men's fires are, for the most part, more harde and strong then they be which are daintily brought up in their owne fathers houses." Precious Pearle, translated by Coverdale, A.D. 1560. "Fremmyd, *exterus, externus.* To make fremmyd, *exterminare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Exter,* the last, fremmede, or strange." MEDULLA. "*Estrangé,* separated from, growne fremme or out of knowledge, and acquaintance. *Estrangier,* a stranger, alien, outlander, a fremme bodie, that is neither a dweller with, nor of kinne vnto us." COTG. Ang.-Sax. fremed, *alienus.*

[2] Compare BROKDOL, or frees, where possibly the correct reading should be brokyl; and SPERE, or fres.

[3] Chaucer and Gower use the word fresh in the sense of handsome, or ornamented; Horman says, "the buyldynge is more fresshe than profitable, *majoris ostentationis est quam usus.* Our churche hath a sharpe steple with a fresshe top, *cum ornato fastigio.*" So likewise Palsgrave gives "fresshe, gorgyouse, gay, or well besene, *frisque, gaillart.*"

(frestyn, or leendyn, H.)[1] *Presto, comodo, accomodo, mutuo.*

FRETYÑ', or chervyñ' (choruyn, H.) *Torqueo*, CATH.

FRETYÑ', or weryn', as metalle be ruste (or knawyn, H. gnawen, P.) *Corrodo, demollio.*

FRETYNGE. *Corrosio.*

FRETYNGE, payne yn' þe wombe. *Torcio.*

FRYYD. *Frixus, confrixus.*

FRYKE, or craske, or yn grete helthe. *Crassus.*

FRYKENESSE. *Crassitudo.*

FRYYÑ' yn a pann'. *Frigo, frixo*, C. F.

FRYYNGE. *Frixatura*, CATH.

FRYYNGE PANN. *Sartago, frixorium*, CATH.

FRYSARE, or he þat frysythe clothe. *Villator.*

FRYSE, or frysyd clothe. *Pannus villatus.*

FRYSE clothe. *Villo.*

(FRYSED, as clothe, P.) *Villatus.*)

FRYSYNGE of clothe. *Villatura.*

FRYTOWRE, cake. *Lagana.* (*Lagana sunt latâ panes sartagine plagâ*, K.)

FRO A-BOWYÑ' (fro abovyn, K. from aboue, P.) *Desuper, desursum.*

(FRO BE-NETHYN, K. H. from benethe, P. *Deorsum.*)

FRO FERE (fro far, P.) *Eminus, de longe.*

FROGGE, or froke, munkys abyte (frok, monkes clothinge, J. W.) *Flocus, in Jure, libro vj.*

(FROKE, monkes habyte, K. P. frogge, H.) *Cuculla, culla*, CATH.)[2]

[1] Ray gives among his N. Country words "to frist, to trust for a time." A.S. fyrstan, *inducias facere.* Jamieson explains it as signifying in the primary sense to delay, or postpone, and thence to give on credit, to grant delay as to payment. Germ. fristen, *prorogare tempus agendi.* "To friste, *induciare.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] "A froke, *cucullus.*" CATH. ANG. There is much ambiguity in the use of the term *froccus*, the monastic frock, which occasionally appears to have been confounded with the *cuculla*, although properly a distinct garment. At the General Council at Vienna, 1312, Clement V. defined the *cuculla* to be a long, full, and sleeveless garment; the *floccus*, considered identical with *froccus*, to be a long habit, with long and wide sleeves. They are evidently distinguished by Ingulph, who states among the ordinances of Egelric, Abbot of Croyland from 975 to 992, "*Induit omni anno totum conventum cum sectâ suâ de tunicis, omni altero anno de cucullis, et omni tertio anno de froccis.*" Rerum Angl. Script. i. 54. The distinction appears likewise to be made by M. Paris, where he speaks of the unbecoming changes in monastic attire, introduced at St. Alban's during the time of Abbot Wulnoth, towards the close of the Xth cent. So also in the enumeration of garments allowed by custom to each monk of Glastonbury, at the latter part of the XIth cent. it is stated, "*unusquisque fratrum ij cucullas, et ij froccos, et ij stamina, et ij femoralia habere debet, et iv caligas, et peliciam novam per singulos annos.*" G. de Malmsb. de Antiqu. Glast. Hearne, ed. Domerham, i. 119. At an early period the cowl appears to have been portion of a sleeveless garment which sometimes was a mere cape, but occasionally reached quite to the heels, and was worn over the long, full, and sleeved habit termed a frock. See the illustrative plates in Muratori, Script. Ital. i. part 2. Chron. Vulturnense; Mabill. Ann. Bened. i. 121. At a subsequent time it seems that these garments ceased to be distinct, and the long dress of the monk, having the cowl attached to it, was termed indifferently *froccus, frocca*, and *floccus*, or *cuculla*. Further information on this subject will be found in Ducange.

FROGGE, or frugge, tode. *Bufo.*

FROHENS forewarde. *Amodo, deinceps, actenus, decetero.*

FROHENS (frohethyn, K. fro heyin, H. fro heyine, S. fro heym, P.) *Hinc, dehinc* (*abhinc*, K.)

FRO NY (or fro nere, K. P.) *Cominus.*

FRONT, *idem quod* FORHED, *supra.*

FROYD custummere þat byythe of a-nother, as ȝerne byers (froth custumnare, þat byyþ off a-noder, as ȝarne byars, S.)[1]

FROYSE.[2] *Frixura*, CATH. *Versus. Frixa nocent, elixa juvant, assata coartant. Hec* C. F.

FROKE, or frosche (frosh, K. froske, or frosche, H. S. P. or frogge, W.)[3] *Rana.*

FROST. *Gelu.*

FROTHE. *Spuma*, CATH. *spumula*, KYLW.

(FROWARDE, S. P.) *Contrarius, perversus, protervus.*

FROWARDNESSE. *Perversitas, contrarietas, protervitas.*

FRO WYTHE YN'. *Abinter, deintus.*

FRO WYTHE OWTE (fro wit owtyn, K.) *Abextra.*

FROWNAR. *Fruncator*, CATH. *in nario, rugator.*

FROWNCE of a cuppe.[4] *Frontinella* (*frigium*, P.)

FROWNYN̄'. *Frunco*, CATH. *in subsamno, sanno.*

[1] A satisfactory interpretation of this word has in vain been sought. The practice of buying up woollen yarn for exportation was carried to a great extent in Norfolk, and other parts of England. It was highly injurious to the interests of the cloth-workers, and occasioned loss to the revenue. Many enactments appear in the statutes to protect both the weavers of Norfolk, and the customs, against the crafty proceedings of merchants, both strangers and denizens, "regrators and gatherers of woll." See particularly stat. 23 Hen. VI. c. 2; 7 Edw. IV. c. 3; 4 Hen. VII. c. 11; 33 Hen. VIII. c. 16. Perhaps froyd may imply the artful diligence with which covetous traders persisted in eluding the statutes, and robbing the staple manufacturers of Norfolk. Jamieson explains "frody" as signifying cunning; Teut. vroed, *industrius, attentus ad rem.* In the North, according to Brockett, froating means anxious unremitting industry.

[2] A pancake is called in the Eastern counties a froyse, a term derived, as Skinner conjectures, either from *frixare*, or the French *froisser*, because the substances of which it is compounded are beaten up together. Forby gives, as a Norfolk proverb, the following phrase: "If it won't pudding, it will froize;" if it won't do for one purpose, it will for another. See ancient recipes in the Forme of Cury, p. 96; and the "Kalendare de Leche Metys. Froyse out of Lentyn." Harl. MS. 299, f. 36. "Froyse of egges, *dovte d'œvfz.*" PALSG. *Voulte d'œufs* is the ancient appellation of an omelet. "*Fritilla*, a froyse or pancake." ELYOT.

[3] A small frog, according to Forby, is called in Norfolk a fresher. The distinction which appears to be here made between FROGGE, tode, and FROKE, or frosche, is possibly dialectical; they seem properly, however, to be synonymous, the former derived from A. S. frogga, *rana*, while the latter assimilates more nearly to the Germ. frosch, Dan. frosk, a frog, TOODE, fowle wyrme, occurs hereafter. "*Rana*, a froske, or frogge." ORTUS. "A froske, *agredula, rana, rubeta, ranula.*" CATH. ANG. In the Golden Legend, in the Life of St. Peter, is a relation of the deceit practised upon Nero by his physicians, when he ordered them, "Make ye me wᵗ chylde, and after to be delyuered, yᵗ I may know what payne my moder suffred: which by craft they gaue to hym a yonge frosshe to drynke, and it grewe in his bely."

[4] This term appears to signify the kind of ornament which in modern goldsmith's

FROWNYN̄' wythe the nose. *Nasio*, CATH.

FROWNYNGE. *Fruncacio*, CATH. *in subsamno*, *rugacio*.

FROWNT, or frunt of a churche, or oþer howsys. *Frontispicium*, C. F. CATH.

FRUCE, or frute. *Fructus*.

FRUTUOSE, or fulle of frute (fructuowse, K.) *Fructuosus*, *uber*.

FRUMPYLLE. *Ruga*, *rugula*.

FRUMPLYD. *Rugatus*, *rugulatus*.

FRUNTELLE of an awtere.[1] *Frontellus*.

work is called gadrooned, from the French "*goderonné*, a fashion of imbossement used by goldsmiths, and termed knurling." COTG. *Fronce* implies a wrinkle, crumple, or gather, generally in allusion to dress, as in the Vis. of Piers Ploughman, 8657. "Frounsyng, *froncement*." PALSG. *Frontinella* is not explained by Duc. and in the Ortus is rendered "the pyt in the necke;" it seems, therefore, to mean a wrinkled or irregular depression of surface. Possibly the correct reading may be *froncinella*. *Fronciatus*, *i. rugatus*, Duc.

[1] "A fruntalle, *frontale*." CATH. ANG. The frontal of an altar is defined by Lyndwood to be "*apparatus pendens in fronte altaris, qui apparatus alias dicitur Palla*." Provinc. 252. The synod of Exeter, A.D. 1287, ordained that in every church the parishioners should provide "*frontellum ad quodlibet altare*." Wilkins, ii. 139. Abp. Winchelsey, in his Constitutions, A.D. 1305, prescribes that provision be made of "*frontale ad magnum altare, cum tribus tuellis*." Lyndw. 252. The frontal must not be confounded with the permanent decoration of the fore part of the altar, properly termed *tabula* or *tablementum*, which was formed either of sculptured or painted work, and sometimes of the most precious metals, chased, enamelled, and set with gems, as was that in Winchester cathedral, described in the Inventory given by Strype, Life of Abp. Parker, App. 187. The frontal was formed of the most costly stuffs, and often, if not properly by prescribed usage, was of the same suit or colour as the vestments used at the same time in the service of the altar. As there were both the *tabula frontalis* and *superfrontalis*, which last seems to have been identical with the *retro-tabula* or *post-tabula*, so likewise there were the *pannus frontalis* and *superfrontalis*, the second being in both cases the decoration placed above the altar, and attached or appended to the wall or screen against which it was placed. The inventory of sacred ornaments in the Wardrobe Book of 29 Edw. I. A.D. 1300, enumerates "*Duo frontalia broudata, majora et minora, de unâ sectâ*," p. 350; identical, probably, in purpose with those termed "*frontella ij pro altare, unum videlicet superius, et aliud inferius pro eodem*," which were purchased by John de Ombresley, Abbot of Evesham, from the executors of Will. de Lynne, Bishop of Worcester, who died in 1373. Harl. MS. 3763. In Pat. 3 Hen. VI. these ornaments are again differently termed. Among various gifts to churches in France delivered by the executors of Henry V. it appears that they sent to St. Denis "*unam altam frontellam, et unam bassam frontellam de velvet, rubeas, cum foliis aureis brouderatas*." Rym. x. 346. In the Inventory of the gifts of Abp. Chicheley to All Souls' College, A.D. 1437, there appears to be a distinction between the terms *frontale* and *frontellum*, as it enumerates, among many others, "*j frontale et suffrontale de blodio velvet operatum cum stellis, patibulo, et salutatione; j frontellum de blodio velvet cum foliis quercinis aureis; vj* frontys, *et vj* suffrontys *unius sectæ*, steynid, *pro secundis altaribus*." &c. Gutch, Coll. Cur. ii. 262. The precise difference is not apparent; but each *secta*, or *totus apparatus* for an altar, comprised, according to this document, the "*frontale, suffrontale, frontellum, ij curtinæ*, j des-cloth, *j teca*," or corporas case: possibly *frontellum* may be only a diminutive of the other term. Ducange gives the term "*refrontale, apparatus altaris*," the same, probably, as the *pannus superfrontalis;* as likewise the *tabula suprafrontalis* was, as has been observed, termed also *retro-tabula*.

(FRUTE, P. *Fructus, supra in* FRUCE.)

FRUTYN', or brynge forþe frute. *Fructifico.*

FUL. *Plenus, repletus.*

FUL of wynde. *Ventosus.*

FULLE of wordys. *Verbosus.*

FULLARE. *Fullo.*

FULE of golde, *quod dicitur* goldfule (goldfoyl, K.) *Brateum, vel bratea, in plur.* CATH.

FULFYLLN', or fyllyn'. *Impleo, repleo.*

FULFYLLYN', or make a-cethe in thynge þat wantyth̄e (makyn a-set for þyngys þat wantun, s.) *Supleo.*

FULFYLLE wythe mete. *Sacio, saturo.*

FULLE clothe. *Fullo,* CATH.

FULLYNGE. *Fullatura.*

FULMARE, best (fulmard, H. P.)[1] *Pecoides,* DICC. *fetontus, petor.*

FULNESSE. *Replecio, implecio.*

FULNESSE of mete (or fulsūnesse, *infra.*) *Sacietas, saturacio.*

FULNESSE of sownde. *Sonoritas.*

FULNESSE or plente (fulsūnesse, K. H. P.) *Habundancia, copia.*

(FULSŪNESSE of mete, K. P. *Sacietas.*)

FUMETER, herbe. *Fumus terre.*

(FUMRELL of an hows, K. P. *supra in* FOMERELL. *Fumarium.*)

FUNDAMENT, or grownde of a byggy(n)ge (byggyn, K. begynnynge, H. P.) *Fundamentum.*

FUNDAMENT, or grownde. *Fundus.*

FUNDELYNGE, as he þat ys fowndyn', and noman wote ho ys hys fadur, ne hys modyr. *Inventicius, inventicia, aborigo,* UG.

FUNKE, or lytylle fyyr.[2] *Ignículus, foculus.*

FUNT, or fant. *Baptisterium, fons baptismalis.*

FURBYSCHOWRE, *idem quod* FORBYSCHOUR, *supra.*

(FURCLYD, *supra in* forclyd, H. furcled, *supra in* forcled, P.)

FURGŌN' (furgont, K. furgun, or fyre forke, P.)[3] *Rotabulum,*

[1] "A fulmerd, *fetoncrus.*" CATH. ANG. The polecat is commonly called in the North a foumart. See Jamieson, Brockett, &c. The Acts of James II. King of Scots, A.D. 1424, regulate the export of "fowmartis skinnis, callit fithowis." The foumart appears, however, to be distinct from the fitchew: in the Boke of St. Alban's, among "bestys of the chace of the stynkynge fewte," are named "the fulmarde, the fyches, &c. and the pulcatte." Harrison, speaking of indigenous animals, and the hunting of foxes and badgers, observes, "I might here intreat largelie of other vermine, as the polcat, the miniuer, the weasell, stote, fulmart, squirrill, fitchew, and such like." Descr. of Eng. B. iii. c. 4. Isaac Walton mentions "the fitchet, the fulimart, the polecat," &c. Compl. Angler, i. c. 1. See hereafter POLKAT (pulkat, MS.) *idem quod* fulmere.

[2] Forby gives funk as signifying touchwood. The word may be derived from Germ. funk, Dan. funke, *scintilla.* R. Brunne uses the phrase "not worth a fonk," seeming to imply a brief existence, evanescent as a spark; Langt. Chron. p. 171. In another passage he relates that King John vowed vengeance upon Stephen Langton, and the monks who had chosen him Archbishop, against the royal pleasure.

"Be beten alle fonkes, or in prison þam binde." p. 211.

Gower describes the amorous Perithous and Ipotasie as having drunk

"Of lust that ilke firie fonke." Conf. Am. lib. vi.

[3] "Furgone for an ouyn, *uavldree.*" PALSG. Cotgrave gives "*Fourgon*, an oven-

UG. *in ruo, vertibulum*, CATH. *arpagio. Vide alia in* FYRE FORKE.

FURRODE (furryd, K.) *Furratus.*

FURRYN̄' wythe furre. *Furro, penulo*, KYLW.

FURRYNGE. *Furratura (pellicatura*, K.)

FURLONGE. *Stadium.*

FURMENTY, potage. *Frumenticium.*

FURNEYS. *Furnus, fornax*, CATH. *fornacula*, KYLW.

FURST, or fyrst. *Primus.*

FURST BEGOTŌN'. *Primogenitus.*

FURSTE frute, or fruce. *Primicie.*

FURWRE, or furrure (furre, K. furwur, H. furrour, or furringe, P.) *Penula*, DICC. *furratura*, CATH.

FUSTYAN, clothe (or fusteyn, H. P.) *Furesticus*, DICC.

FUTE, odowre.[1] *Odor, vel odos, olfactus.*

GABBAR (or lyare, *infra.*)[2] *Mendaculus, mendacula, mendax.*

GABYL, or gable, pykyd walle.[3] *Murus conalis* (gabyll wall, or pyke wall, *murustenalis*, P.)

GABBYN̄'. *Menticulor, mencior.*

GABBYNGE, or lesynge (lye, P.)[4] *Mendacium, mendaciolum*, CATH.

forke, tearmed in Lincolnshire a fruggin," &c. This word is still in use in the North. See Brockett, *v.* fruggan. " A frugon, *vertibulum, pala, furca ferrea.*" CATH. ANG.

[1] The fute is the scent of a fox or beast of chace. Compare FEWTE, *vestigium*, which occurs previously. In Will. and Werwolf, when the monster returns to his den and discovers that the shepherd has carried the child away, he is sore grieved,

" And as þe best in his bale þer a-boute wente,
He found þe feute al fresh where forþ þe herde
Had bore þan barn beter it to ȝeme.
Wiȝtly þe werwolf þan went bi nose,
Evene to þe herdes house, and hastely was þare." p. 4.

See also pp. 2, 79; Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 1425; the Boke of St. Alban's, and Malory's Morte d'Arthur, B. 18, c. xxi. It seems probable that the term feuterer may be hence derived; but the Glossarists have supposed it to be a corruption of *vaultrier*, a keeper of the dog called in French " *vaultre*, a mongrel between a hound and a maistiffe; fit for the chase of wild bears and boars." COTGR. Bp. Kennett notices the term in his glossarial coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "A feuterer, a dog-keeper; the word is corrupted from vautrier, Fr. *vaultrier*, Lat. *veltrarius*, one that leads a lime-hound, or grey-hound for the chace." In a vocabularly written in the latter part of the XVth cent. Harl. MS. 1002, f. 142, after " " haywarde, parcare," &c. occurs " *Federarius*, a fewterer." Nares cites several passages in which this term is used.

[2] Sir John Maundevile, speaking of false diamonds, says, " I schal speke a litille more of the dyamandes, alle thoughe I tarye my matere for a tyme, to the ende that thei that knowen hem not be not disceyved be gabberes (Fr. *barratours*) that gon be the contree, that sellen hem."

[3] " A gavelle of a howse, *frontispicium.*" CATH. ANG. Rob. of Glouc. uses the word gable in the sense of high. See Bp. Kennett's Glossary, *v. Gabulum.*

[4] In Wickliffe's Confession given by Knyghton, he declared respecting the real presence, that " before the fende fader of lesyngus was lowside, was never this gabbyng contryvede." Decem Script. col. 2650. Ang.-Sax. ȝabbunȝ, *derisio*, or delusion by way of mockery and jesting.

GAD, or gode (gadde or qhyp, H. whyppe, P.) *Gerusa*, KYLW. *scutica*, C. F.

GAD, to mete wythe londe (gadde, or rodde, P.) *Decempeda*, CATH. *pertica*, C. F.

(GADERYD, K. *Congregatus.*)

GADERYN'. *Colligo, lego. Versus. Fur legit es, flores virgo, viator iter.*

GADERYN̄' tresowre. *Thesaurizo*, CATH.

GADERYNGE to-gedur. *Colleccio, congregacio.*

GAGELYN̄', or cryyn̄' as gees. *Clingo.*

GAGELYNGE of geese, or of ganders. *Drancitus* (*drācticus*, P.)

GAGGYN̄', or streyne be the þrote. *Suffoco.*

GAY. *Ornatus.*

GAYLER, or iaylere. *Gaolarius, carcerarius*, CATH. *pretor.*

GALACHE, or galoche, vndyr solynge of mannys fote (galegge, or galoch, S. vndirshone, K. vnderschoyinge, H.)[1] *Crepitum, crepita*, C. F. *obstringillus*, CATH.

[1] *Sunt obstringilli qui per plantas consuti sunt, et ex superiori parte corrigiâ contrahuntur.*" CATH. The galache was a sort of patten fastened to the foot by cross latchets, and worn by men as early as the time of Edw. III. Allusion is made to it by Chaucer,

"Ne were worthy to unbocle his galoche." Squire's Tale, 10,869.

In the inventory of the effects of Henry V. taken A.D. 1423, mention occurs of "*j peir de galages faitz d'estreyn, iv d.*;" but it is not easy to understand how straw should be a proper material for the purpose. See Rot. Parl. IV. 329. In Sir John Howard's Household Book, A.D. 1465, p. 314, are named both galaches and pynsons, which last are in the Promptorium explained to be socks. See Household Expenses in England. This kind of shoe was occasionally an article of luxury and ostentatious display, which probably suggested the allusion that occurs in the Vision of Piers Ploughman, where one is described as coming eagerly, as if to be dubbed a knight,

"To geten hym gilte spores,
Or galoches y-couped." line 12,099.

The term "y-couped" seems to imply the extravagant fashion of the long-peaked toe: "*Milleus*, a coppid shoo." ORTUS. In the reign of Edward IV. a statute was passed, by which the higher classes alone were permitted to wear shoes, "*galoges*," or boots, with a peak longer than 2 inches (Rot. Parl. v. 505, 566; Stat. of Realm, II. 415); but, from certain allusions in ancient romance, it would seem that the fashion was, by the usage of a much earlier period, permitted to none under the degree of a knight. See Sir Degore, 700; Torrent of Portugal, 1193, &c. The curious drawings in Cott. MS. Julius, E. IV. (t. Hen. VI.), one of which, representing King John, has been given in Shaw's Dresses, exhibit the galache in its most extravagant form. "*Solea*, a shoe called a galage or paten, whiche hathe nothynge on the fete, but onely lachettes." ELYOT. "*Gallozza*, a kind of wooden patins, startops, gallages, or stilts. *Cospi*, wooden pattins, or pantofles, shoes with wooden soles, startops or galages," &c. FLORIO. "*Galoche*, a woodden shoe or patten made all of a peece, without any latchet or ty of leather, and worne by the poore clowne in winter." COTG. See Spenser, Sheph. Cal. Febr. and Sept. In the Wardrobe Book of Prince Henry, A.D. 1607, are mentioned "1 pair of golossians, 6*s*. 16 gold buckles with pendants and toungs to buckle a pair of golosses." Archæol. xi. 93.

GALAWTE.[1] *Lessivus.*
GALLE of a beeste. *Fel, bilis,* CATH.
GALLE of appulle, or oþer frute (galle, oke appyll, P.) *Galla.*
GALLE, soore yn mann' or beeste. *Strumus, marista,* C. F.
GALEYE, schyppe. *Galea.*
GALYN̄, as crowys or rokys.[2] *Crocito,* KYLW. *crosco.*
(GALYNGALE, *idem quod* GANYNGALE, *infra.*)
GALLYD (gally, s.) *Strumosus.*
GALLYN, or make gallyd. *Strumo.*
GALLYNGE. *Strumositas.*
(GALLOCHE, *supra in* GALACHE. *Callopedium,* P.)
GALONE, mesure. *Lagena, galo,* DICC.
GALWE TREES (galowe, P.) *Furce, plur. vel furca, galofurcium,* KYLW.
GALTE (or gylte) swyne. *Nefrendus,* CATH.
GAME, pley. *Ludus, jocus.*
GAMME of songe. *Gamma.*
GANYNGE, or ȝanynge.[3] *Oscitatus,* KYLW.
GANDYR, byrde or fowl. *Ancer.*
GANYNGALE, or galyngale, spyce.[4] *Galanga.*
GANNEKER (ganokyr, s.)[5] *Ganearia,* U.G. *in capio, ganeo,* UG.

[1] This word occurs in the Harl. MS. alone, and possibly the correct reading may be GALAWNTE. "Gallaunt, a man fresshe in appareyle." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. ȝal, *libidinosus.* For *lessivus* should probably be read *lascivus, i. e.* "*petulans, luxurians, vel superbe se agens,* ioly or wanton." ORTUS.

[2] By Chaucer the nightingale is said to "cry and gale," Court of Love, 1357; in which sense the word may be derived from the Ang.-Sax. ȝalan, *canere.* Jamieson gives to gale, or gail, to cry with a harsh note, a term applied to the cuckoo; and to galyie, to roar or brawl. According to Forby, to yawl signifies, in Norfolk, to scream harshly, as the cry of a peacock; and Moore gives yalen, to cry as a fretful child. "*Jaxper,* to bark or baye like a dog, to yawle, to bawle. *Hoüaller,* to yawl, wawl, to cry out aloud. *Moüaner,* to mawle, yawle, or cry like a little child." COTG. Ang.-Sax. ȝyllan, ȝiellan, *stridere.*

[3] "To gane, *fatiscere, hiare, inhiscere.* To gayne, *oscitare.*" CATH. ANG. "I gane, or gape, I yane, *ie baille.* He ganeth as he had not slepte ynoughe." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. ȝanung, *oscitatio.* In the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth the verb to galp occurs, "*Par trop veiller hom baille,* galpeþ." See also the Vis. of P. Ploughm. 8,214; Cant. Tales, 10,664, 16,984. Horman renders "he that galpeth, *oscitans.*"

[4] Among the spices used in ancient cookery, the powder of galingale is frequently named, as may be seen in the Forme of Cury. It was the chief ingredient in galentine, which, as Pegge supposes, derived thence its name. It was also employed in medicine, as a cardiac and cephalic. In the version of Macer's Treatise on Spices, MS. in the possession of Hugh W. Diamond, Esq. it is stated that "Galyngale resolueþ þe fleume of þe stomak; hit helpiþ þe deiestione; it doþ amende þe sauour and odour of þe mouthe if it be eten." He further attributes to it virtues of a carminative and aphrodisiac nature. It occurs among spices mentioned in the Household Roll of the Countess of Leicester, A.D. 1265; "*pro vj lib. Galingalium, ix. s.*" (Manners and Expenses of England, p. 14.) Chaucer makes allusion to its culinary use, Cant. Tales, 383. The annual provision of spices for the household of the Earl of Northumberland, A.D. 1512, comprised "Galyngga, j quarteron." According to Parkinson, the real galingale was the root of a Chinese plant, of which he gives a representation; but it appears that the root of the rush called English galingale, *Cyperus longus,* Linn. was much used in place of it, both as a drug and a condiment.

[5] *Ganeo* is explained by Ducange to signify "*gulosus, popinator, tabernio;*" in

GANTE, byrde.[1] *Bistarda*, C. F.

GAP of a walle. *Intervallum, intercapedo*, UG. *in valeo, et* CATH. *capedo*, C. F.

GAPYN̄'. *Hio, oscito*, UG.

GAPYNGE, *Hiatus, hiacio.*

GARBAGE of fowls (or gyserne, *infra.*) *Entera*, NECC, *vel enteria*, C. F. *vel exta*, NECC. C. F. *profectum*, UG. V.

GAGE, lytylle belle(lytyll bolle, S.)[2]

GAARCE. *Scarificacio*, NECC. *sesura*, C. F. *inscisio, scissura.*

GAARCYD. *Scarificatus, inscissus.*

GAARCYN̄'.[3] *Scarifico*, C. F. UG. V. *et* KYLW.

GARCYNGE. *Scarificacio, inscisio.*

GARDEYNE. *Ortus.*

GARDENERE. *Ortolanus.*

(GARDERE, *infra in* GARTERE.)

GARFANGYL, or elger.[4] *Anguillaria, anguillare.*

GARFYSCHE (or hornkeke, *infra.*)[5]

GARGULYE, yn' a walle.[6] *Gorgona*, C. F. *gurgulio* (*gargulio*, P.)

French, "*ganeon; ivrogne, debauché.*" ROQUEF. The Proclamation of the Mayor of Norwich, on coming into office, set forth "that all Brewsters and Gannokers selle a gallon ale, of the best, be measure a-selyd, for 1*d. ob.* and a galon of the next for 1*d.*" A.D. 1424. Blomf. ii. 100.

[1] The bird now called gannet, or Solan goose, *sula alba*, abounds only on the Bass Island, in the Firth of Forth. In the Exch. Roll of Normandy, A.D. 1180, p. 57, an entry occurs "*pro pastu gantarum que venerunt de Angliâ, et pro lx. de illis ducendis ad Argentomum, et lx. ad Burum, vi li. iij so. et ix d.*" Giraldus mentions the GANTE among the birds of Ireland; "*Aucæ minores albæ* (*quæ et gantes dicuntur*) *et gregatim in multitudine magnâ, et garrulâ venire solent, in hos terrarum fines varius adveniunt, et tunc valde rare.*" Top. Hib. i. c. 18. Ang.-Sax. ȝanot, *fulica.*

[2] The reading of the Winchester MS. is probably here correct. In Norfolk a gage is, according to Forby, a bowl or tub to receive the cream, as it is successively skimmed off; so called, as he observes, from its use as a gauge, to show when a sufficient quantity has been collected to be churned. The word does not occur in the other MSS.

[3] In a treatise of the seasons, printed with Arnold's Chron. p. 172, it is recommended that in winter "men shulde lete them bloode in ther bodys by garsinge, but not on veynes, but if it be the more nede;" meaning the operation of cupping, called in the Promptorium BOYSTON'. "To garse, *scarificare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Cæsura*, a cut, a garse, an incision." ELYOT.

[4] The term ANGYLLE, to take wythe fysche, meaning a fishing rod, has occurred already, as also ELYER, or elger, which appears to be an eel-spear. "*Contus*, an algere, a shaft, a dartt, a polloure. *Fuscina*, a hoke for fysshe, an algere." MED. MS. CANT. The word GARFANGYL seems wholly obsolete; possibly the first syllable may be traced to Ang.-Sax. ȝar, *jaculum*, or the implement may be a kind of spear used in taking the GARFYSCHE.

[5] Sir T. Brown, in his account of the fishes of the Norfolk coast, mentions the garfish, or greenback (*Esox belone*, Linn.) Harrison mentions it among fish usually taken; "Of the long sort are congers, eeles, garefish, and such other of that forme." Descr. of England, Holinsh. Chron. i. 224. '*Trompette*, the needle-fish, garre-fish, horne-beake, horne-fish, or piper-fish. *Aiguille*, a horne-backe, piper-fish, or gane-fish. *Esguille*, a small fish called a horne-beake, snacot-fish, gane-fish. *Orphie*, the horne-keeke, piper-fish, garre-fish." COTG. The appellation is doubtless taken from its peculiar form; Ang.-Sax. ȝar, *jaculum.* Jamieson states that at Dundee the porpoise is called gairfish.

[6] Will. of Worc. uses the term gargyle; Itin. p. 282. This appellation of the

GARYTTE, hey solere.[1] *Specula*, C. F. *pergamium*, UG. *in gamio*.
GARLEKKE. *Allium*.
GARLONDE. *Sertum*.
GARMENTE. *Indumentum, vestimentum*.
GARMENT of grete valure (or robe, P.) *Mutatorium*, CATH.
GARMENT of clothe, made of dyuers clothys (colours, P.) *Panucia*, C. F.
GARNYSCHE of vesselle (garniche, K.)[2] *Garnitum*.

quaintly-fashioned water-spouts in the forms of men or monsters with yawning mouths, of which medieval architecture presents so endless a variety, is taken from the French. "Gargyle in a wall, *gargoille*." PALSG. See also Roquefort, *v. Gargoile*. Horman says, "Make me a trusse standing out upon gargellys, that I may se about: *podium, suggestum, vel pulpitum, quod mutulis innitatur*. I wyll haue gargyllis under the beamys heedis: *mutulos, sive proceres, &c.*" Elyot renders "*frumen*, the vppermoste parte of the throte, the gargyll." A remarkable application of the gargoyle in architecture occurs on the south side of Notre Dame, at Paris; all the piscinas of the apsidal chapels surrounding the choir of that side being furnished with external gargoyles, which are fashioned like the upper parts of a lion, or dragon, and answer the purpose of the ordinary interior drains, which served to allow the water used in ablutions at the altar to pass into the earth. Their date is of the XIIIth cent. and nothing of a similar kind has been noticed in this country.

[1] In the Creed of Piers Ploughman is a curious and graphic description of a monastery, with its numerous and stately buildings,

> "With gaye garites and grete,
> And iche hole y-glased." line 425.

A GARYTTE was, in the original sense of the term, a watch tower, or look-out, on the roof of a house, or castle wall, called *garita*, in French *guerite*. In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said of the defence of a camp, and keeping watch by night, "it is nat possible algate to haue highe garettes, or toures, or high places for watche men, therfor it nedethe to haue out watche." B. iii. c. 8. Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, says "of thinges that ben vsed after the hous,—hit behoueth to the chambres, loftes, and garettis, *solliers, greniers*." Cotgrave explains *garitte*, or *guerite*, to be a place of refuge from surprise, made in a rampart; a sentry, or watch-tower; and "*tourel à cul de lampe*, a small out-juttyng garret, or tower like a garret, on the top of a walle." See SOLERE hereafter.

[2] A garnish signified commonly the set or service of pewter, and likewise, in more stately establishments, of more precious material. Previously to the introduction of fictile ware of an ornamental description in the latter part of the XVIth cent. the ordinary service of the tables of our ancestors was on vessels of pewter, the silver plate being for the most part reserved to decorate the cupboard, or buffet. Harrison, in his description of Eng. written about 1580, speaking of the great skill to which English pewterers had attained, says, "Such furniture of household of this mettall, as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold usuallie by the garnish, which dooth conteine 12 platters, 12 dishes, 12 saucers, and those are either of siluer fashion, or else with brode or narrow brims, and bought by the pound, which is now valued at six or seuen pence, or peraduenture at eight pence. In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good flat English pewter of an ordinarie making, . . . is esteemed almost so pretious as the like number of vessels that are made of fine siluer, and in maner no less desired, amongst the great estates, whose workmen are nothing so skillful in that trade as ours." Holinsh. Chron. i. 237. In the inventory of the college of Bishop Auckland, A.D. 1498, the silver plate having been described, there are enumerated "xx pewder platers, xij pewder dishes, viij salsers, j garnishe of vessell." Wills and Inv. Surt. Soc. i. 101.

GARNYSCHYD. *Garnitus.*

GARNYSCHYN̄' vesselle. *Garnio, garniso, polio.*

GARNYSCHYN̄ pursys, and oþer lyke.

GARSONE, stronge place (garyzone, or garzone, strong holde, H. garyson, or garson, P.) *Municipium*, C. F.

GARTERE, or gardere. *Subligar*, C. F. *pelliper*, CATH.

GARTERYN̄'. *Subligo* (*obligo*, K.)

GARWYNDYLLE (garwyndyl, or ȝarnwyndyl, S. garwyngyll, P.)[1] *Girgillus*, CATH.

GASPYN̄'. *Exalo, hisco*, C. F.

GASPYNGE, *idem quod* GAPYNGE, *supra.*

GATE, or wey. *Via, iter.*

GATE, or ȝate (yate, P.) *Porta, foris, fores*, CATH. (*janua*, P.)

GATE DOWNE. *Descensus.*

GATE DOWNE, or downe gate of þe sunne, or any oþer planete.[2] *Occasus.*

GATE SCHADYLLE (gateshodel, K. H. gate shodil, P.) *Compitum*, C. F. *clinium*, UG. *in clino.*

GATE SCHADYL, yn-to twey weyys. *Bivium.*

GATE SCHADYL, yn-to iij. weyys. *Trivium.*

GATE SCHADYL, yn-to iiij. weyys (or a carphax, H. P.)[3] *Quadrivium.*

GAWDE, or iape.[4] *Nuga.*

[1] *A gyrus dicitur gyrgillus, instrumentum femineum, quod alio nomine dicitur volutorium, quia vertendo in gyrum inde fila devolvuntur. Filum de colo ducitur in fusum ; a fuso in alabrum, vel traductorium ; ab alabro in gyrgillum vel devolutorium ; a gyrgillo in glomicellum.*" CATH. "*Girgillum, Anglice* a haspe, or a payre of yerne wyndle blades." ORTUS. "A garwyndolle, *devolutorium, girgillus.*" CATH. ANG. "Yarne wyndell, *tornette.*" PALSG. "*Tournette*, a rice, or yarwingle to wind yarne on. *Travouil*, a rice or a turning reele." COTG. See ȝARNE WYNDEL.

[2] Palsgrave gives "At the sonne gate downe, *sur le soleil couchant.*"

[3] "A gateschadyile, *bivium, diversiclivium compitum.*" CATH. ANG. From the Ang.-Sax. sceadan, *separare*, is derived the obsolete verb to shed ; "*Discrimino*, to shedde and departe." MED. MS. CANT. "To shede one's heed, parte the heares euyn from the crowne to the myddes of the foreheed." PALSG. Chaucer says of the Clerk Absolon,

"Full straight and euyn lay his jolly shode." Miller's Tale.

Hence also seems to be taken the term GATE SCHADYLLE, the division of a road into two or more directions. It appears to be wholly obsolete, and unnoticed by the Glossarists. See Carfax (cartehouse, MS.) above, p. 62.

[4] In the Romance of the Seuyn Sages, the Emperor had given ear to the false accusation brought against Florentine by his step-mother ; but the truth was at length made known.

"A ! Dame, said the Emperowre,
Thou haues ben a fals gilowre,
For thi gaudes, and thy gilry,
I gif this dome that thou sal dy." line 3957.

Mr. Weber has printed the word here gande, to which he gives the sense of a wile or mischievous design. Minot, in his poem on the Battle of Halidon Hill, says,

"The Scottes gaudes might nothing gain."

Chaucer uses the word in the signification of a trick, or joke. See Pardonere's Tale,

GAWDY grene. *Subviridis.*

GAVEL of corne.[1] *Geluma, manipulatum,* C. F. *manipulare,* CATH. *merges,* KYLW.

GAVELYN' corne, or oþer lyke. *Manipulo,* CATH. *mergito,* KYLW.

GAWGYN' depnesse. *Dimentior,* CATH.

GAWGYNGE of depenesse. *Dimencionatus.*

GAWL, fowayle (gavl, or gawyl, wode or fowayl, H. P.)[2] *Mirtus,* CATH.

GAWNCELY, sauce (f)or gose flesche (gawnsely, saunce, K. gavcely, S. gawnly, P.)[3] *Aplauda,* KYLW.

GAWNT, or lene. *Maciolentus,* (*macer,* P.)

GAWNTE, or swonge (or slendyr, K.)[4] *Gracilis.*

GEAWNT. *Gigas.*

GEFFREY, propyr name. *Galfridus.*

GEYNE, redy, or rythge forthe (ryȝht forth, S.)[5] *Directus.*

GEYNEBYYN', or byyn' a-ȝene.[6] *Redimo.*

GEYNECOWPYN', or chasyn', or

12,323, and Troil. B. ii. It implies also an ornament or toy of little value. Sherwood gives "a gaude, *babiole*," which Cotgrave renders "a trifle, whimwham, guigaw, or small toy for a child to play withal." See Jamieson, and Nares, *v.* Gaud.

[1] To gavel signifies in Norfolk, according to Forby, to collect mown corn into heaps, in order to its being loaded. "*Iaveler*, to swathe or gavell corn; to make it into sheaves, or gavels." COTG. Moore gives the word likewise as used in Suffolk.

[2] The *Myrica gale* Linn. sweet gale, or bog myrtle, grows in boggy places in many parts of England, and before drainage had been carried to any extent in the fenny Eastern counties, it was probably found in sufficient abundance to be commonly used as fuel. Gerarde says that the *Myrtus Brabanticus*, gaule, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle, grows plentifully in sundry places, as in the Isle of Ely, and the fenny places thereabouts; "whereof there is such store in that countrey, that they make fagots of it, and sheaues, which they call Gaule sheaues, to burn and heat their ovens." He mentions also that it was used to give an intoxicating quality to beer or ale, as it is still employed in Sweden.

[3] "Gaunselle, *applauda.*" CATH. ANG. The composition of this sauce is thus given in Arund. MS. 344; printed in Household Ordin. 441; and Warner's Cookery, 65. "Gaunsell for gese. Take floure, and tempur hit with gode cowe mylke, and make hit thynne, and colour hit with saffron; and take garlek, and stamp hit, and do thereto, and boyle hit, and sew hit forthe." Caxton says, in the Book of Travellers, "Nycholas the mustard maker hath good vynegre, good gauselyn, *gausailliede.*" The term is evidently derived from "*gausse d'ail*, a clove of garlick." COTG. The Ortus explains "*applauda vel appluda, dicitur sorbitiuncula ex paleis facta,* (a gaunselle," MED.) This Latin word properly means chaff of corn, or husks, but here is taken in reference to the *gousses*, or husk-like covering of the garlic.

[4] Ray mentions gant, slim or slender, among South and East country words. Forby gives ganty-gutted, lean and lanky; and Moore says that gant signifies scanty in Suffolk. Ang.-Sax. ȝewant, part. of the verb ȝewanian, *tabescere.* See SWONGE hereafter.

[5] In the Eastern counties gain signifies handy, convenient or desirable, and in the North near, as "the gainest road," which seems most nearly to resemble the sense here given to the word. See Brockett, Jamieson, and Hartshorne's Glossary.

[6] In the later Wicliffite version Exod. vi. 6 is thus rendered; "y am þe lord þat

stoppyñ' in gate (geynstoppyn of gate, K. H. geyne cowpyn, or charyn, S.)[1] *Sisto*, CATH.

GELDERE of beestys. *Castrator.*

GELDYÑ'. *Castro, testiculo*, CATH. *emasculo*, CATH.

GELDYNGE of beestys, or fowlys. *Castracio.*

GELDYNGE, or gelde horse (gelt horse, K. P.) *Canterius*, CATH. *canterinus*, UG. *in cavo, et* C. F. *vel equus castratus.*

*Hic caute attendat lector variaciones soni hujus litere* G. *cum videlicet* E. *vel I. sequitur immediata.*

GELLE, or gelly. *Gelidum*, C. F. (*congelidum*, P.)

GELLYÑ, or congellyn' (to-gedyr, K.) *Gelat, congelat.*

GELLYD (or congellyd, K.) *Congellatus.*

GELOWS, or geluce. *Zelotipus*, CATH.

GELUSYE (gelowsye, K.) *Zelotipia*, CATH.

GELT. *Castratus.*

GELT MANN. *Spado, eunuchus.*

GEMETRYE. *Geometria.*

GENCYANE, or baldmony. *Genciana.*

GENDYR. *Genus.*

GENDRYÑ'. *Genero, gigno.*

(GENERAL, K. S. P.) *Gen(er)alis.*

GENTYL. *Generosus.*

GENTYL, of awncetrye (of answare, S.)[2] *Ingenuus*, C. F.

GENTYL, and curteyse. *Comis.* CATH.

GENTYLMANN. *Generosus.*

GENTILWOMAÑ. *Generosa.*

GENTYL, be fadyr and modyr. *Ingenuus*, UG. V. *in N.*

GENTRY. *Generositas.*

GENTRY, of norture and manners (gentilnes, K. gentyll, P.) *Comitas.*

GENTRY, of awncetrye (gentilnes, K. gentry of awncetrye, P.) *Ingenuitas.*

GERFAUCUN (gerfawkyn, K. P.) *Herodius.*

GERMAWNDER, herbe. *Germandra.*

GERMYYNE, propyr name. *Germanus.*

GERNERE, howse of corne kepynge. *Granarium.*

GERTHE, hors gyrdylle (hors gyrdynge, H. P.) *Cingula*, CATH. *cingulus est hominum*, UG.

GESSARE (or a soposare, K.) *Estimator.*

GESSYÑ', or amyñ. *Estimo, arbitror, opinor.*

GESSYNGE (or wenyn, K.) *Estimacio.*

schal lede out 3ou of þe prisoun of Egipcians, and y schal delyuere fro seruage, and y schal a-3en bie in an hi3 arm;" in the earlier, "forbigge in an ouerpassynge arme;" "*redimam in brachio excelso.*" Vulg. In the Golden Legend it is said, "We have grete nede of a doctour, or techer, or ayenbyer, or a delyuerer," &c. Compare A-GAYN-BYER, or a raumsomere, and BYYN' a-3en'.

[1] Compare CHARYN, or geynecowpyn'. Ray gives among South and East country words, "to gaincope, to go cross a field the nearest way to meet with something." In the Promptorium it signifies opposition, in both instances from Ang. Sax. 3ean, *obviam, adversus*, and ceapian, *negotiari.*

[2] GENTYL, or awncetrye, MS. of auncetry, K. P. So also, GENTRY, or awncetrye, MS.

*Nota in hoc capitulo multiplicem sonum, et soni mutacionem hujus litere* G. *et ideo bene caveas quod sonat per* I. *literam.*

GEST, strawngere. *Hospes.*

GEESTE, or romawnce. *Gestio* (*gestus*, CATH. P.)

GESTYN̄' yn romawnce.[1] *Gestio*, CATH.

GESTYNGE, or romawncynge. *Gesticulatus, rythmicatus.*

GESTOWRE. *Gesticulator.*

GET, or gyn' (gett, or gyle, K. gette, or gyty, S.) *Machina.*

GET, or maner of custome.[2] *Modus, consuetudo.*

GEETE, or blake bedys (gett for bedys, K. S. P.)[3] *Gagates, plur.*

[1] It would hence appear that the recital of gests, the deeds of conflict or gallantry, which was the proper business of the gestour, was accompanied by appropriate action, or gesticulation. "*Gestire, i. gestus facere, scilicet diversis modis agitare, gaudere, luxuriari, &c.*" CATH. Hearne stated erroneously that gests were opposed to romance, Chron. Langt. pref. p. 37; a mistake which Warton has properly corrected. Chaucer uses "to geste," to relate gests; and "to tell in gests;" Cant. T. 17,354, 13,861; and these passages apparently imply that gests were chiefly written in alliterative verse. He calls the *Gesta Romanorum*, "the Romain gestes." See Tyrwhitt's notes on Cant. T. 17,354. 13,775, and Warton's Eng. Poetry. "Gest, a tale. Gestyng, bourde, *bourde.*" PALSG.

[2] Palsgrave gives "gette, a custome; newe iette, *guise nouvelle.*" This phrase occurs often in the old writers. In a poem on the dissolute lives of the clergy, in the reign of Edw. II. Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 329, some, it is said,

"Adihteth him a gay wenche of the newe jet." line 118.

"Yit a poynte of the new gett to telle wille I not blyn,
Of prankyd gownes, and shulders up set, mos and flokkes sewyd wyth in."
Towneley Myst. 312.

Chaucer says the gay pardoner thought he rode "al of the newe get," or fashion; and he also uses the word in the sense of crafty contrivance, where he relates the deceit practised by the Alchemist, by means of a stick filled with silver filings.

"And with his stikke above the crosselet,
That was ordained with that false get,
He stirreth the coles." Chan. Yem. T. 16,745.

[3] It appears that in former times great virtues were attributed to jet. Alex. Neccham, Abbot of Cirencester, who died A.D. 1217, says in his work De Rerum Naturâ, "*Gagates . . aquâ ardet, oleo restinguitur: attritu calefactus applicata detinet, atque succinum: ydropicis illum portantibus beneficium prestat.*" lib. ii. c. 97, Roy. MS. 12 G. XI. f. 53. The observation of the electric properties of this mineral led him in the succeeding chapter to make some detailed remarks "*de vi attractiva,*" among which will be found a notice of the use of the magnet by mariners. In Trevisa's version of Barth. de propr. rerum, are the following observations: "Gette hyght gagates, and is a boystous stone, and neuer the less it is precious." It is best and most abundant in Britain, of two kinds, yellow and black, both of which have by friction the power of attracting light substances. It drives away adders, relieves fantasies, and has virtues against the visits of fiends by night. "And so if so boystus a stone dothe so greate wonders, none shuld be dispisid for foule colour without, while the vertu that is hid within is vnknowe." lib. xvi. c. 49. It was also regarded as a test of virginity, and rendering signal aid in parturition; these, and other properties, are noticed in Caxton's "Boke callid Caton," sign. e, viij. Even in the XVIth cent. it was valued for certain medicinal qualities; for Dr. Turner, Dean of Wells, says in his Herbal, 1562, "Miscel

GETARE of goodys. *Adquisitor.*

GETTARE.[1] *Gestulator, gestuosus* (*gesticulator*, K. H. P.)

GETEE of a solere (gete, K. H. P.)[2] *Techa, procer*, C. F. *meniana*, C. F. *vel menianum*, CATH. (*hectheca*, K. *theca*, CATH. P.)

GETYN̄', or haue be prayere. *Impetro.*

GETYN̄ or wynnyn̄'. *Lucror, obtineo*, C. F. *vel optineo*, C. F.

(GETYN, or begetyn, K. P. *Genero.*)

GETTYN̄'.[3] *Verno, lassivo, gesticulo*, C. F. *gestio*, CATH. C. F. *gesticulor*, UG. V.

GETYNGE, or hauynge by wynnynge. *Lucrum, adquisicio.*

GETTYNGE in iolyte. *Gestus*, CATH.

GETTYNGLY. *Gestuose*, CATH.

(GIAWANT, *supra in* GEAWNT, K.)

GYBBE, horse.[4] *Mandicus*, KYLW. *et* C. F. *mandicum*, UG. *in mando* (*manducus*, S.)

burde lyme melteth a swelled milt, if it be sodden, and layd to wyth a gete stone, or the Asiane stone." Beads, used for the repetition of prayers, were frequently formed of this material; thus among the gifts of Philip le Hardi to his daughter, on her marriage with the King of Bohemia, A.D. 1393, occurs, "*Item, j paternostres de perles et de jayet, ou il y a xxxvj grosses perles, et ix enseignaulx d'or.*" Hist. de Bourg. iii. Alianor Duchess of Gloucester bequeaths, A.D. 1399, "*un pare de paternostres d'ore, cont' xxx aviez, et iiij gaudes de get, qe fuerent à mon seignour et mari.*" Royal Wills. See also Testam. Ebor. i. 381. There is evidence that by some persons such beads were superstitiously regarded as gifted with extraordinary virtue; and to this belief Bp. Bale appears to make allusion, Kynge Johan, p. 39.

"Holy water and bredde shall dryve awaye the devyll;
Blessynges with blacke bedes wyll helpe in every evyll."

[1] Palsgrave gives "Gettar, a braggar, *fringuereau*. Iettar, a facer, *facer, braggart*. Iettar of nyght season, *brigveur;*" and Cotgrave, "*Fringuereau*, a ietter, spruce minion, gay fellow, compt youth." Compare hereafter SCHAKERE, or gettare: *lascivus.*

[2] This term denotes the singular projection of the solars or upper stories in old timbered houses, of which most picturesque specimens are still seen at Chester, and other towns. "*Proceres dicuntur capita trabium que eminent extra parietes. Hecteca dicitur solarium dependens parietibus cenaculi.*" ORTUS. The Catholicon explains *menianum* to be the same as *solarium*, so named from Menianus, who made in the Forum certain convenient places for beholding public spectacles. "*Meniana*, buildings outward in prospectes and galeries, especially when they be so builded that the edifice iutteth out in length from the piller or other part of the house, wherin the building especially resteth; buildings of pleasure hanging and iutting out." COOPER. Horman says that "buyldynge chargydde with iotyes (*mæniana ædificia*) is parellous whan it is very olde." In Macbeth, act I. sc. vi. Shakespeare makes use of the term "jutty" in this sense, where Banquo commends the position of Macbeth's castle. Florio, in his Ital. Dict. 1598, gives "*Barbacane*, an outnooke, or corner standing out of a house, a jettie. *Sporto*, a porch, bay-window, or out-butting, or jettie of a house, that jetties out farther than anie other part of the house." Cotgrave renders "*surpendue*, a iettie, an outiutting roome. *Soupendue, soupente*, a pent-house, iuttie, or part of a building that iuttieth or leaneth ouer the rest." Steevens cites an agreement made by P. Henslowe for building a theatre in 1599, with "a juttey forwards in eyther of the two upper stories"

[3] See IEETYN̄, hereafter.

[4] Festus and Papias state that certain monstrous images that were exhibited in the games of the circus, or on the stage, were termed by the Romans *manduci*. Cooper

(GYBBE, *infra in* KNOBBE yn a beestys backe or breste.)[1]

GYBELET, *idem quod* GARBAGE.

GYBELET of fowlys. *Profectum*, UG. V.

GYBET. *Patibulum, calafurcium.*

GYBONN, or Gylberde, propyr name (Gybbon', or Gylbert, s.) *Gilbertus.*

GYDE, or ledare. *Ductor, ductrix.*

GYBELOT (gyglot, s.)[2] *Ridax.*

GYYLDE, or newe ale (gile, K. gyyl, H. gyle of nw ale, S. gyle, P.)[3] *Celium, vel celia*, C. F.

GYYLDE. *Gilda, fraternitas.*

GYLDE HALLE, dome howse. *Pretorium*, CATH.

GYLDYN' wythe golde. *Deauro.*

GYLDYNGE wythe golde. *Deauracio.*

GYYN', or ledyn'. *Duco.*

GYYN', or wyssyn' (dressyn, S. wysshen, P.)[4] *Dirigo.*

gives "*Manduces*, images carried in pageantes with great cheekes, wide mouthes, and making a great noyse with their iawes." The Ortus renders "*Mandicus*, a gaye horse;" and Forby gives the following explanation of the term: "Jibby-horse, a showman's horse decorated with particoloured trappings, plumes, streamers, &c. It is sometimes transferred to a human subject." In the MS. the word *mandicum* is placed under GYBELET; but its proper place is here. See Ugue. Vocab. Arund. MS. 508, f. 141, b.

[1] This word seems to be taken from the Lat. *gibbus*. "*Gibbe*, a bunch or swelling, a hulch, anything that stands poking out." COTG.

[2] Compare GYGELO(T) in the next page. The words are retained as found in the MS. and the reading seems here to be an error, which is corrected by the Winch. MS.

[3] Forby gives "gyle, wort. Ang.-Sax. ȝylla, *stridere*, or Teut. ghijl, *cremor cervisii*." Ray has gail or guile-fat among North Country words, and it is given also by Broekett and Jamieson. "A gile-fatte, *acromellarium*." CATH. ANG. In 1341, Thomas Harpham, of York, bequeaths "*unam cunam, quæ vocatur* maske-fat, *et ij parvas cunas quæ vocantur* gyle-fatts." Testam. Ebor. ii. 2. The term occurs repeatedly in the Wills and Invent. printed by the Surtees Soc.; and in the Invent. of Jane Hall, Durham, 1567, a distinction is apparent between the "gile-howse," and the brew-house, the former being perhaps the chamber where the wort was set to cool. See vol. i. 279. In the accounts of the building of Little Saxham Hall, 1507, it is called the "yele-house." Rokewode's Suff. 146. See Invent. of Sir John Fastolfe's effects, 1459, Archæol. xxi. 277; Unton Invent. pp. 3, 13; and Hartshorne's Shropshire Glossary, *v.* Illfit.

[4] In medieval Latin *guiare* signifies to lead or conduct in safety, to instruct, "*quasi viare*," according to Ducange. In the Wardr. Book of 28 Edw. I. there is a payment "*pro vadiis unius Lodmanni conducti pro navi guiandâ inter Kircudbrith et Karlaverok.*" p. 273 Roquefort gives "*guier: mener, guider, conduire à la guerre, gouverner,*" &c. Chaucer uses the verb to gie, Cant. T. 15,604, 15,627. Gower says of the education of Alexander by Aristotle,

> "But yet he set an examplayre,
> His body so to guye and rule,
> That he ne passe not the rule." Conf. Am. lib. vii.

See also the Vis. of P. Ploughm. 1257. R. Brunne uses both the verb, and the noun "gyour," a leader; and in the Romance of K. Alis. 6023. "divers gyours, and sumpteris" are mentioned as attending on his Eastern expedition. "*Commino*, to lede, or to gye." MED. Palsgrave gives the verb, "I gye, or gyde, Lydgate."

GYYN̄', or rewlyn̄'. *Rego.*

GYLE, or deceyte. *Fraus, decepcio.*

GYLLE, fowle clothe (fulclothe, H. P.)[1] *Melota, vel melotes,* CATH.

GYLLE, lytylle pot. *Gilla, vel gillus, vel gillungulus. Hec habentur in vitis patrum.*

GYLLE of a fysche. *Branchia. senecia,* CATH.

GYLLYN̄', or gylle fysche. *Exentero,* C. F. *et* UG. *in stateo.*

GYLLYNGE of fysche. *Exenteracio.*

GYGELO(T), wenche (gygelot, wynch, S.)[2] *Agagula.*

GYLLOFRE, herbe. *Gariophilus* (*galiofolus,* S.)

(GYLLOFYR, clowe, K. P. *Gariepholus.*)

GYLTE wythe golde. *Deauratus.*

GYLTE, swyne, *idem quod* GALTE, *supra.*[3]

GYLTE, or trespace (gylt, or defaute, P.) *Culpa, reatus.*

GYLTY (or defawty, K. fauty, P.) *Reus, conscius, culpandus* (*culpabilis,* P.)

GYLTLES. *Immunis, inculpandus* (*inculpabilis,* P.)

GYMELOT. *Penetral,* UG. V. *penetrale,* CATH.

GYMOWE, of a sperynge (gymmew, K. gymew, S. H.)[4] *Vert(i)nella, gemella.*

[1] The explanation of the word *Melotes* given in the Catholicon will be found in the note on the word BARNYSKYN, which seems to signify a coarse apron.

[2] Forby derives the East-Anglian appellation gig, a trifling, flighty fellow, from Ang. Sax. ȝeȝas, *nugæ.* In the North giglet still signifies a laughing girl ; the word occurs in "the Northern Mother's blessing," in admonition to her daughter,

"Go not to the wrastling, ne shoting the cock,
As it were a strumpet or a giglot."

"*Quo magis fetosa mulier magis luxuriosa,* y^e^ fayrare woman y^e^ more gyglott." De Reg. Gramm. Sloane MS. 1210, f. 134. See Junius, *v.* Giglet. Compare GYBELOT above, a word occurring in the Harl. MS. alone, and probably an erroneous reading.

[3] "A gilte, *suella.*" CATH. ANG. A gilt, or gaut, signifies in the North a female pig that has been spayed ; see Grose, Brockett, and Jamieson. Bp. Kennett, in his glossarial coll. gives "galts and gilts, boar-pigs and sow-pigs, *Bor.* from old Dan. gallte, *porcus.* Sax. ȝilte, *suilla.*" See Yorksh. Dial. p. 39. Any female swine is called a gilt in Staff. Lansd. MS. 1033. See Hartshorne's Shropshire Glossary.

[4] This word is still used in Norfolk, precisely in the sense that it has here. Forby gives "Gimmers, small hinges, as those of a box or cabinet, or even of the parlour door." A sperynge here denotes that by which a place is closed up, as a door or window, the lid of a chest, &c. The derivation of the word is doubtless from the French, *gémeaux,* twins; and the term applies properly not only to a hinge, composed of two portions, of exactly similar form and size, jointed together, but to anything else which is formed of twin pieces of like dimension, united in any manner, either as a hinge or otherwise. In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, an expedient is described, to be used in a besieged fortress, against the battering ram : "Somm hathe an iren, made as it were a peire tonges, i-iemewde as tonges in the myddes," by which the head of the ram is seized, and turned aside. B. IV. c. 23. Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. Among the disbursements for building Little Saxham Hall, A.D. 1507, under smith's work are mentioned "iij pair of jemews for almerys," or cupboards, as many for portal doors, and a pair for the buttery windows. Rokewode's History of Suff. pp. 146, 149. Ray, among N. Country words, gives "Jimmers, jointed hinges, in other parts called wing-hinges ;" and the term occurs in the Craven dialect, with the observation, that

(Gyn', *idem quod* GET, *supra.*)[1]
Gyngelyñ' in sowndynge. *Resono*, DICC.
Gyngelynge of gay harneys, or oþer thyngys. *Resonancia.*
Gyngere. *Zinziber*, CATH.
Gypcyere (gypsere, K. gypcer, H. P.)[2] *Cassidile.*
Gyrdylle. *Zona, cingulum*, CATH. *succentorium.*
Gyrdyñ'. *Cingo, succingo*, CATH. *ubi sic habetur; accingimur bellaturi, precingimur ituri, et succingimur ministraturi.*
Gyrdynge. *Succinctio.*
Gyse. *Forma, modus.*
Gyserne (of fowles, P.) *idem quod* GARBAGE, *supra.*
Gyserne, wepene (wepone, K. vepne, H.)[3] *Gesa*, CATH.

" being often formed like the letter H, they are called H. jimmers." In the Ortus the term denotes a pair of forceps, " *Vertinella est forceps medici*, a sclyce, or a gemowe; " and it frequently occurs as the name of a kind of ring formed of two interlinked portions, which could be united into one connected ring, and frequently used as a token of betrothal. See Nares, Brand's Popular Ant. and Archæol. xiv. 7. Palsgrave has " Gymewe of a gyrdell, *crochet d'une troussure.* Gymell song, *jumeau;* " and Higgins, in his edition of Huloet's Dict. gives " Gimow (or gemoll) a little rynge to weare on the fynger. Gimmow (or gemoll) or rynge to hange at one's eare, as the Egyptians have, *Stalognium, inauris.* Gimmow of a door, *Vertibulum, cardo; le gond d'un huis.*" " *Quinquaillerie*, all kinds of small yron worke, as padlockes, snuffers, gimmers, or hindges for doors, &c. *Alliances*, gimmoules, or gimmoule rings. *Souvenance*, a ring with many hoops, whereof a man lets one hang down when he would be put in mind of a thing. *Verge*, a plain hoope, or gimmall, ring. *Membre d'esperon*, the gimmew or ioynt of a spurre." COTG. " Gemmew ring, *souvenance.*" SHERW. " *Annulus purus* an hoope ring, a gimmall, a plaine ring without a stone." Junius's Nomenclator, by Fleming.

[1] A gin signifies, according to the old writers, a cunning or deceitful device, and thence an ingeniously constructed machine of any kind. Chaucer uses the word in both senses; thus the crafty trick of the Alchemist, which is termed " a false get," as has been observed in the note on the word GET, is called also " a false gin." In the Squire's T. it is related that the magical steed of brass would bear its rider at pleasure,

> " And turne again with writhing of a pin;
> He that it wrought, he coude many a gin."

In the Golden Legend, the wiles of Satan are termed " gynnes of temptacyon," Life of St. Bernard. In the Romance of Coer de Lion warlike machines are termed gins; as they are continually in Trevisa's version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. " *Trocleu*, the gyn whyche is called a crane." ELYOT. See Hartshorne's Shropshire Glossary. " *Exostra*, a vice or gin of wood, wherewith such things as are done within, out of sight, are showed to the beholders by the turning about of wheeles." Junius's Nomenclator, by Fleming.

[2] This word is a corruption of the French " *Gibbecière*, a pouch, bag, poake, budget," COTG. properly such as was used in hawking, &c. but commonly worn by the merchant, or with any secular attire. Chaucer says of the Frankelein, or country gentleman,

> " An anelace and gipsere all of silke
> Hing at his girdle, white as morow milke."

In the Invent. of valuables, the property of Henry V. A.D. 1423, is enumerated " *j gipcer de noier velvet, garniz d'or, pris* 66*s.* 8*d.*" Rot. Parl. IV. 215.

[3] " A gesarne, *gesa.*" CATH. ANG. " *Gesa*, gysserne." Roy. MS. 17 C XVII. *Gesa*

GYYSTE, balke.[1] *Trabes, trabecula,* COMM.

GYTERNE.[2] *Samba, citolla,* DICC. *quinterna.*

is, according to the Catholicon, "*genus armorum quod Gallice dicitur gisarma, a gero, vél cesa, a cædendo: et sunt gese vel cese Gallorum, pila Romanorum.*" In the curious Dictionary of John de Garlandiâ, printed in the Collection of documents relating to French history, Paris, 1837, there is an enumeration of weapons and engines of war, used at the siege of Toulouse, in 1218: the writer says that he saw "*secures, bipennes, cathagesa Gallicorum, catheias et pugiones, cum dolonibus, avelancias Anglicorum* (*anelacias, al.* MS.) *pila Romanorum, &c.*" The MS. at Rouen gives the following reading, "*secures Dachos, jesa Gallicorum.*" But, although the gisarme seems in these passages to be appropriated as a Gaulish weapon, Wace, in the Roman de Rou, written about 1160, repeatedly describes the English in Harold's army as armed with sharp gisarmes and hatchets, whereas their opponents fought with long lances and swords. See lin. 12,908, 12,928, 13,437. It may be observed, however, that on the Bayeux tapestry the Saxons are represented as combating with the heavy axe, but no weapon appears which resembles the gisarme. In the Royal mandate, 36 Hen. III. 1252, printed by Wats at the end of his edition of M. Paris, the sheriffs are commanded to assemble all persons from the age of 15 to 60, and cause them "*jurare ad arma,*" according to the amount of their lands and chattels; those who were rated under 40 shillings land, or from 40 shillings to 10 marks chattels, "*jurati sunt ad falces, gisarmas, cultellos et alia arma minuta.*" From this document, and the stat. Wint. 13 Edw. I. c. 6, 1285, it is apparent that the gisarme was one of the weapons in ordinary use among the inferior ranks of the English army. See Stat. of Realm, i. 97. A curious description of the conflict of the King of Nineveh, armed with "gysarme and sweord bothe," occurs in the Romance of Kyng Alis. line 2302. See also Havelok, 2553; Ritson's Metr. Rom.; Chaucer, R. of Rose, 5978. The gisarme was used in England as late as the battle of Flodden, 1513; it was of two kinds, according to Sir S. Meyrick, namely, the glaive gisarme, and the bill gisarme; the distinctive mark of the weapon being a spike rising at the back, as may be seen in Grose's Armour, pl. 28, and Skelton's Illustr. of the Armoury at Goodrich Court, ii. pl. 84, 85.

[1] This seems to be the same word which is now written joist, derived from the French *giste,* and denoting a beam, so called from *gisir,* to rest, to lie along. "Gyst that gothe over the florthe, *solive, giste.*" PALSG. "*Trabes, a traho, quia de unâ parte parietis ad aliam trahitur,* a beme, or a balke of a house." ORTUS.

[2] The gyterne, getron, or cittern, Fr. *guiterne,* was a stringed instrument, which seems, from the repeated mention that is made of it by Chaucer, to have been much in favour, probably as an accompaniment to the voice. In the Lat. Eng. vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. are given "*giga,* getyrne: *gigator,* getyrner." f. 43, b. Amongst the curious representations of musical instruments in Sloane MS. 3983, t. Edw. II. f. 13, the harp is called "*giga vel lira,*" but the same is named "*arpes,*" f. 4, b.; with the former there is seen an instrument with five strings, and the head recurved, which perhaps exhibits the form of the gyterne at that early period. In default of any positive information on the obscure subject of the early history of music, it may be stated, conjecturally, that the gyterne is the instrument which was held in an horizontal position, and played either by hand or with a plectrum, as may be seen in almost every representation of the angelic choir, whether in sculpture, painted glass, or illuminated MSS. The minstrels' gallery on the North side of the nave at Exeter Cath., sculptured in the reign of Edw. III. may be noticed as a remarkable instance. In Hawkins' Hist. of Music, iv. 113, a figure is given of the cittern, from Mersennus, Harmonie Universelle, 1636, which represents an instrument with six strings, differing from the Spanish guitar in the pear-shaped form of the belly. It was little esteemed, and chiefly used in

GYTONE.[1] *Conscisorium*, KYLW.

GYVYS, or feterys of presone (fettirs of prison, P.) *Compes.*

GLACYÑ, or make a þy(n)ge to shyne.[2] *Pernitido, polio.*

GLACYNGE, or scowrynge of harneys. *Pernitidacio, perlucidacio.*

(GLASINGE in scornynge, H. P. *Intulacio.*)

GLACYNGE, or wronge glydynge of boltys or arowys (glansyng, S. glaunsinge of shetinge, P.) *Devolatus.*

GLAD, or mery. *Jocundus, letus, hillaris.*

GLAD, and gretely mery. *Jocosus, gaudiosus.*

GLADYÑ', or cheryn'. *Hillaro, exhillaro, letifico.*

GLADLY, or blepely.[3] *Libenter, hillariter, letanter* (*voluntarie*, P.)

GLADLY, or ioyfully. *Gaudiose, gaudenter.*

GLADNESSE. *Jocunditas, hillaritas, leticia.*

GLADONE, herbe.[4] *Gladiolus*

places of lewd resort, or barbers' shops. See Nares, *v.* Cittern. Elyot renders "*fidicula*, a rebecke, or a gytterne;" and Fleming, in his version of Junius, gives "*lyricus, lyricen, fidicen lyræ*, a player vpon the lute or cyterne." "A gitterne, *cistre, quiterne, giterne, guiterre.* A small gitterne, *mandore.*" SHERW.

[1] A GYTONE, or guidon, is the name of a sort of banner, or streamer, called in Latin *guido*, which Ducange derives from *guida*, a guide. Guidon has been supposed to be a corruption of *guide-homme;* and is written "guydhome" in Harl. MS. 2258, where it is stated that its length was to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 yards: "euery standard and guydhome to have in the chief the crosse of St. George, to be slitte at the ende, and to conteyne the creste or supporter, with the posey, worde and device of the owner." From Harl. MS. 838, it appears that every baronet or superior estate should display a banner, if he were chief captain; every knight a pennon, and "euery squier or gentleman his getoun or standard." It is also directed that both the last should be slit at the extremity, whence probably the getoun was called *conscisorium*, as given above. In the contemporary poem descriptive of the siege of Rouen, A.D. 1415, it is said,

> "There was many a getoun gay,
> With myehille and great array." line 1214.

See Sir Fred. Madden's note on this line, Archæol. xxii. 396; and Retrosp. Rev. i. 511, N.S. It appears that a gytone was not only carried in the field, but attached to the mast of a ship; thus, in a bill of expenses for the Earl of Warwick, A.D. 1437, is a charge, "Item, a gyton for the shippe, of viij yardis longe, poudrid full of raggid staves, for the lymmyng and workmanship ij *s.*" Dugd. Warw. In the Will of John, Baron de Graystok, A.D. 1436, is this bequest: "*lego pro mortuario meo optimum equum cum totâ armaturâ mea*, cotearmour, penon, *et* gyton', &c." Wills and Inv. i. 85, Surtees Soc. Palsgrave gives "Guyderne, a baner in a felde, *guidon:* Gyderne, *guidon:*" and Cotgrave has "*guidon*, a standard, ensigne, or banner, under which a troop of men of arms do serve; also he that bears it."

[2] This word seems to have implied not only to furbish arms, or armour, but, by means of some kind of varnish, to preserve the polish from rust. Sir John Paston gives the following direction: "As for my byll that is gylt, I wolde it were taken head to; there is von in the town can glaser weel I nowe, and ellys late it be weel oylyd." Palsgrave gives the verb "I glase a knyfe to make it bright; *ie fourbis.*"

[3] Bleyely, MS.

[4] "Gladyne, *gladiolus, quedam herba.*" CATH. ANG. The name gladwyn now de-

c. f. *accorus, accolus*, c. f. *iris*, c. f.

Gladsūnesse, *idem quod* gladnesse (gladsunnesse, h.)

Glaryñ', or bryghtly shynyñ' (bryt shynyn, k.) *Rutilo (elucido, elumino*, p.)

Glasse. *Vitrum.*

Glasse wryte (glaswrygh, k. wryth, h. wry3the, s.) *Vitrarius.*

Glasy, or glasyne, or made of glas (glasyn of glasse, p.) *Vitreus.*

Glasyn' wythe glasse. *Vitro, vel vitrio.*

Gleyme, or rewme.[1] *Reuma.*

Gleyme of knyttynge, or by(n)dynge to-gedyrs (kuttynge or byndinge, h. cuttinge, p.)[2] *Limus, gluten, glucium.*

Gleymowse, or fulle of rewme. *Reumaticus.*

Gleymyñ', or yngleymyñ'. *Visco, invisco.*

Gleymows, or lymows. *Limosus, viscosus, glutinosus.*

Gleymowsenesse, or lymow(s)-nesse. *Limositas, viscositas.*

Glemyñ, or lemyñ', as fyyr. *Flammo.*

Glemyñ, or lemyn', as lyghte. *Radio.*

Glemynge, or lemynge of lyghte. (ly3th, k.) *Conflagracio, flammacio.*

Gleyre of eyryne, or oþer lyke (gleyere, k. gley3yr of eyre, h. gley3yer' of eyr', p.)[3] *Glarea*, c. f.

notes only the *Iris fœtidissima*, Linn., but probably the more common species, *Iris Pseudacorus*, may be here intended. In Mr. Diamond's MS. version of Macer, it is said, "Gladen is y-clepid in Englisshe, *iris* in Latin, for his floure haþ a colour like þe raynebowe . . Take þe rootis of þis erbe, and kyt hem in rounde gobetis, and ryfe hem vpon a þrede, so þat none of hem touche oþer, if þou will drye hem." The virtues of this root are numerous, taken with wine, mead, or vinegar; the following is curious, as a cosmetic. "Do take ij parties of þis pouder of gladen rotys, and þe iij part of þe poudre of ellebre, þat some men clepen cloffynnge, and medele boþe þise poudres to-gider in hony. A plaster of þis wole purge and clense þe face of frekelis, also it wole resolue the pockys, and whelkys of þe face." Elyot renders "*Xyphium*, an herbe lyke the blade of a sworde, gladen; it is also called *Xyris*:" and Cotgrave gives "*Glayeul*, corne-sedge, corn-gladen, right gladen, gladen, glader, sword-grasse."

[1] In a medical treatise, Cott. MS. Jul. D. viii. f. 119, b. a pottage composed of gentian, tormentil, fennel, and honey, is directed to be given "for a gleymede stomak, þat may no3t kepe mete."

[2] Byy(n)dynge to-gedyys, ms. "*Viscus*, gleme, or lyme." ortus. Compare clam', or cleymows; where the other MSS. read gleymous. "*Visqueux*, clammy, cleaving, birdlime-like. *Iotteux*, claggy, clammy, cleaving. *Glazeux*, clammy, fat, clayish." cotg.

[3] "*La glaire d'un œuf*, the white of an egge. *Aubin d'vn œuf*, the white or gleare of an egge." cotg. In the Cant. Tales, the Chanon's yeoman, enumerating the numberless requisites employed in alchemy, mentions

"Unsleked lime, chalke, and gleire of an eye."

In a curious MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, concerning the craft of limning, is the following recipe: "To couche gold: take gleyere, and safferoun grounde, and couche on thy golde, whyle hit is moyste." Foxe relates that one Margery Backster, being accused of heresy, thus declared her opinion of images; "lewd wrights of stocks hew and forme such crosses and images, and after that, lewd painters gleere them with

GLENAR of corne. *Spicator, conspicator, spicatrix.*

(GLENE, K. H. P.[1] *Spicatum,* CATH.)

GLENYNGE. *Conspicacio.*

GLYARE, or goguleye (gloyere, or gogyl eye, S. gogyll iye, P.)[2] *Limus,* C. F. *strabo,* C. F. *et* CATH. *strabus,* CATH. *straba, hirquicallus,* CATH. *et* UG. V.

GLYDARE. *Serptor, serptrix,* C. F. (*graditor,* P.)

GLYDERYN'. *Rutilo.*

GLYDYN'. *Serpo* (*gradior,* P.)

GLYDYNGE. *Serpcio, gressus.*

(GLYYNGE, K. H. P. *Strabositas.*)

GLYMERYN'. *Radio.*

GLYMERYNGE of lyghte (lyȝt, K.) *Lucubrum,* C. F. *et* CATH.

GLYSTERY, or glystere (glisere, K.) *Glisterium, glistere,* C. F.

GLOFFARE, or devowrare.[3] *Devorator, vorator, lurcus,* UG. *in ambrosia.*

GLOFFYNGE, or devowrynge. *Devoracio, voracio, lurcatus.*

GLORYFYYN'. *Glorifico.*

GLORYYN', or wythe onclene þynge defoylyn' (wyth ony on-clene thyng defowlyn, S. with foule thinge to defylyn, P.) *Maculo, deturpo.*

GLORYOWSE. *Gloriosus.*

GLORYOWSNESSE. *Gloriositas.*

GLOSARE of textys. *Glosator.*

GLOSAR, and flaterere. *Adulator.*

GLOSE of a boke. *Glosa.*

GLOSE textys, or bookys. *Gloso.*

GLOSYN', or flateryn'.[4] *Adulor, blandior,* CATH.

GLOSYNGE, or expownynge. *Glosacio.*

colours." The French word *glaire* has also, according to Cotgrave, the signification of "gravell, sand, and small pible stones, or sand mingled with stones; also a whitish and slimy soil," in Latin *glarea;* hence it is said in Caxton's Mirrour of the World, part ii. c. 85, that "by Acres the cyte is founden a maner of sande, and there is founden also of the glayre of the see, whiche ben medled to gydre, and of thyse two myxtyons is made good glasse and clere." Bosworth derives glare from A.-S. ȝlære, *pellucidum quidvis.*

[1] "*Arista est spica,* an ere of corne or a glene." ORTUS. "An evene of corne." MED. "A glene, *arista, conspica.* Gloy, *spicamentum.*" CATH. ANG. A glene seems to be here put for that which is gleaned, from the Fr. *glane,* the corn left for the gleaner. "A glean, a handfull of corne gleaned and tied up by the gleaner, or reaper, Kent." Bp. Kennett's gloss. coll. Lansd. MS. 1033. The Medulla gives, "*Conspico,* to glene, or els to gadyre songles. *Aristor, i. colligere, spicas,* to glene, or to gadre songles." MS. Cant. Mr. Wilbraham gives songow, used in this sense in Cheshire.

[2] Gogyrleye, MS. "A gleer, *limus, strabo, obliquus.*" CATH. ANG. Skinner gives the verb to gly as used in Lincolnshire, signifying to squint, or look askance, possibly, he observes, from Ang.-Sax. ȝlowan, *candescere,* "*q. d. incensis et præ irâ flammantibus oculis conspicere.*" See Jamieson, *v.* Gley. Compare GOGULEYE, hereafter.

[3] In the Vision of Piers Ploughman the word "glubbere" occurs in this sense, line 5274; "y-glubbed," line 3165, meaning gorged with liquor; and in the Crede, "gloppynge of drynke," line 184.

[4] "To glosse, *ubi* to fage. To glose, *glosare, glosulare.*" CATH. ANG. The verb to glose occurs in this sense in the later Wicliffite version, in which Judges xiv. 15 is rendered "glose thin hosebonde (*blandire viro tuo.*" Vulg.) In the earlier version this verse is thus given, "faage to thi man, and meue hym that he shewe to thee what bitokeneth the probleme." This signification of FAGYN has been noticed above.

GLOSYNGE, or flaterynge. *Adulacio.*

GLOTONE. *Gluto*, CATH. *epulus*, KYLW. *epulo* (*vorax, nebulo*, P.)

GLOTONYE. *Gula, crapula.*

GLOVARE. *Cirothecarius.*

GLOVE. *Cirotheca.*

GLOWYN̄', as hoote yryne. *Candeo*, CATH.

GLOWYNGE of hoote fyre, or yryn, or oþer lyke (of hote fyre yron, P.) *Candor*, CATH. *coruscacio*, CATH.

GLU, of festynge. *Viscus.*

GLU, or mynstralcye (glw, K. gle, P.)[1] *Musica, armonia*, C. F.

GLWYN̄'. *Visco.*

GLUYNGE to-gedyr. *Conglutinacio, conviscacio*, CATH

GLUYNGE MATERE, as paste, or oþer lyke þat gluythe ij thyngys to-geder. *Gluten*, C. F. *glutinum*, C. F.

GLUMAN̄, or mynstral (glwman, K. gleman, P.) *Musicus, musica.*

GLUSCARE, *idem quod* GLYARE.[2]

(GLUSKYNGE, *idem quod* GLYENGE, K. P. *Strabositas.*)

(GNASTE of a candel, *infra in* KNAST.)

GNASTERE (gnachar, K.) *Fremitor.*

GNASTYN' (gnachyn, K.)[3] *Fremo, strideo*, CATH.

GNASTYNGE (gnachynge, K.) *Fremitus.*

GNAWYN̄', or gnavyn, or fretyn̄' vngentely wythe tethe(wheten with the teethe, P.) *Rodo, corrodo.*

GNAWYNGE, or fowle bytynge. *Corrosio.*

GOOARE. *Ambulator, viator, ambulatrix.*

GOARE on fote, *idem quod* FOTEMANN, *supra in* F.

GOBET, lumpe. *Frustrum, massa.*

GOBET, parte.[4] *Pars.*

[1] Glu, or glee, denotes properly, as Sir W. Scott observes, the joyous science of the minstrel, which was called in Ang.-Sax. gliȝ, and the musician gliȝman, an appellation that denoted also the player, or *joculator*. See Bp. Percy's Essay on Minstrels, Sir Tristrem, Havelok the Dane, Jamieson, &c. In the Vision of Piers Ploughman, a singular comparison occurs, doubtless used proverbially, as an analogous expression is at the present time. Gloton, having drunk deep, till his legs totter, is said to go

> "Lik a gle-mannes bicche,
> Som tyme aside,
> And som tyme arere." line 3180.

[2] GLUSTARE, MS. Forby explains glusky as signifying sulky in aspect.

[3] "*Strideo, fortiter sonare, horribilem sonum facere*, to gnayste. *Stridor*, gnastynge." ORT. "To gnaste, *fremere, est furorem mentis usque ad vocis tumultum excitare; frendere, est proprie dentes concutere.* A gnastynge, *fremor, est hominum, fremitus bestiarum.*" CATH. ANG. "To gnaste or gnasshe with the tethe, *grincer.* Gnastyng of the tethe, *strideur, grincement.*" PALSG. In the Wicliffite version this word is of frequent occurrence.

[4] The word gobbet formerly implied not only a lump, but generally a piece or portion of anything. In the Wicliffite version, iv. Kings, 20, 7, is thus rendered; "And Isaie seide, bringe ȝe to me a gobet of figis (*massam ficorum*, Vulg.); and whan þei hadden brouȝt it, and hadden putte it on his boeche, he was heelid." Among the curious relics' that were carried about by the Pardoner,

GOBET, of a thynge kutte (of cuttynge, K. P.) *Scissura.*

GOBET, of a broke thynge (of hole thinge, P.) *Fragmen, fragmentum*, C. F.

GODDE. *Deus.*

GOODE. *Bonus.*

GODE, *idem quod* GADE, *supra.*

GODFADYR.[1] *Patrinus*, CATH. (*patrius, compater*, K. P.)

GODHED. *Deitas.*

GOODLY. *Benignus, benevolus.*

GOODELY, *adv. Benigne, benevole.*

GOODLYNESSE. *Benignitas, benevolencia.*

GODMODYR. *Matrina, materna*, CATH.

GODDOWTER. *Filiola*, CATH.

GODSON̄', or gossōn' (godsune, or gosson, S. cossone, H.) *Filiolus*, CATH.

GOODE WYNE. *Temetum*, CATH.

GOD ȝATE (Godȝote, K. Goodȝoth, H. Godwolde, P.)[2] *Utinam.*

GOGULEYE, *supra, idem quod* GLYARE (gogyleyid, *limus, strabo*, K. gogelere, S. gogyl iye, P.)[3]

GOIONE of a poleyn' (goyvn off a polene, HARL. MS. 2274.)[4] *Vertibulum*, C. F. *cardo.*

"He saied, he had a gobbet of the saile
That Sainct Peter had, when that he went
Upon the sea, till Jesu Christ him hent." Cant. T. Prol.

Sir John Maundevile says of the apples of Paradise, growing in Egypt, "and thoghe ȝee kutte hem in never so many gobettes or parties, overthwart, or end-longes, everemore ȝee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros." p. 60. "*Gleba*, a gobet of erthe." MED. "Gobbet, a lumpe, or a pece, *monceau, lopin, chanteau.*" PALSG. The derivation appears to be from "*Gobeau*, a bit, gobbet, or morsell." COTG.

[1] "A goffe, *ubi* a godefader. A gome, *ubi* a godmoder." CATH. ANG. In the North goff signifies a fool, according to Brockett and Jamieson. Cotgrave gives "*commère*, a she-gossip, or godmother, a gomme," but the term appears to be now obsolete.

[2] The interjection Goddot, Goddoth, occurs frequently in Havelok the Dane; Sir F. Madden, in his Glossary appended to that curious poem, supposes it to be a corruption of God wot! formed in the same manner as Goddil for God's will, in Yorkshire and Lancashire; a conjecture which appeared to be confirmed by the following passage, where it is related that Havelok made a vow to found a priory,

"And therof held he wel his oth,
For he it made, God it woth!" line 2527.

The word, it is further observed, appears to have been limited to Lincolnshire or Lancashire, and a single instance of its occurrence is cited from a poem written in the former county, t. Edw. I. From the form, however, of the word, as it occurs in the Promptorium, the derivation appears to be more obviously from A.-Sax. ȝeatan, *concedere.*

[3] This term occurs in the Wicliffite version, Mark ix. 46; "If thin yghe sclaundre thee, caste it out; it is bettre to thee to entre gogil-yghed (*luscum*, Vulg.) into the rewme of God, than have tweyne yghen," &c. Palsgrave gives among the adverbs, "a goggell, *en louchet.* Goggle-eyed man, *lovche.*" Junius thinks it may be derived from A.-S. sceȝl eȝede, *strabo.*

[4] In some parts of England a piece of projecting iron at each end of a roller, which connects it with the frame, is still called a gudgeon, from the Fr. "*goujon*, the pin which the truckle of a pulley runneth on; also the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheele." COTG. Among the expenses of Thomas Lucas, Sol. Gen. to Hen. VII., in building Little

G(o)IONE, fysche. *Gobius, gobio.* (*gobnus*, P.)

GOLDE. *Aurum.*

GOOLDE, herbe.[1] *Solsequium, quia sequitur solem, elitropium, calendula.*

GOLDEFYNCHE, byrde. *Carduelis*, KYLW.

GOOLDFUYLE, *supra* (*in* FULE, goldfule, K.) *Bratea, in plur.* CATH.

GOLDSMYTH. *Aurifaber.*

GOLET, or throte. *Guttur, gluma, gula*, DICC.

GOLFE of corne.[2] *Archenium*, KYLW. *et* COMM. *acervus*, (*arconium*, K. *arthonium, tassis*, P.)

GOLYŌN, garment (clothe, P.)[3] *Gunella, gunellus.*

GOLVYN̄', or golvoñ'. *Arconiso.*

GOME yn' mannys mowthe (goomys, S.) *Gingiva, vel gingive, plur.*

GOON̄'. *Ambulo, pergo, vado, io, gradior* (*meo, eo, transio*, P.)

GOON̄ a-bowtȳn', or w(h)yryllyn̄ (wyrlyllyn, S.) *Circino.*

GOON̄ a-forne. *Precedo.*

(GOON aftyr, S. *Succedo.*)

GOON̄ a-wey. *Recedo, discedo.*

Goo be-hynde, or folow (gon behyndyn, or folwyn, K.) *Sequor* (*retrogradior*, P.)

Goo downe. *Descendo*, CATH.

Goo foorthe. *Procedo.*

Goo forthe yn a iurneye. *Proficiscor.*

GOON̄ yn to a place. *Introio, ingredior.*

GOON̄ on fote (gon afote, K.) *Pedito*, C. F.

GOON̄ owte. *Exio, egredior.*

Goo slowly. *Lento*, C. F.

Goo to, and be-gyn̄' a dede. *Aggredior.*

Goo to pryvy, or to shytyn̄. *Acello.*

Goo wronge. *Devio, deliro.*

Saxham Hall, A.D. 1507, are these items among smiths' work; "for goions and colars, with ij stireppis for my bruge, weiyng 36½ lb." These were probably for suspending a drawbridge. Rokewode's Suff. p. 150.

[1] The plant here intended is perhaps the corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, Linn. called in the North, goulans, guilde, or goles, and in the South, golds. See Ray and Jamieson. The virtues of "gowlde" are detailed in the curious metrical treatise of herbs, Sloane MS. 1571, f. 26, b. Dr. Turner says that "*Ranunculus* is called in English crowfoot or kingeux, or in some places a gollande." Herbal, part ii. Nares states that gold is the cudweed, or mothwort, *Gnaphalium Germanicum*, Linn.

[2] A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn is called in Norfolk, according to Forby, a goaf; every division of the barn being termed a goaf-stede: to goave signifies to stow corn therein. See also Ray and Moore. Tusser uses the verb to gove, to make a mow or rick; see August's Husbandry, st. 23. In a short Latin-Eng. Vocabulary of the XVth cent. written apparently at Creak, in Norfolk, Add. MS. 12,195, occur "*Gelimo*, to golue. *Ingelimum*, golfe." Palsgrave gives "goulfe of corne, so moche as may lye bytwene two postes, otherwyse a baye."

[3] Roquefort gives "*goléon, sorte d'habit de guerre;*" but in the Promptorium golyon and gown seem to be almost synonymous, both being rendered by the Latin *gunellus*, a diminutive of *gunna*. The term is used by Gower, where he relates the exchange of garments made by Hercules and Iole, in order to deceive Faunus,

"He hath hir in his clothes clad,
And cast on hir his golion,
Whiche of the skin of a lion
Was made." Conf. Am. lib. v.

Goonge, preuy.[1] *Cloaca, latrina.*
Goonge fyrmar (gongefowar, K. H. s. feyar, P.)[2] *Cloacarius, latrinarius,* COMM.
Goo(n)ge hoole. *Gumphus,* NECC.
Gore, or slory.[3] *Limus, tessequa,* COMM.
Goord. *Cucumer, cucurbita, colloquintida.*
Goore of a clothe.[4] *Lacinia,* C. F.

[1] This word occurs in the glosses on G. de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220, as the rendering of *foreyn*, a place retired, a "withdraught," as it was called,

"*Vn maueys vint en ma forere* (an heuedlond,)
*Ou par despit fist foreyn hier* (gonge.)"

Hence the term "chambre forene," which is used by Robert of Glouc. In the Seuyn Sages it is related that a father and son went together to commit a robbery, and the father falling into a pit, bid his son cut off his head, that he might not be recognized. He carried the head away to conceal it,

"But als he com bi a gong,
Amidde the pit he hit slong." line 1315.

Fabyan gives the following tale, 43 Hen. III. "In this yere fell that happe of the Jewe of Tewkysbury, whiche fell into a gonge vppon the Saterdaye, and wolde not for reuerence of his sabbot day be plucked out; wherof heryng the Erle of Glouceter, that the Jewe dyd so great reuerence to hys sabbot daye, thought he wolde do as myche to his holydaye, whych was Sondaye, and so kept hym there tyll Monday, at which season he was found dede." The Medulla gives "*Birsa, cloaca,* a gonge;" and Palsgrave "Gonge, a draught, *ortrait.*" A.-S. ȝonȝ, ȝanȝ-settl, ȝanȝ-pytte, ȝanȝ-tun, *latrina.*

[2] "Gonge farmer, *maister de basses œvures, guigueron, evrevr d'ortraitz.* I ferme a siege, or priuy, *i'escure.* Neuer come to your newe house, tyll your seges or priuyes be fermed, *tant que vous ayez curé les orttrays.*" PALSG. Thomas, in his Ital. Gramm. 1548, gives "*Piombino,* a certein instrument of leade, that the gongfermours use." "*Gadouard,* a gould-finder, jakes-farmer, feyer of priuies. *Maistre phy phy,* a jakes feyer, who hath often occasion enough to say, *phy.*" COTG. Bp. Kennett gives the following note in his glossarial coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "To farm, to cleanse or empty, *Bor.* Oxfordshire; as, to farm kine, to farm a stable or cow-house; from Sax. feormian, *purgare,* whence the cleansers of jakes or privies are in some places called jakes-farmers." Compare FOWAR, FOWYN̄, and FYIN̄.

[3] Flory, MS. Slush and gore are generally mentioned together in Norfolk, as Forby observes, the former expressing the thin, the latter the thick part of the mire. Ang.-Sax. ȝor, *lutum.* Brockett gives gor, in the Northern Dialect.

"For gore and fen, and full wast,
That was out y-kast,
Togydere they gadered, Y wys." Lybeaus disconus, line 1471.

[4] *Lacinia* is explained in the Catholicon to be "*vestis lacerata, vel ora sive extremitas vestimenti;*" to which the following addition in made in the Ortus, "*vel nodus clamidis,* a hemme of clothe, or a gore, or a trayne." G. de Bibelesworth says,

"*Car par deuaunt avez eskours* (lappes,)
*Et d'encosté sont vos girouns* (sidgoren.)"

This word is used repeatedly by Chaucer, and Tyrwhitt observes that its meaning was not intelligible. It seems, however, to imply a slit in a garment, whereby a piece is

(GORSTYS TRE, or qwyce tre, *supra in* FYRRYS.)[1]
GOOSE. *Auca.*
GOSYS GRES, or camoroche, or wylde tanzy.[2] *Camaroca, vel tanasetum agreste.*
GOSHAWKE. *Aucipiter, herodius.*
GOSHERDE. *Aucarius, aucaria.*
GOSELYNGE. *Ancerulus.*
GOSSYP, mann.[3] *Compater,* C. F.
(GOSYP, woman, S. P. *Commater.*)
GOSPEL. *Evangelium.*

either inserted or taken away, so as to widen or contract it ; thus the attire of the Carpenter's young wife is described, who wore

"A barm-cloth, as white as morwe milk,
Upon her lendes, ful of many a gore." Miller's T. 3237.

Here it doubtless signifies that her apron was gathered in with numerous plaits, in girding it about her hips. Sir Thopas says, where he relates his dream,

"An elf-quene shall my lemman be,
And slepe under my gore." Cant. T. line 13,719.

Here the expression seems to be one of those conventional phrases of romance of which the meaning cannot be closely defined, and implying ample coverings, garments full and rich. In Emare, the Queen of Galys is said to be "goodly unther gore,—wordy unther wede,—comely unther kelle." Ritson, Metr. R. ii. 243. "Goore of a smocke, *poynte de chemise.*" PALSG. "*Gheroni*, the gores of a woman's smocke, or other lyke garment." W. Thomas, Ital. Gramm.

[1] In the North, and other parts of England, the *Ulex Europæus*, Linn. or common furze, is called gorse. Ang.-Sax. ȝorst, *erica, rubus.* See the note on the word FYRRYS, above. "*Ruscus*, a gorst, or a furse." MED. MS. CANT. In the margin is the addition in Somner's hand, of the Ang.-Sax. words, "cneoholen, fyres." Cotgrave gives "*genest espineux*, furres, whinnes, gorse, thorne-broom."

[2] The *Potentilla anserina*, Linn. or wild tansy, is called in the North, according to Ray, goose-grass, because eaten by geese. The plant, however, most commonly known by the name, is the *Galium aparine*, or cleavers, which, as Moore observes, is called in Suffolk "guse-grass." Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, 1561, speaks of "Gooshareth or clyuer." Cotgrave gives "*Grateron*, the small bur called goose-share, goose-grasse, love-man, cleaver, and claver. *Riéble*, cleaver, goose-grasse, &c." Huloet calls the same plant "goslingweede, *rueba* (*sic*, *rubea ?*) *minor.*"

[3] GOSSYPMANN, MS. The Baptismal sponsors were formerly called gossips, a term which Skinner derives from Ang.-Sax. God, *Deus*, and syb, *affinitas*, as it were "*cognati in Deo ;* " and by the Canon law marriage was forbidden between persons thus allied, as much as between relatives by blood. In the Lay le Freine, it is related that the knight, to whom two sons were born, sent to greet a knight who was his neighbour,

"And pray him that he com to me,
And say he schal mi gossibbe be."

It would hence seem that the term comprised not only the co-sponsors, but the parents of the child baptized. Verstegan, in his explanations of ancient words, observes upon "Godsip, now pronounced gossip. Our Christian ancestors, understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents and such as undertook for the child at baptism, called each other by the name of Godsib, which is as much to say, as that they were sib together, that is, of kin together through God." p. 175, edit. 1655. Fabyan says of the repudiation of Ingebert of Denmark by Philip Augustus, king of France "yt was not longe or she were from hym deuorced for cause of alyaunce of gossypred, or otherwise." Part vii. c. 242.

Gooste. *Spiritus.*
Gostely. *Spiritualiter.*
Gostely mann, or womann. *Spiritualis.*
Goostylnesse. *Spiritualitas.*
Gossomer, corrupcyon (gossummyr, or corrupcion, H. P.)[1] *Filandrya, lanugo,* CATH.
Goot, beste. *Hircus, edus, capra.*
Gote, or water schetelys (goote, H. water schedellys, S.)[2] *Aquagium, sinoglocitorium,* C. F.

[1] "*Lanugo, i. lana super poma, vel flos tribuli qui postquam bene siccatus est levi flatu effertur in aerem.*" CATH. In the Promptorium an allusion is made to another and strange supposition regarding the production of gossamer, noticed by Skinner, namely, that it was formed from the dew scorched by the morning sun, and thence, as it seems, termed here corruption. It is evident from Chaucer that this phenomenon had exercised the ingenuity of curious observers in ancient times.

"As sore wondren som on cause of thonder,
On ebbe and floud, on gossomer, and on mist,
And on all thing, til that the cause is wist." Squiere's T. 10,572.

An allusion to the anciently received notion occurs in Spenser, who speaks of

—— "the fine nets which oft we woven see
Of scorched dew."

"As light and thin as cobwebs that do fly
In the blew air, caus'd by the autumnal sun,
That boils the dew that on the earth doth lie;
May seem this whitish rug then in the scum,
Unless that wiser men make't the field spider's loom." H. More.

Even Dr. Hooke advances a conjecture that the great white clouds seen in summer might consist of gossamer. Microgr. 202. Dr. Hulse and Martin Lister first observed the real mode of its production by a species of spider. See Ray's Letters, 36, 69; Lister de Araneis; and the interesting relation in White's Hist. Selb. The etymology of the word is very obscure; Skinner suggests *gossampine*, Fr. *gossipium*, Lat. the cotton plant. The derivation proposed in the Craven Glossary, from its appellation "summer-gauze, hence gauze o' th' summer, gauzamer, alias gossamer," is hardly tenable, when it is considered that the term was probably received in our language long before the introduction of the tissue called gauze. An early instance of its occurrence is in the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth, whose treatise was composed in the time of Edw. I.

"*Regardet cy la filaundre* (gosesomer.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 301.

"*Filiandra, Anglice*, gossomer." Lat. Eng. Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. "Gossommer, thynges that flye in sommar lyke copwebbes." PALSG. "*Couvrailles*, gossymeare, or the white and cobweb-like exhalations which flye abroad in hot sunnie weather." COTG. In N. Brit. according to Jamieson, it is called also sun-dew webs, or moosewebs. In German, unser Frawen Haar, the Blessed Virgin's hair. See Jamieson, *v.* Garsummer; and Nares.

[2] The stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 33, after setting forth the decayed state of the fortifications of Hull, grants certain duties levied on the importation of fish, to repair and maintain the walls, ditches, and banks, as also "other clowes, getties, gutters, goottes, and other fortresses there," for the defence of the town and haven. Stat. of Realm, iii. 872. The stat. 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 30, states that the channel of the Camber, near Rye, had become choked up, in part by casting ballast into it, "and partely bycause dyuers mershes inned take in no water to scower the channell, but lett oute ther freshe

GOTERE. *Aquarium, imbricium, guttatorium, guttera, aqualacium,* C. F. *aquagium,* UG. V.

GOTERE vndyr þe grownde. *Catadupper, cataracta,* C. F. *sed cataracte in plur. sunt fenestre celi, nubes, vel meatus pluviarum,* C. F. (*cadadirpa,* P.)

GOTERE, *ad purgandum feces coquine. Ruder,* CATH.

GOOTYS BERDE.[1] *Stirillum,* CATH. *et* UG. *in stuprum.*

GOOT HERDE. *Capercus,* C. F.

GOTOWS mann, or womann' (gotorous, P.) *Guttosus.*

GOTŌN', or had be trawayle (gotyn, or get, P.) *Adeptus, adquisitus, assecutus.*

GOVERNAWNCE. *Regimen, gubernacio, gubernaculum.*

GOUERNOWRE. *Gubernator, rector.*

GOUERNOWRE of mony yn an howsholde, vndur a lorde or mayster. *Massarius, massaria,* CATH. *in massa.*

GOVERNYN̄'. *Guberno, rego.*

GOVERNE a towne. *Villico, villicor,* CATH.

GOUERNYN̄', and mesuryn̄' in manerys, and thewys. *Moderor, modifico,* CATH.

GOWLARE, or vserere.[2] *Usurarius, fenerator.*

GOWLE, or vsury. *Usura, fenus,*

GOWNDE of þe eye.[3] *Ridda, albugo,* C. F. *et* UG. V.

GOWNE, garment. *Toga, epitogium,* DICC. *gunellus.*

GOWTE, sekenesse. *Gutta.*

GOWTON̄', as candelys. *Gutto.*

GRACE. *Gracia.*

GRACELES. *Akaris,* C.F. *vel acaris,* C. F. *et* CATH. *ingraciosus.*

water at guttes;" so that the road for shipping was much injured. Vol. iv. 72. This word is retained in use in several parts of England; Skinner and Ray give gowts, a word signifying in Somersetshire channels or drains under-ground. Bp. Kennett has the following notes in his gloss. coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "A wide ditch, or water-course that empties itself into the sea, is called in Romney Marsh a gut, from old Dan. giota, *scrobs:* thence gutter, dim. a mill gut, a gote, *i.* a floud-gate, Northumb. Ang.-Sax. ȝeotan, *fundere.*" In the Craven Dialect gote denotes a channel of water from a mill-dam as does goyt in Hallamshire. Jamieson gives goat and got, a small trench or drain. A similar word occurs in old French; "*Goute: gouttière, égout.*" ROQUEF.

[1] GOOTYS HERDE, MS. berde. S. H. P. "*Stirillum, barba capre, et dicitur a stiriâ, quia pendens ad modum stirie, i gutte.*" CATH.

[2] "*Danista, Danus,* a gowlere, an vserere." MED. MS. CANT. The derivation appears obviously to be from *gula,* in French *goule* or *gole,* significative of his rapacious avidity.

[3] Skinner gives the word gound as used very commonly in Lincolnshire, signifying the running or impure secretion of the eyes. It occurs in the glosses on G. de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220, f. 297, b.

"*Vostre regardz est gracious* (louelik,)
*Mes vos oeyz sunt saciouz* (gundy;)
*Des oeez outez la sacye* (þe gunde,)
*E de nees la rupye* (þe maldrope.)"

Bp. Kennett, in his glossarial coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, has the following note: "Gunded eyes, Westm. Goundy, filthy like running sores, Gower. Gunny eyes, Yorksh. Dial." Ang.-Sax. ȝund, *pus, sanies.* Skelton describes the "eyen gowndye" of Elynour Rumming.

GRACYOWS. *Graciosus, eukaris,* C. F. *et* CATH.

(GRAFFE, *infra in* GRYFFE.)

(GRAFFYN̄', *infra in* GRYFFYN̄'.)

GRAYLE, boke (grayȝylle, HARL. MS. 2274.)[1] *Gradale, vel gradalis.*

(GRAME, S. *infra in* WAYTYNGE to dōn harme.)[2]

GRAMARYONE. *Gramaticus, gramatica.*

GRAMERE. *Gramatica.*

GRAMERCY. *In plurali, has grates, accusativo tantum.*

GRAPE. *Uva.*

GRAPE of grete quantite. *Bumasta,* CATH.

GRATE for brede. *Micatorium,* DICC.

GRATE for gyngure, or oþer lyke. *Fricellum, frictellum, ex* CATH. *in frico.*

GRATE, or trelys wy(n)dowe (treues wyndowe, P.) *Cancellus.*

GRATE brede.[3] *Mico.*

GRATE gynger (grate gynjors or oder lyke, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Frictico,* CATH. (*frico,* CATH. P.)

GRATYNGE of brede. *Micacio, micatura.*

GRATYNGE of gyngure, and oþer lyke. *Frictura.*

GRAVE. *Monumentum, sepulchrum, tumulus.*

GRAVE, solempnely made, or gravyn(solenly made and arayyd, K. P.) *Mausoleum,* C. F.

GRAVELLE. *Arena, sabulum, eciam* sonde.

GRAVEL PYTTE. *Arenarium.*

[1] A grayle is a service book containing the responses, or *gradalia*, so called because they are sung *in gradibus,* or by course. It is thus described by Lyndwood: "*Gradale—ponitur pro libro integro, in quo contineri debent officium aspersionis aquæ benedictæ, missarum inchoationes, sive officia, Kyrie, cum versibus Gloria in excelsis, gradalia, Halleluja, et tractus, sequentiæ, symbolum cantandum in Missâ, Offertorium, Sanctus, Agnus, Communio, &c. quæ ad chorum spectant in Missæ solennis decantatione.*" Provinc. iii. tit. 27. At the synod of Exeter, A.D. 1287, it was ordained that certain books should be provided in every parish, at the charge of the parishioners, among which is named the *gradale.* Wilkins, Conc. ii. 139. It is likewise included in the constitution of Abp. Winchelsey, to the same effect, A.D. 1305. Lyndw. The stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. for abolishing divers books and images, enacts "that all books called antiphoners, missals, grails, processionals, &c. heeretofore used for service of the church, shall be cleerelie and vtterlie abolished, and forbidden for euer to be vsed or kept in this realme."

[2] This word, which is found in the Winchester MS. only, is frequently used by the old writers.

"Bithenk hou oft rape wil rewe,
And turn to grame wel grille." Amis and Amiloun, 657.

"Lordynges, he saide, y am aschamed,
And sore anoyed, and agramed." K. Alis. 3310.

In Havelok the verb to greme occurs, line 442, and the adjective gram, meaning angry or incensed, line 214. See also Seuyn Sages, 2703; Cant. Tales, 16,871; and Jamieson, *v.* Gram. Ang.-Sax. ȝrama, *molestia,* ȝremian, *irritare.*

[3] It may be observed in the Forme of Cury, and all books of ancient cookery, that "myyd," or grated bread, was continually employed in the composition of a variety of dishes. Palsgrave says, "I holde a penny that I shall grate this lofe, or you can grate a rasyn of gynger;" that is, a root, *racine.*

GRAVE STONE. *Cippus*, CATH.

GRAVYN, or grubbȳn yn þe erthe. *Fodio.*

GRAVYN̄ ymagys, or oþer lyke (imagery, K. P.) *Sculpo.*

GRAVYN̄', or puttyn yn þy grave, or yn þe erthe.[1] *Humo, &c. idem quod* BERYYN̄', *supra.*

GRAVYNGE in tymbyr, or metal. *Sculptura.*

GRAVYNGE, delvynge. *Fossio, fossatura.*

GRAWNSYRE, faderys fadyr (grawncyr, S. grauncer, P.) *Avus*, C. F.

GRAWNEDAME, faderys moder, or moderys moder. *Avia*, C. F. *et* CATH.

GRAWNGE, or gronge.[2] *Grangia.*

GRAWNTE, or grawntynge.[3] *Concessio, stipulacio, annutus*, CATH. *in annuo.*

GRAWNTYN̄', *Concedo, annuo, constipulor*, CATH.

GRAVOWRE. *Sculptor.*

GRAVYN̄', or beryyd (gravon, or biryid, K.) *Sepultus, humatus.*

GRAVYN̄' of a grawowre.[4] *Sculptus.*

GRAVYN̄', or dolvyn̄'. *Fossus, confossus.*

GRE, or worthynesse.[5] *Gradus.*

[1] "To grave, *ubi* to bery. To grave, *cespitare, fodere, percolere, foditare, pastinare.* A graver, *cespitator, cultor, fossor.* A gravynge, *cultura.*" CATH. ANG. The verb to grave is used by most of the old writers in the signification of digging, and thence of depositing in the grave. Ang.-Sax. ȝrafan, *fodere.* Sir John Maundevile gives a relation of the legend regarding the origin of the trees of which the cross was formed; that when Adam sent Seth to crave oil of mercy of the angel that kept Paradise, the angel refused to give it, "but he toke him three graynes of the same tree that his fadre eet the appelle offe, and bad hym, als sone as his fadre was ded, that he scholde putte theise three greynes undre his tonge, and grave him so. And of theise three greynes sprong a tree—and bare a fruyt, thorghe the whiche fruyt Adam scholde be saved." p. 14. To grave still signifies, in the North, to break up ground with the spade.

[2] The primary meaning of the word *grangia*, in French *grange*, or *grance*, seems to have been a repository for grain, or, according to Ducange, a threshing floor; and thence it implied the farming establishment generally, with its various buildings and appliances, as it is accurately defined by Lyndwood, in his annotations on the Constit. of Abp. Mepham, Provinc. lib. ii. tit. i. Spelman cites a MS. in which the name Thomas Atelaþe, that is, at the lathe, or barn, is said to be in French, *Thomas de la Graunge.* The term has even the more extended sense of a hamlet; that is, probably, the assemblage of dwellings occupied by the dependants of the farm, which, doubtless, forming a nucleus, gave rise to the greater number of villages in ancient times. Palsgrave gives "graunge, or a lytell thorpe, *hameau.* Graunge, *petit village.*" Huloet makes the following distinctions: "Graunge, or manour place without the walls of a citie, *suburbanum.* Graunge, or little thorpe, *viculus.* Graunge, where husbandry is exercised, *colonia.*"

[3] GRAWNTE, or grawnte. *Confessio*, MS. grawntynge, K. S. P.

[4] GRAVYN̄, or a grawowre, MS. off a gravowre, S.

[5] Gre is here given only in the sense of promotion to honour or distinction, in which also the term degree is now used at the Universities. In N. Britain gree has still this signification. So likewise in Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose:

"In thanke thy seruice wol I take,
And high of gree I wol thee make."

It occurs frequently in the primary sense of a step, *gré*, Fr. "*Climatum*, a goynge fro gre to gre." ORTUS.

(GRECE, or tredyl, K. H. or steyre, P.[1] *Gradus.*)

GREDY of mete (in mete, K.) *Avidus.*

GREDY in askynge. *Procax*, C. F. *importunus.*

GREDY, or hasty. *Impetuosus, festinus.*

GREDYNESSE of mete (havinge, K. P.) *Aviditas.*

GREDYNESSE in askynge. *Procacitas*, C. F.

GREHOWNDE (gresehounde, S.) *Leporarius, veltres.*

GREY of colowre. *Gresius, elbus, elbidus*, CATH.

GREY, beest.[2] *Taxus, melota*, CATH.

GREY HERYD. *Canus.*

GREYNE of corne. *Granum.*

GREYNE, or croppe of corne[3] (in the ȝere, K. yere, P.) *Annona.*

GREYNESSE of heere. *Canicies.*

GREYNYS, spyce (spicery, K. P.)[4] *Granum Paradisi.*

[1] The term GRECE seems to be derived from the plural of gre, a step. It is thus used in the Wicliffite version ; "þou schalt not stye bi grees (*per gradus*, Vulg ) to myn auter, lest þi filþe be schewid." Exod. xx. 26. "Forsoþe Esdras þe writere stood on þe grees of tree (*super gradum ligneum*, Vulg.) whiche he hadde maad to speke þeron." Esdras, viii. 4. Compare iv Kings, xxiii. 3, and Dedis, xxi. 35. Sir John Maundevile says, in his relation of the state of the great Chan of Chatay, "the grees that he gothe up to the table ben of precyous stones, medled with gold." p. 259. And again, "Vesselle of sylver is there non, for thei telle no prys there of, to make no vesselle offe, but thei maken ther of grecynges, and pileres, and pawmentes to halles and chambres." p. 263. In the version of Vegecius, which is attributed to Trevisa, among directions how a strong place should be fortified by double walls, the intervening space being filled with earth, it is said that there should be in the making of the inner walle, at euery fourty or fifty fote of lengthe, esy gresinges fro the playn grounde of the citie up to the walls." Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 100. "*Gradus*, a grece, a steppe. *Grado*, to leede, or greys." MED. MS. CANT. "A grece, *gradus ; gradare, i. gradus facere, vel per gradus ducere.*" CATH. ANG. "*Coclea*, turnegrece." Lat. Eng. Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Scamnum*, a steppe or grice, whereby a manne gothe vppe into a hygh bedde. *Anabathrum*, a pulpit or other lyke place, whiche standeth on hyghe, wherunto a man must go vp by a ladder or grises." ELYOT. "Grece to go vp at, or a stayre, *degré*." PALSG. "*Degré*, a staire, step, greese." COTG. See Forby's observations on the word grissens, which still signifies stairs in Norfolk; Craven Glossary, *v.* Grees ; and Nares.

[2] This name of the badger, which was taken, probably, from its colour, has previously occurred as synonymous with BAWSTONE. The gloss on the Equivoca of John de Garlandiâ gives the following explanation : "*Taxus, quoddam animal*, a brocke or a grey." "Graye, a beest, *taxe*." PALSG. "*Grisard*, a badger, boason, brocke, or gray." COTG. "*Graio*, a gray, a brocke, a badger." FLORIO. See Holland's Pliny, viii. c. 38.

[3] Croppe or corne, MS. "*Annona est seges unius anni*, corne of one yere." ORTUS.

[4] "Grayns, *granellum, quoddam species est.*" CATH. ANG. The aromatic qualities of cardamoms, and grains of Paradise, were anciently much esteemed. Chaucer says of the amorous Absolon, when he prepares to court the carpenter's wife,

> "But first he cheweth grein and licorise,
> To smellen sote, or he had spoke with here." Miller's Tale.

They are again mentioned in Rom. of the Rose. Gerarde and Parkinson give representations of the *Meliguette*, greatest sort of cardamoms, *Grana Paradisi*, or Guinea grains ; a pod shaped like a fig, and full of red seed. The true grains of Paradise were brought

GRENE of colowre. *Viridis.*

GRENE PLACE (or herbere, H. P.) *Viridium, vel viretum,* CATH. *viridarium,* COMM.

GRENEHED, or grenenesse. *Viriditas, viror.*

GRENYN̄', or growe grene. *Vireo,* CATH. *viresco,* CATH *et* C. F.

GRENNARE, or he þat grynnythe. *Rinctor.*

GRENNYN̄' wythe the tythe, as howndys. *Ringo,* CATH. *et* C. F.

GRENNYNGE. *Rictus,* CATH.

GRENE LYNGE, fyshe (grenlynge, S. grenelynge, P.)[1]

GREES, or fetnesse (gres, K.) *Sagimen, sagina,* CATH. (*adeps,* P.)

GRESSE, herbe (gres, K. S.) *Herba, gramen.*

GRESYN̄', or anoyntyn̄ wythe grese. *Sagino.*

GRESYN̄', as beestys fedy(n)ge wythe gres (beestys in pasture, K. fede thē with gresse, P.)[2] *Depascor, carpo,* CATH. *herboniso.*

GRESYNGE, or a-noyntynge (with grece, P.) *Saginacio.*

GRESYNGE, of beestys fedynge. *Pastura, carptura.*

GRESHOP. *Cicada.*

GRETE, in quantyte. *Magnus, grossus, grandis.*

GRETE HERTYD, and bolde. *Magnanimus.*

GRETE HERTYD, not redy to buxumnesse. *Pertinax, inflexibilis.*

GRETE MANN, or worthy (mañ, K. P.) *Magnas.*

GRETE OOTHE. *Jusjurandum,* C. F.

GRETYN̄, or wepyn̄'.[3] *Ploro,* CATH. *fleo, lacrimor.*

from the East Indies, but the ordinary larger cardamoms seem to have been likewise so named. "*Cardamome*, graines, or graine of Paradise; also Ethiopian pepper. *Maniguet, melegette*, the spice called grains, or grains of Paradise." COTG.

[1] The fish here intended seems to be the cod or keeling, *Morhua vulgaris*, Cuv. which is called the green fish, probably from its colour, but, as stated in Willughby's Hist. Pisc. p. 166, from its being taken on the coast of Greenland. It abounds in the Northern seas: a multitude of British and Dutch fishermen are occupied in taking and preparing it for transport to all parts of Europe. It is called also habberdeen, Island fish, or stock-fish. "*Morüe*, the cod, or green fish. *Morüe verte*, green fish." COTG. This green variety, called the Scotch cod, is most common towards the North.

[2] In the Golden Legend, Life of St. Paul, there is a relation that the head of the saint was found by a shepherd, who "set it up by the place where his shepe greased." Palsgrave gives "to grease, or grase, as a horse dothe." The word, as usually written, is more in accordance with the derivation, Ang.-Sax. ȝrasian, *gramine vesci.* Forby gives another signification of the verb to graze, as used in Norfolk, namely, to become covered with the growth of grass; in this sense it is given likewise in the CATH. ANG. "to gresse, *herbere, herbescere.*"

[3] "To grete, *plorare, et cetera ubi* to wepe." CATH. ANG.

> "There was mad muche gredyng,
> Much weoping, much waylyng." K. Alis. 7882.

Hampole in the Prick of Conscience terms the day of final doom

> "þe day of greteyng, and of gouleyng,
> þe day of sorowe þat neuer salle blyne." Harl. MS. 6923, f. 83.

See also R. Brunne, p. 148; the Vision of P. Ploughman, 1029, 1497; Chaucer, Rom. of Rose; and Jamieson, *v.* Greit. Ang.-Sax. ȝrædan, ȝrætan, *clamare.*

GRETYN̄', or salutyn̄'. *Saluto*, CATH.

GRETYNGE, or salutacyon. *Salutacio.*

GRETYNGE, or wepynge. *Ploratus, fletus.*

GRETLY. *Valde, vehementer, opido.*

GRETE TOO of þe fote. *Allux*, C. F.

GREET wythe chylde. *Gravidus, impregnatus.*

GREVAWNCE, or grevowsnesse. *Gravamen, nocumentum, tedium.*

GREVAWN(C)E, or offence, or trespace (offence of trespace, K. S.) *Offensa, aggra(va)men.*

GREVYD, or a-greuyd yn wrethe. *Aggravatus, attediatus.*

GREVYN̄'. *Gravo, aggravo, infesto, noceo*, CATH.

GREVOWS. *Nocivus, tediosus, gravis* (*nocuus*, K.)

GREVOWSLY. *Graviter, tediose, nocenter.*

(GREWELLE, *infra in* GROWELLE.)

GRYCE, swyne or pygge.[1] *Porcellus, nefrendis*, CATH. *et* C. F.

GRYCE, whyle hyt sokythe. *Puber*, CATH. *in depubis, nefrendis*, UG. *in frendere.*

GRYCE, precyowse furrure.[2] *Scis(i)mus*, NECC.

[1] "A grise, *porcellus, et cetera ubi* a swyne." CATH. ANG. "*Marcassin*, a young wild boare, a shoot, or grice." COTG. Grys occurs repeatedly in this sense, in the Vision of P. Ploughman, 450, 2182, 4353 : in the glossary, Mr. Wright refers to the story of Will Gris in the Lanercost Chron. Skinner cites Gouldman's Dict. as the sole authority for the word grice, and proposes as an etymon Belg. griis, *cinereus.* The word appears to be now obsolete, or retained only in the diminutive griskin. Bp. Kennett in his gloss. coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, gives, "grice, a pig ; Island. griis, *vel* grys, *succula ;*" and cites the Yorkshire Dial. p. 42, and Douglas's Virgil. See Jamieson.

[2] Neccham, in his treatise *de nominibus utensilium*, writes as follows respecting female costume : "*Camisia sindonis, vel serici, vel bissi, materiam sorciatur* (*i. capiat.*) *Penula* (*pane*) *mantelli sit ex scisimis* (*gris*), *vel experiolis* (*ekureus*), *sive scurellis, vel ex cuniculis, vel ex laeronibus* (*leeruns*) ; *cujus urla* (*penule*) *sit ex sabilino, &c.*" Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. with an interlinear French gloss. This kind of fur is mentioned by John de Garlandiâ, in his Dictionary, among the more costly kinds : "*Pelliparii—carius vendunt cisimum* (*al. scimum*) *et urlas de sabellino ;*" upon which the following gloss is given, "*cisimus est illud quod dicitur Gallice vare, et gris.*" Docum. Inedits, Paris sous Philip le Bel, App. 591. The esteem in which it was held appears from M. Paris, who states in his account of the honorable reception of the Tartar envoys by Innocent IV. A.D. 1248, "*dedit eis vestes pretiosissimas, quas robas vulgariter appellamus, de escarleto præelecto, cum penulis et fururiis de pellibus variis cisimorum.*" It is not easy to ascertain with precision what is the animal that supplied this fur ; it appears to be described by Gesner as the *Mus Ponticus*, or *Venetus*, commonly called *varius*, and the fur of which was termed by the Germans Grauwerck. The terms *gris* and *vair* seem, indeed, to be frequently used as synonymous, but many authorities may be cited from which a distinction is apparent. Much curious information on this subject, and on the use of costly furs in general, has been given by Ducange, in the first dissertation appended to Joinville. Chaucer describes the sleeve of the monk as "purfiled at the hond with gris" of the finest quality. Cant. Tales, Prol. 194. Mention occurs of "grey and grys" in Vis. of P. Ploughman, 10,065. See Jamieson, *v.* Griece. In the Invent. of the Wardrobe of Hen. V. taken 1423, are enumerated various garments "*furrez de* cristigrey ;" probably a variety of *gris.*

GRYDYRYNE. *Craticula, craticulum*, CATH. *cratis.*

GRYEFARE, or graffare. *Insertor.*

GRYFFE, or graffe.[1] *Surculus.*

GRYFFYN̄', or graffyn̄'. *Insero.*

GRYFFYNGE, or graffynge. *Insercio, insertura.*

GRYFFOWN, beest.[2] *Grifo, grifes*, C. F.

(GRYL, *infra in* GRYM.)[3]

GRYM, or sterne (storre, K. stoore, H. P.) *Austerus, rigidus.*

GRYM̄, gryl, and horryble. *Horridus, horribilis.*

(GRYMNESSE, or stornesse, K. stoorenesse, P. *Austeritas, rigor.*)

GRYMNESSE, or horrybylnesse. *Horror, horribilitas.*

GRYNDYN̄'. *Molo*, CATH.

GRYNDYNGE of a mylle. *Molatura, multura*, UG.

GRYNDYNGSTONE, or myllestone. *Molaris*, UG.

GRYNDYNGSTONE, or grynstone. *Mola*, CATH.

GRYPE, byrde[4] *Vultur.*

GRYPPE, or a gryppel, where watur rennythe a-way in a londe,

[1] An engrafted scion is called in Norfolk a greft, or grift, according to Forby, who proposes as an etymon Ang.-Sax. ȝræft, *sculptile.* "Grafte, or gryffe of a tree, *ente.* I gryffe a gryffe, *je ente.*" PALSG.

[2] This fabulous animal is particularly described by Sir John Maundevile, in his account of Bacharie. "In that contree ben many griffounes, more plentee than in ony other contree. Sum men seyn that thei han the body upward as an eagle, and benethe as a lyoune, and treuly thei seyn sothe that thei ben of that schapp. But o griffoun hathe the body more gret, and is more strong thanne viij. lyouns, of suche lyouns as ben o this half, and more gret and strongere than an c. egles, suche as we han amonges us." He further states that a griffin would bear to its nest a horse, or a couple of oxen yoked to the plough; its talons being like horns of great oxen, and serving as drinking-cups; and of the ribs and wing feathers strong bows were made. See p. 325. Casley observes that in the Cotton Library there was such a cup, 4 ft. in length, silver-hooped, and inscribed "*Gryphi unguis divo Cuthberto Dunelmensi sacer;*" another curiously mounted as a standing cup, on an eagle's leg of silver, is still preserved in the cabinet of antiquities at Paris, in the King's Library, having been brought, at the Revolution, with the spoils of the treasury of St. Denis. A curious account of it is given by Doublet, in his history of that abbey, p. 343. From an ancient MS. Invent. of the treasury of Bayeux Cathedral, it appears that three such talons were there preserved, and on solemn occasions appended to the altar, as precious rarities. A "*corne de griffoun*" is mentioned in the Kalend. of Exch. iii. 176. The egg was likewise preserved as a valuable curiosity, and used as a goblet; see the lists of the jewels and plate of Edw. III. 1338, *ibid.* pp. 171, 172. "*Item, j oef de griffon garnis d'argent, od pie et covercle.*" The griffin was assumed by the Le Despenser family, and the upper part appears as the crest on the helm of Hugh le Despenser, who died 1349, exhibited on his tomb at Tewkesbury. Another strikingly designed representation of this curious animal is seen at Warwick, at the feet of Richard Beauchamp, who died 1439.

[3] R. Brunne uses this word in the sense of stern, or cruel. He says of Rufus,

"To riche men was he grille, of pouer held no tales." Langton, Chron. p. 92.

It is thus used by Chaucer. See also Amis and Amiloun, 1275, 1802; Towneley Myst. p. 137; Covent. Myst. p. 230; Reliqu. Ant. ii. 166; Jamieson, *v.* Grylle.

[4] "A gripe, *griphes, vultur.*" CATH. ANG. This obsolete appellation of the vulture has been derived from Ang.-Sax. ȝripan, *rapere*, but more probably from the Lat. *gryps*, or the French. "Grype, a beest, *egripe.*" PALSG. It must, however, be observed

or watur forowe (a grippull, P.)[1] *Aratiuncula*, CATH. UG. *in aro* (*aquagium*, K. *aquarium*, P.)

GRYPYN̄. *Comprimo, rimolo*, CATH. (*involo*, P.)[2]

GRYPYNGE wythe þe hande, or oþer lyke. *Constrictio, compressio*, (*striccio*, P.)

GRYSYL. *Horridus, terribilis.*

GRYSTYLLE of the nose. *Cartilago.*

GROCERE, marchawnte.[3] *Grossarius, assecla*, C. F. *seplesarius.*

(GROME, S. P.) *Gromus.*

GROMALY, herbe (gromely sede, K. P.)[4] *Milium solis.*

that the grype and the griffon are frequently confounded. "*Gripho, nomen avis*, a grype. *Griphes vel gripe, genus animalis*, a grype. *Vultur est avis magna et rapax: ut dicunt, de aere et non de concubitu concipit*, a grype." ORTUS. "*Vaultour*, a vulture, geire, gripe, or grap; a ravenous bird. *Griffon*, a gripe or griffon." COTG. Holinshed says in the Hist. of the Conquest of Ireland, B. ii. c. 18, that the "griph or geire is a kind of eagle, but such as is ravenous, and feedeth more vpon carren than upon anie foule of his owne preieng; and for his cowardnesse carieth neither the name nor praise apperteining to the true eagle." The egg of the grype, frequently mentioned as a rarity much valued, and used as a drinking-cup, is probably to be referred to the fabulous animal, the griffon, and may have been merely the egg of the ostrich. Gower relates that Albinus kept the skull of Germund, which was fashioned as a goblet,

> "And polysshed was eke so clene,
> That no sygne of the sculle was sene,
> But, as it were, a grype's eye." Conf. Am. lib. i.

"*Item, un coupe fait d'un* gripesei *garnisez d'argent endorrez, steant sur un pee de iij.* kenettes, *et le coverkel enaymellez dedeinz et dehors ove ij.* kenetts, *pois ij. lb. vj. unc. di.*" List of crown jewels, &c. delivered 1 Hen. IV. 1399. In the same inventory are named six "*hanaps*," or drinking cups called "gryppeshey." Kalend. of Exch. iii. 319, 330. In the will of William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice, dated 1419, is mentioned "*ciphus, vocatus* a gryp ey, *ligatus cum argento, et deaurato.*" Testam. Ebor. i. 303. In the Invent. of Fountains Abbey, taken at the dissolution, and given by Burton, occurs the item, "A grype schill, with a covering gilt, 27 oz."

[1] "*Aratiuncula, fossa parva que instar sulci aratur.*" CATH. The term grype occurs in an award, dated 1424, relating to the bounds of lands of the Prior of Bodmin, as follows: "The bounde that comyth thurgh the doune—goyng don to another stone stondynge of olde tyme in the bank of a grype,—and so the diche (called Kenediche) and the gripe, &c." Mon. Ang. new ed. from Harl. Cart. 57 A. 35. This word is still used in Sussex, and many parts of England. In Norfolk, Forby states that a trench, not amounting to a ditch, is called a grup; if narrower still, a grip; and if extremely narrow, a gripple. See Ray, Brockett, Craven Dial. and Jamieson. A.-S. ȝrep, *sulcus.*

[2] The Winch. MS. agrees here in giving *rimolo*, a word not found in the Catholicon. *Involo* is there rendered "*in volâ aliquid continere, a volâ, quod est media pars manus.*"

[3] Marchanwte, MS. The original meaning of the term grocer is defined in the stat. 37 Edw. III. 1363, respecting "*Marchauntz nomez* grossers," so called because they "*engrossent totes maners des marchandises vendables*," and kept them back in order to sell at an improved price. Stat. of Realm, i. 379. In the following century they were established as a distinct trade; see the "*Incorporatio Groceriorum Lond.*" Pat. 7 Hen. VI. and another patent in the year following, "*pro custod' misterœ Groceriœ.*" Before the early part of the XVIth cent. their dealings seem to have become limited to grocery, as now understood: thus Palsgrave gives "grocer, *grossier, espicier.*" *Seplassarius* is explained as meaning "*negotiator, qui multa venundat.*" See Ducange.

[4] "Grumelle, *milium, gramen solis.*" CATH. ANG. The common gromwell, or grey

GRONGE, or grange, place. *Grangia* (*grancia*, P.)

GROYNE of a swyne (grony, K. H. P. groney, S. grony, or growynynge lyke a swyne, HARL. MS. 2274.)[1] *Rostrum porcinum*, *scropha porcina*, KYLW.

GRONY, magry, *infra in* M.

GRONYN̄', as seke menn. *Gemo.*

(GRONYYN, or grochyn, K. gronen or grutchen, P. *Murmuro.*)

GRONYN̄', or grutchyn̄ priuely, *quod dicitur* (to byd, P.) þe dyvelys *pater noster*. *Mucio*, CATH. *musso*, UG. *in mugio.*

GRONYNGE of seke menn. *Gemitus.*

GROYNYNGE of swyne (gronyinge, P.)[2] *Grunnitus.*

GRONYYNGE, or grutchynge (grocching, K.) *Murmur.*

GROPYN̄', or felyn̄' wythe hande.[3] *Palpo.*

GROPYNGE. *Palpacio.*

(GROPYS of corne, *supra in* CRAPPE.)[4]

GROSON̄, or grocyn̄' vp, or take mony (grete, S.) thyngys togedur (or take all, P.) *Ingrosso.*

GROTE of mony. *Grossus.*

millet, *Lithospermum officinale*, Linn. was formerly esteemed as a remedy for the stone, and other diseases; according to the observations of Gerard, Parkinson, Langham, and similar writers. Tusser enumerates "gromwell seed, for the stone," among herbs which ought to be found in the farmer's garden. See March's Abstract. See also a treatise on the virtues of plants, written in the XVth cent. Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 76, b. where the following description is given: "*Granum solis* ys an herbe þat me clepyþ gromel, or lyþewale; thys herbe haþ leuys þat be euelong, and a lytyl white flour, and he haþ whyte seede ischape as a ston that me clepyþ a margery perl." Cotgrave gives "*Gremil, grenil*, the hearb gromill, grummell, or graymill, peare-plant, lichewall;" and *lithospermum* is thus rendered by Elyot: "an herb which hath sedes like stones, and groweth in corn, some do suppose it to be grummell." The word is derived by Skinner "*a granis, sc. lapideis, quæ pro seminibus habet, q. d. granile.*"

[1] Chaucer says, in the Persone's Tale, that "the Proverbe of Solomon likeneth a faire woman that is a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the groine of a sowe." See also the Towneley Mysteries, p. 89. In Norfolk, according to Forby, a hog's snout is called the grunny. Compare the Craven Glossary, *v.* Groon, and Brockett, *v.* Groin. "Groyne of a swyne, *groyng.*" PALSG. Skinner derives this word from Fr. "*Groin de porceau*, the snowt of a hog." COTG. Bp. Kennett gives "grun, the upper lip of a beast, *Bor.* Island. gron, *bovis labrum superius.*" Lansd. MS. 1033.

[2] See the note on GRUNTON̄', as swyne, hereafter.

[3] "*Palpo, i. manibus contrectare*, to groope. *Palpalis*, gropeable." MED.

"Thise curates ben so negligent and slow
To gropen tendrely a conscience." Sompnoure's Tale.

"He gropeth unclenly (*contrectat*) children and maydens." HORM. "I grope a thyng that I do nat se, or proue a thynge, *ie taste*. I grope, as one dothe the wall or place whan he gothe darkelyng, *ie vas à taston.*" PALSG. "*Tastonner*, to feel, grope, touch, handle, stroke. *Fouiller*, to grope, search, feele all over." COTG. Thomas, in his Italian Grammar, gives "*tentone*, gropyngly, as he that goeth in the derke." Ang.-Sax. ȝropian, *palpare.*

[4] The word GROPYS is given as it is frequently found in the MS.; but the reading is possibly corrupt. The Winchester MS. instead of CRAPPE, or gropys, gives crap, or crappis of corn'. "*Acus*, chaffe, or craps." MED. MS. CANT.

GROTŌN, or ingroton wythe mete or drynke(grotyyn, or ingrotyyn, K.) *Ingurgito.*

GROVE, lytyl wode. *Lucus,* C. F.

GROWELLE or grewelle.[1] *Ligumen, puls, farinacium,* C. F. *farratum,* UG. *in frango, grumus, gruellum,* COMM.

GROVELYNGE, or grovelyngys, *adv.*[2] *Suppine* (*resupine,* S.)

GROVELYNGE, *nom.* *Suppinus* (*resupinus,* S.)

GROWYN̄', or waxyn̄'. *Cresco,* CATH. *orior,* UG.

GROWYN AGYD. *Seneo.*

GROWE BLYNDE, or lame.

GROWE BALLYD. *Calvesco.*

GROWE BLAKE. *Nigresco.*

GROWE BRYGHTE, or clere. *Claresco.*

GROWE ELD, *idem quod* GROWE AGYD, *supra* (growe olde, P.)

GROWE GRENE, *idem quod* GRENYN, *supra.*

GROWNE HARDE. *Indurescо.* CATH.

GROWE NESCHE. *Mollesco.*

GROWE OLDE, as clothys or oþer thyngys lyke, þat weryn̄' (weryt, K.) *Veterasco,* CATH.

GROWE REEDE. *Rubesco.*

GROWE SOWYR, or sowryn̄'. *Acesco.*

GROWE WHYTE. *Albesco.*

GROWE WOOD, or ma(d)de (wod, K. woode, or madde, or oothe, S.) *Furesco.*

GROWE YONGE. *Juvenesco.*

(GROWE WYLDE, P. *Indomesco.*)

GROWYNGE, or waxynge (or spryngynge, *infra.*) *Crescencia.*

GROWNDE.[3] *Fundum.*

[1] "*Puls est cibus ex aquâ et farinâ factus; dicitur a pello, quia pellit infirmitatem, Anglice,* gruell or pappe." ORTUS. "Grewelle, *puls.* Growelle, *ubi* potage." CATH. ANG. "*Grus,* gruell, or water wherein any corne is boiled, corne-broth. *Orgee,* barly gruell." COTG. In Huloet's Dictionary the term is applied to food that is not farinaceous. "Grewell, *Olus, pulmentum, zomas.* Grewell, forcet, or stewed broth, *offella, offula.*"

[2] In Norfolk and Suffolk the phrase "to lie grubblins," or with the face downwards, is still in use. See Forby and Moore; see also Jamieson, *v.* Grufeling. "Grufelynge, *supinus.* To make grufelynge, *supinare.*" CATH. ANG. "Grouelyng, *couché à dens.*" PALSG. In the Towneley Mysteries, where Isaac, about to be sacrificed, quakes for fear of the bright sword that was held over him, Abraham speaks thus:

> "Therfor groflynges thou shalle be layde,
> Then when I stryke thou shalle not see." p. 40.

Horman says that "a full stomacke is digest with watche, and slepynge grouelynge (*pronâ in faciem dormitione.*)" Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, directs that date-stones should be planted "groveling." In the Romance of Kyng Alis. the word "wombelyng" occurs in a like signification, line 5647. Chaucer uses "groff" repeatedly in the sense of prostrate.

> "And groff he fell all platte upon the ground." Prioresse's T. 13,605.

[3] "A grunde, *fundamentum, fundus, grunda, grundatorium.*" CATH. ANG. The word ground has in the old writers the sense of the bottom of anything, as the deep or abyss. Ang.-Sax. ȝrund, *fundus.* Gower uses the expression "a groundless pit," and in the Golden Legend it is related that seven devils were sent to burn the ship in which the relics of St. Stephen were translated, "but the aungell of our Lorde plunged them

GROWNDE, or flore. *Area.*

GROWNDE of byggy(n)ge, or fundament (of a byldyng, S.) *Fundamentum, fundus,* C. F.

GROWNYDYD (growndid, K. grounded, P.) *Fundatus.*

GROWNDYN', or sett a grownde. *Fundo.*

GROWYNDYN' yn a mortere (growndyn, K. S. grounden, P.) *Tritus, pinsus,* CATH. *pilatus,* CATH.

GROWNDYN̄ yn a mylle. *Molitus, multus,* CATH.

GROWNDESOPE of any lycoure (growndynge soppis off lycure HARL. MS. 2274, grownd sope, S. grounsop, P.)[1] *Fex, sedimen.*

GROWPE, where beestys, as nete, standyñ (grovpe of netys stal, K. groupe of a netys stall, H. P.)[2] *Musitatorium,* KYLW. *bozetaria,* UG. V. (*musatorium,* K. H. *mussatorium,* P. *suffusorium,* S.)

GROWPE, yn a boorde. *Incastratura.*

GROWPYD, as boordys, or oþer þyñgys. *Incastratus.*

GROWPYN̄' wythe an yryn, as gravowrys.[3] *Runco,* CATH. *in runcina* (*incastro,* K. P.)

(the devils) downe in to the grounde of the see." Hence it also signifies the lowest part of a building, the foundation. Robert Brunne speaks of "þe groundwalle þik" of Berwick Castle (Langt. Chron. p. 210.); and in the contract for building Fotheringhay Church, A.D. 1435, the foundations are termed "the ground-werk." Mon. Ang. iii. Sir John Maundevile gives the Greek inscription which was seen on the rock whereon the cross of the Saviour had been set, thus rendered: "*Quod vides est fundamentum* (*βάσις*) *totius fidei hujus mundi,* that is to seye, that thou seest is ground of alle the feythe of this world." p. 92. Palsgrave gives "grounde, the botome of a foundation of any thyng, *fondation.*"

[1] "Grounde soppe in lycoure, *pain trempé.* Groundes, lyse of any lycour, *lie.*" PALSG. The term appears to imply a sop or sippet, by which the dregs, still called the grounds, may be soaked up.

[2] A grup or groop signifies in Norfolk a trench, narrower than a ditch, as has been observed in the note on the word GRYPPE. In the North the term retains the signification assigned to it above. See Brockett, Craven Glossary, and Jamieson. Bp. Kennett likewise notes this use of the word: "groop, or grupe, a ditch or trench, especially that which runs across the length of the byer, or cow-house; *Bor.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. Skinner suggests the derivation from Ang.-Sax. ȝroepe, *latrina, scobs.* "*Minsorium,* a grope." ORTUS. "A grupe, *minsorium.*" CATH. ANG. Gouldman, in his Dictionary, 1664, gives "a groope in stables and houses, *minthorium,*" from "*minthos,* dung or ordure." ELYOT. *Μίνθος, stercus.* Ugucio gives the same explanation which is found in the Catholicon, "*minsatorium, locus ad mingendum, quod recipit urinam.*" The reading of the Winchester MS. agrees with that of the Harl. text, *musitatorium,* but the word appears to require correction.

[3] "*Runco,* to grope. *Runco,* a gropere. *Runcina,* a wedehoke, and a gropynge yrone." MED. MS. CANT. "*Runcina est quoddam artificium fabri lignarii gracile et recurvum, quo cavantur tabule, ut una alteri connectatur; Anglice,* a gryppynge yron." ORTUS. "A grupynge yrene, *runcina.*" CATH. ANG. This implement, which, as it has been observed in the note on the word FORMOWRE, was probably similar to what is now termed a gouge, called by Palsgrave "formour or grublyng yron;" and used to form grooves or incisions. Ang.-Sax. græp, *sulcus.* Palsgrave gives the verb "I growpe, (Lydgate) sculpe, or suche as coulde graue, groupe, or carue: this word is nat vsed in comen spetche."

GROWPYNGE. *Incastracio*, C. F.

GROW(P)YNGE or gravynge yryn' (growpinge yron, K. P.) *Runcina*, CATH. *scrophina*, CATH.

GROWTE for ale.[1] *Granomellum.*

GRUBBARE in þe erthe, or oþer thynggys (grovblare, H. growblar, P.) *Fossor, confossor, fossatrix.*

GRUBBYN' yn the erthe. *Fodico*, CATH. *et* C. F.

GRUBYNGE (grublyng, H. growblinge, P.) *Confossio.*

(GRUBBYNGE yrȳn of gravowrys, *supra in* FORMOWRE, *et in* GROW(P)YNGE yryn'.)

GRUDGYNGE of sekenesse. *Submurmur*, CATH.

GRUTCHARE (gruchar, K.) *Murmurator, murmuratrix.*

GRUTCHYD. *Murmuratus.*

GROTCHYNGE. *Murmuracio, murmur*, CATH.

GRUTCHŌN (gruchyn, K.)[2] *Murmuro.*

GRUNTARE. *Grunnitor.*

[1] In the Ortus *agromellum* and *granomellum* are rendered "growte;" and *idromellum* is explained thus: "*potus ex aquâ et melle, Anglicè* mede or growte." "Growte, *idromellum, agromellum, acromellum, granomellum.*" CATH. ANG. This term properly implies ground malt, or the first infusion preparatory to brewing, which is thus distinguished in Harl. MS. 1002, f. 114. "Worte, *siromellum, sed* growte *dicas agromellum.*" Ang.-Sax. ȝrut, *far, condimentum cerevisiæ.* In medieval Latin it was called *grutum*, or *grudum*; see in Rokewode's Hist. Suff. pp. 31, 32, a document in which mention occurs of *grudum ordei.* In old French malt was called *gru*, or *grust*, according to Roquefort; but Palsgrave gives the word "grout that serueth to brewyng, in Fraunce there is none vsed." G. de Bibelesworth, who wrote in the reign of Edw. I. gives a curious account of the mode of brewing, in which "grout" occurs as a gloss on the word "*berzize*," which is not found in the glossaries, and may possibly be a barbarous compound of *bere*, a drink, or ber, barley, and *zithum*, which, according to Borel, was the Gaulish appellation of beer. The term grout is not used in the detailed account of brewing given by Harrison in the description of England, B. ii. c. 6, Holinsh. i. 169. In the North, according to Coles, Ray, and the Craven Glossary, grout signifies wort of the last running. Bp. Kennett gives the following note "Grout, growt: in Leicestershire the liquor with malt infused for ale and beer, before it is fully boiled, is called grout, and before it is tunned up in the vessel, is called wyrt, or wort. Ang.-Sax. ȝrut, *nova cervisia.* They have in the West a thick sort of ale, which they call grout-ale, and it is in most places a common proverb, as thick as growt. Kilian, grauwt, *condimentum cerevisiæ.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. The term was not, perhaps, exclusively confined to denote farinaceous mixtures for the purpose of brewing; thus land in Addington, Surrey, was held by the serjeanty of making in an earthern pot in the royal kitchen, on the day of coronation, a mess called "diligrout," as stated by Blount, in his Jocular Tenures, p. 50. In the Plac. Cor. 39 Hen. III. it is called "*le mess de gyron*," or, if compounded with fat, it was termed "*maupiggrnun.*"

[2] In the Wicliffite version the following use of this verb is found, Jos. x. 21: "No man was hardi to grucche (eþer to make pryuy noise, *mutire*, Vulg.) aȝenus þe sones of Israel." Sir John Maundevile speaks of "the welle that Moyses made with his hond in the desertes, when the people grucched, for thei fownden no thing to drynke." It is said in the Golden Legend, that "when the herte is full of grace, hym oughte not grutche by impacyence." In the Vision of Piers P. and Chaucer's Works, the word occurs frequently. "*Fremeo, i. murmurare*, to grudge. *Murmuro*, to grutche. *Susurrium dicitur murmuratio*, a grutchynge." ORTUS. "To gruche, *dedignari, mur-*

GRUNTYNGE. *Grunnitus.*
GRUNTOṆ' as swyne.[1] *Grunnio.*
GRUTE, fylthe.[2] *Limus.*
GUGAW,[3] *idem quod* FLOWTE, pype, *supra in* F.; *et giga*, KYLW.
GUMME. *Gumma, vel gummi*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in gutta.*
(GUNNE, S. P.)[4] *Petraria*, DICC. *et* COMM. *mangonale*, KYLW. *murusculum*, C. F. *gunna, et idem est fictum* (*magonale*, P.)

*murare, mussare, susurrare.* A grucher, *susurro*," &c. CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives the verb "I grutche, groudge, repyne, or murmure against a thyng; *ie grommelle*, &c. I haue a greater thruste than I was wonte, as sycke folkes that be grutched of an axes. I groudge, as one dothe y^t^ hathe a groudgyng of the axes, *ie frilonne*, and *ie fremis*. I groyne, I grutche, or murmure agaynst a thyng, *ie grongne, ie grommelle.*" Skinner would seek a derivation from the French. "*Gruger*, to grudge, repine, mutter." COTG.

[1] *Grunnio*, to groone, as a sowe. *Grunnitus*, gronynge." MED. MS. CANT. Ang.-Sax. ȝrunnan, *grunnire*. Horman says that "swyne wode for loue groyneth (*subant*) and let passe from them a poyson called aprine." Compare GROYNYNGE of swyne, above. Palsgrave gives the verb "I grunte, as a horse dothe whan he is spored, or as any beest dothe whan he complayneth, *ie groigne*, and *ie gronce*, expressed in I grudge."

[2] GURTE, MS. In all the other MSS. as likewise in the printed editions, the word grut is given, which seems to be the correct reading, as appears also by its place in alphabetical order. Ang.-Sax. ȝreot, *pulvis.*

> "The toun dykes on every syde,
> They wer depe, and ful wyde,
> Full of grut, no man myghte swymme." R. Coer de Lion, 4339.

[3] Various etymologies have been proposed of the word gugaw, in its ordinary sense; "*Crepundia*, toyes or gugawes for children, as rattles, clappers, &c. Junius, by Higins. "*Babiole*, a trifle, whim-wham, gugaw, or small toy for a child to play withall." COTG. Skinner suggests Ang.-Saxon ȝeȝaf, *nugæ*, or heawȝas, *simulachra*, or the French word *joyau*, but *gogue* or *gogaille* seems more nearly to resemble it, and signifies, according to Roquefort, "*bagatelle, plaisanterie. Gogoyer, se réjouir*," &c. It would, however, seem that the word is here given as synonymous with flute, and the inquiry suggests itself whether it had originally denoted some musical instrument, and thence been used in a more general signification. According to Roquefort there was a wind instrument called *gigue*, and this statement corresponds with the observation of Ferrari, that *giga*, Ital. may be derived from γίγρας, a kind of flute. It is singular that, according to Brockett and Jamieson, a Jew's harp is called in N. Britain a gewgaw, but in that instance, as likewise here, in the Promptorium, it seems probable that the word is used merely in reference to that with which idle disport may be taken, like trifles in childhood.

[4] "A gunne, *fundibalum, murusculum*. A gunner, *fundibalarius, fundibalista.*" CATH. ANG. written A.D. 1483. The difficulty of ascertaining with precision the period of the introduction of engines from which missiles were propelled by means of gunpowder arises chiefly from the circumstance, to which allusion is made by Selden, that the term gun, supposed by Somner to be merely a contraction of *mango*, or *mangona*, may have been used to denote some engine of war, long before the application of gunpowder to such purpose. Mr. Douce observes that the earliest mention of "gonnes" is found in the Romance of Kyng Alisaunder, line 3268; but in his note on that passage he says that it must not be concluded that they were used with powder, as originally they might have been engines of the catapult kind. Weber, Metr. Rom. iii. 306. The same remark applies to the account of the siege sustained by Kynge Aragus, who

GUNNARE, or he þat swagythe a gunne. *Petrarius, mangonalius.*

GURNARD, fysshe. *Gurnardus, gallus marinus,* COMM.

———"ordeyned hym ful well
With gonnes, and grete stones rounde
Were throwen downe to the grounde." Syr Tryamoure, 955.

In the Avowynge of Kyng Arther, a "gunne" is mentioned, the effect of which is compared to lightning, but it is still doubtful whether the term should be understood to imply a projectile impelled by any ignited substance, or merely filled therewith.

"There came fliand a gunne,
And lemet as the leuyn." St. 65, edit. by Mr. Robson.

It seems very probable that the missile here intended was a tube filled with Greek fire, or *feu volant*. In several MSS. of the Practica of John Arderne, a surgeon of eminence *t.* Edw. III. instructions are found for compounding "*fewes Gregois*" and "*fewes volants:*" the latter being a liquid mixture, described as of an oily nature, with which a pipe being filled, and ignited by a match, would fly in any direction. A figure is given in the margin. He proceeds to describe "*fewe volant*" of another kind. "*Pernez j. li. de soufre vif, de charbones de saux,* (*i.* weloghe,) *ij. li., de salpetre, vj. li. si les fetez bien et sotelment moudre sur un piere de marbre, puis baltez le poudre parmy vn sotille couerchief. Cest poudre vault à gettere pelottes de fer, ou de plom, ou d'areyne, oue vn instrument qe l'em appelle* gonne." See Sloane MSS. 335, 795. A detailed account of passages in ancient documents or chronicles which throw light on this obscure subject has been given by Sir S. Meyrick, in his Crit. Enquiry, and a paper on the history of hand fire-arms, Archæol. xxii.; and likewise by Mr. Archibald, in his description of ancient artillery discovered on the coast of Lancashire, Archæol. xxviii. It may here suffice to state that gunpowder was known in Western Europe about the middle of the XIIIth cent.; and that the earliest recorded instance of its use in war, in this country, appears to have been in the first expedition of Edward III. against the Scots, in 1327, when artillery, termed by Barbour "crakys of wer," was employed. See Jamieson. There can be no doubt that Chaucer uses the term "gonne," to signify an engine charged with gunpowder; as in the following comparison:

"Swift as a pellet out of a gonne,
When fire is in the pouder ronne." House of Fame, B. iii.

The Household of Edw. III. as appears by the ordinances which commence 1344, printed by the Ant. Soc., comprised "Ingyners lvij. Artellers vj. Gonners vj." Their daily pay in time of war was 6*d.* The invention of hand fire-arms is assigned by Sir S. Meyrick, on the authority of Billius, to the Lucquese, in 1430; (Archæol. xxii. 60) yet a prior use of some weapons of the sort seems to be indicated. In an Inventory of the arms and effects of Sir Simon Burley, taken apparently after his execution, 1388, and now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, among "*petites choses à* Baynard Castell," is named "*j. petit* gonne *de feer.*" In the Pell Records, 1 Hen. IV. 1400, payments appear for "quarell gunnes," at 7*s.* each; for saltpetre, sulphur, and wadding; and the contemporary evidence of Monstrelet shews that "*bastons à feu*" were among the arms of the English sent to the relief of the siege of Orleans, in 1428. Hand-guns are named among purchases for the defence of Holy Island, 1446; and were used at the siege of Caistor, in Norfolk, about 1459. Paston Lett. iv. 316. In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, and completed 1408, in the account of military engines, allusion is made to "grete gonnes that shete now a daies stones of so grete peyse that no walle may withstonde them; as hathe be wele shewede bothe in the Northe euntre, and eke in the werres of Wales." B. iv. c. 22, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII.

GUTTE, or tharme. *Viscus, sumen.*
GUTTON̄'. *Exentero.*

HABURYONE, or hawberk (haburion, K. P. haburgyn, S. haburiune, HARL. MS. 2274.)[1] *Lorica.*

HACHET, or hakchyp. *Securicula,* CATH.

HADDOK, fysche. *Morius,* KYLW.

HAGAS, puddynge (hakkys, puddyngys, S. hageys, H.)[2] *Tucetum,* UG. *in tundo.*

HAYE, net to catche conys wythe

[1] The term habergeon appears properly to be a diminutive of hawberk, although here given as synonymous. Wace, in his Roman de Rou, written about 1160, describes the Conqueror as armed, at the battle of Hastings, with a "*boen haubert;*" but Odo, his half-brother, Bishop of Bayeux, who could not decorously assume the complete military equipment, and rode with a staff merely to stimulate the combatants, provided himself with this partial defence.

"*Un haubergeon avoit vestu,*
*De sor une chemise blanche.*" T. ii. 220, edit. by Pluquet.

The precept of Randolph III., Earl of Chester, to his barons, about the close of the XIIIth cent. requires that their knights and free tenants should have "*loricas, et haubergella;*" and the ordinance of Hen. III. 1252, "*super juratis ad arma,*" directs that every man, according to the rate of his land and chattels, should arm himself either with the *lorica*, the *haberyetum*, called also in this document *haubercus*, or the *perpunctum*. The stat. of Winchester, 13 Edw. I. 1285, makes the same distinction between the *hauberg'*, *haubergeon*, and *parpoint*, to be used by the three classes respectively, according to their assessment. Stat. of Realm, i. 97. From these authorities it is evident that the habergeon was a defence of an inferior description to the hawberk; and when the introduction of plate armour in the reign of Edw. III. had supplied more convenient and effectual defences for the legs and thighs, the long skirt of the hawberk became superfluous; from that period the habergeon alone seems to have been worn. This, in its turn, being superseded by the cuirass, was reduced to the mere apron of mail; but at the time when the Promptorium was compiled, the expensive nature of plate armour caused its use to be restricted, and combatants of the lower classes were content to arm themselves with the brigandine, or the habergeon. The value of three "hauburiounes," in 1374, was 13 marks: see Invent. of Edward de Appelby, Sloane Cart. xxxi. 2. Milan was celebrated for the manufacture of this defence: in a document dated 33 Hen. VI. relating to armour delivered out of the Tower, are mentioned "haberg'ons, some of Meleyn, and some of Westewale," that is, probably, Westphalia, or the Westerwald, where the iron-works of Solingen have long been in repute. Archæol. xvi. 125. In the Inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's armoury, 1459, are likewise found "iij. harburyones of l'Milayne." Archæol. xxi. 271. In the Wicliffite version Goliath is said to have had "a brasun basynet on his heed, and he was cloþid wiþ an haburion hokid (eþer mailid, *loricâ squamatâ*," Vulg.) "He shal cloþe riȝtfulnesse for an haburioun (*pro thorace*, Vulg.) and he shal take certeyn doom for a basynet." Sapiens, v. 15. "*Bilix, lorica que contexitur duobus liciis accumulatis*, a hawbergion; *ita trilix. Pancerium est lorica*, an haberyon." ORTUS. "An haberion, *lorica; hec trilex est lorica ex tribus* (*liciis*) *confecta.*" CATH. ANG. "Haulbergyn of mayle, *aulbergon, haulberion.*" PALSG. See Ducange, *v. Halsberga;* and Jamieson, *v.* Awbyrchowne.

[2] This dish, now considered as almost exclusively a Northern delicacy, seems to have been anciently in more general esteem. A curious metrical recipe is found in the *Liber Cure cocorum*, Sloane MS. 1986, f. 103. "*Omasus, i. tripa vel ventriculus qui continet alia viscera*, a trype, or a podynge, or a wesaunt, or hagges. *Tucetum*, hagas; *tucetarius*, hagas maker." ORTUS. "Haggas, a podyng, *caliette de mouton.*" PALSG.

(hay net, P. hanet, W.)[1] *Cassis.* C. F.

HAYYN' for conyys. *Cassio*, C. F. *in cassis.*

HAYL. *Grando.*

HAYLYN̄'. *Grandinat.*

HAYRYF, herbe (harryyf, S.)[2] *Rubea (sic) vel rubia minor, et major dicitur* madyr.

HAYYR, or hayre.[3] *Cilicium.*

HAYHT, harry.[4]

HAKENEY, horse. *Bajulus, equiferus.*

HAKKYN̄'. *Sectulo.*

"*Gogue*, a sheep's paunch, and thence, a haggas made of good herbs, chopt lard, spices, eggs, and cheese." COTG. "*Tucetum*, a meate made with chopped fleshe, lyke to a gygot, or alowe." ELYOT. See Jamieson, and Dr. Hunter's *Culina famulatrix Medicinæ.*

[1] Forby explains hay-net as signifying in Norfolk "a hedge net, a long low net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert, in or through hedges." See also Moore. In a lease dated 1572, in the manor of Hawsted, Suffolk, the landlord reserves the right of "hawking, haying," &c. that is, rabbit-netting. Cullum's Hawsted, p. 198. "Haye, a net for connes, *bourcettes à chasser.*" PALSG. "*Tendere plagas*, to pytche hayes, or nettes. *Casses*, nets which may be called haies." ELYOT. "*Toiles*, toils, or a hay to inclose or intangle wild beasts in. *Pan*, a toyle or hay wherewith wild beasts are caught." COTG. The word is doubtless derived from Ang.-Sax. hæȝ, or heȝe, *septum.* In the edition of the Ortus in Mr. Wilbraham's library, *clausura* is rendered "a closse, or a heye." Haye occurs elsewhere in the sense of an enclosure; thus in the gloss on the "*liber vocatus equus*," called in the Promptorium "*Distigius*," written by John de Garlandiâ, occurs "*Cimiterium*, chyrche-haye." Harl. MS. 1002. In the Golden Legend it is said, "he had—foule way thorugh hayes and hedges, woodes, stones, hylles and valeys." f. 68, b.

[2] "Harife, *rubium minor, herba est.*" CATH. ANG. The *Galium aparine* is called in the North, according to Ray, "Hariff and catchweed, goose-grease;" according to Parkinson it was reckoned by the old botanists as a kind of madder; but he does not give the name hayryf, which is probably derived from the asperity of its stalks. In some places it is called hairough. Palsgrave gives "haylife, an herbe."

[3] "*Cilicium, velamen factum de pilis caprarum, Anglicè* a heere." ORTUS. "An haire, *cilicium.*" CATH. ANG. "Hayre for parfite men, *hayre.*" PALSG.

> "Hastily þei hent hem on heiȝresse ful rowe,
> Next here bare bodi, and bare fot þei went."
>
> Will. and Werw. p. 172.

In the version of Vegecius is a description of the military engine called the "snayle or welke (*testudo*), a frame of goode tymber, shaped square, keuerede and hillede alle a-boute wythe rawe hides, or with feltes, and heyres, for drede of brynnyng." Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 105. Among the trades, in the order of the pageants of the Play of Corpus Christi, at York, 1415, "hayresters" are mentioned. Drake, App. In the Golden Legend the term hayre is of frequent occurrence, signifying a garment of mortification. St. Thomas clothed himself with an "hard heyre, full of knottes, whiche was his sherte, and his breche was of the same." And again, during grievous pestilence, "they couered the crosse and the auters with blyssed hayres; and thus we sholde take on vs clothyng of penaunce." In medieval Latin a shaggy garment was termed *haira*, according to Ducange. Ang.-Sax. hæra, *cilicium.*

[4] Chaucer describes a cart that had stuck in a deep way,

> "The carter smote, and cryde as he were wode,
> Heit Scot! Heit Brok! what, spare ye for the nones?" Frere's Tale.

In the Eastern counties, according to Forby and Moore, the ejaculation Hait-wo! or

HAKKYNGE, or hewynge. *Sectio.*
HAKE, fysche. *Squilla, glossâ Merarii.*
HALE, or tente.[1] *Papilio, scena,* CATH. *et* C. F.
HALE, or cyrcle a-bowte þe mone. *Halo,* C. F.
HALLE. *Aula, atrium.*
HALF, or halfundele. *Dimidius, semis.*
HALF a buschel, or eytendele (half or a bowndel, boshel, or ethyndel, S. or tynt, H. P.)[2] *Satum,* CATH. UG. V. *in S.*
HALF a ferthynge.[3] *Calcus,* C. F. *et variatur* q. *cum* cu (q. *vel* qu, S.)
HALY, or be-hatyd.[4] *Exosus,* C. F.
HALYDAY (halliday, K.) *Festi-*

Height! is now used only to turn a cart-horse to the left; and Ree! is given by the latter as a command which causes a movement to the right. Bp. Kennett gives "to hite up and down, to run idly about, North; Hiting, gadding abroad. Sax. yting, *peregre.* In Yorkshire for Geè oo, the carters say Hite and reè. Height nor ree, neither go nor drive, spoken of a wilful person." Lansd. MS. 1033. See Yorksh. Dial. p. 58. HAYHT is not found in any other MS. of the Promptorium. Harry appears to be the imperative mood of the word HARYYN̄', which occurs subsequently; or possibly the out-cry, haro, haroll. Both the ejaculations above given occur in the Towneley Mystery of the death of Abel, p. 9, where Cain and his plough-boy are represented as tilling the ground, and the latter cries to the horses, "Harrer, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte!"

[1] Among the effects of Henry V. were "*ij. tentes de bloy carde, &c. ovec j. porche, et j. aley.*" 1423, Rot. Parl. iv. 240. In a letter to Sir John Paston, 7 Hen. VII. it is said respecting preparations for the expedition into France, "ye Kyng sendythe ordynaunce dayly to ye see syde, and hys tents and alys be a makynge faste;" also that great provision was made by the gentry, who were to accompany him, "for hors harnes, tentes, halys, gardyuyens, carts," &c. Past. Lett. v. 412. Among the requisites provided for the Earl of Northumberland, in the French campaign in 1513, at the siege of Therouenne, are named "haylles, tents, and pauillions." Ant. Rep. iv. 364. See also Hall's Chron. 12 Hen. VIII. p. 618, last edit. "Hale in a felde for men, *tref.* Hall, a long tent in a felde, *tente.*" Elyot gives "*scena,* a pauyllion, or haule." The hangings of a chamber, as it has been observed in the note on the word DORCERE, were termed hallings, in Latin *halæ, alæ,* or *aulæa.* "An hallynge, *auleum, anabatrum.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] Compare EY3TYNDELE, and TYNTE. Ray, Bp. Kennett, in his gloss. coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, and Grose mention another name for the same measure, in use in the North, namely, "frundele, a measure of two pecks." As it is called ey3tyndele, because it is the eighth part of a coom, so also furundel, or frundele, a corruption of furthindele, as being the fourth part of a bushel. Ang.-Sax. feorðan, *quartus.* See Cowel's Interpr. *v. Furundellus.* The term "eytendele" occurs in the Hist. Eliensis, where it is recorded of Will. de Longchamp, Bp. of Ely, who died 1197, "*ordinavit ut in die anniversarii sui dentur pauperibus* xiij. eytendeles *de frumento.*" Angl. Sacra, i. 633.

[3] "Halfe a fardynge, *calcus, calculus, minutum.*" CATH. ANG. See the notes on the word CU. Sherwood, in his Eng. French Dict. 1632, gives "a cue, *la moitié d'un fardin, mot usé seulement des escoliers d'Oxford.*" There is a proverbial saying of contempt, "I would kick him for half a farthing;" but the cue seems to have been as imaginary as the bodle, of like supposed value, and in the North familiarly mentioned as if it really existed. See Brockett, and the other North-country glossarists.

[4] Halo, halah, or healo, signifies in the Northern counties bashful, backward, or fearful. See Brockett, Craven, and Hallamshire Dialects. "*Honteux,* shamefull, bashfull, helo, modest," &c. COTG. Jamieson gives heily in the sense of proud, Ang.-Sax.

*vitas, vel dies festivalis, festale,* C. F. *feria.*

HALYN̄', or drawyn̄'. *Traho.*

HALYNGE, or drawynge. *Tractus.*

HALYWATER. *Aqua benedicta.*

HALYWATER berere. *Aquabajulus.*

HALY WATER spryngelle, or strencle (haliwatyr styk, K. H.)[1] *Aspersorium, isopus, mediâ productâ; isopus, mediâ correptâ, Anglicè* ysope, herbe: *unde versus, Isopus est herba, Isopo spargitur unda.*

HALYVEY, or bote a-ȝēn sekenesse, as treacle or oþer lyke (haliwey, K.)[2] *Antidotum,* CATH. *salutiferum.*

HALKE, or hyrne.[3] *Angulus, latibulum.*

HALM, or stobyl (stopyll, P.)[4] *Stipula.*

HALOW, schypmannys crye.[5] *Celeuma,* C. F.

healic, *excelsus*, and the verb to heally, to abandon, or forsake, which seems to approach towards the signification of the word given above, be-hatyd.

[1] See STRENKYL, hereafter. "Halywater sprincle, *uespillon, aspergoyr.*" PALSG.

[2] In Laȝamon, Arthur says that he would go into Avalon, to Argante the fair,

"for heo sculde mid haleweie
helen his wunden." Vol. ii. p. 546, Madden's edit.

Compare the corresponding passage, vol. iii. p. 144, where it is said that she should make him whole with "haleweiȝe drenchen." "*Balsamus est arbor, Gall. baumere; balsamum gummi est predicti arboris, Gall. Baume, Ang.* haliwey." Sloane MS. 5, f. 3. "*Balsamum, &c.* haliwhey." Arund. MS. 42, f. 93. See TREACLE hereafter.

[3] This word seems to be taken from Ang.-Sax. heal, *angulus*, or as Tyrwhitt proposes, from hylca, *sinus*. It is used repeatedly by Chaucer.

"As yonge clerkys, that ben likerous
To reden artes that ben curious,
Seken in every halke and every herne
Particular sciences for to lerne." Frankel. Tale, v. 11,433.

[4] Bp. Kennett has the following note, Lansd. MS. 1033. "Haulm, straw left in an esh, or gratten; stubble, thatch. Sax. hælme, *culmus, calamus;* Isl. halmur, *palea.*" Ray gives "haulm or helm, stubble gathered after the corn is inned."

[5] "*Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus, vel* heuylaw romylawe (*ut* heue and howe, rombylow," edit. 1518.) ORTUS. In the MS. of the Medulla in the Editor's possession, "heualow, rummylow." See Ritson's Dissert. on Anc. Songs, p. li.

"They rowede hard, and sungge ther too,
With heuelow and rumbeloo." Rich. C. de Lion, 2521.

"Your mariners shall synge arowe,
Hey how and rumbylowe." Squyre of lowe degree.

It occurs likewise in Skelton's Bowge of Court; Cocke Lorelle's bote, &c. This cry appears not to have been exclusively nautical, for it forms the burden of a ballad on the Battle of Bannocksburn, 1314, the alternate stanzas of which, as given in Caxton's Chron. terminate thus, "with heuelogh—with rombilogh;" or, as in Fabyan, "with heue a lowe —with rumbylow." "*A cor et à cry,* by might and maine, with heaue and hoe." COTG. Hence seems to be derived the surname of Stephen Rummelowe, Constable of Nottingham Castle, 45 Edw. III. mentioned in Issue Roll of Exch. 1369. Compare CRYE of schypmen, that ys clepyd haue howe.

HALOWYN', or cryyin' as schypmen (halowen with cry, P.) *Celeumo.*

HALPENY, or halfpeny. *Obolus, stips.*

HALPENY WORTHE, or hal(f)peny worthe (halpworthe, K.) *Obolitas, oblata* (*oboleitas*, P.)

HALS, or halce, throte (hols, S.) *Guttur.*

HALS, or nekke.[1] *Collum, amplexatorium.*

HALSYN', or bēn halsyd. *Amplector, amplexor*, CATH.

HALSYNGE, or dallynge. *Amplexus.*

HALTE, or crokyd.[2] *Claudus.*

HALTYN'. *Claudico.*

HALTARE. *Claudicator, claudicarius*, CATH. *claudicaria.*

HALTYNGE. *Claudicacio.*

HALWAR of holy placys (halowar, H. P.) *Consecrator, dedicator.*

HALWARE of holydayes. *Celebrator, celebratrix.*

HALWYN', holydayys. *Festivo, festo*, CATH. (*celebro*, P.)

HALWYN' holy placys, or holy instrumentys. *Consecro* (*dedico*, P.)

HALWYNGE of holy placys. *Consecracio, dedicacio.*

HALWYNGE of holydayes. *Celebracio.*

HALVUNDEL (halfundel, K. handele, S. haluedell, P.)[3] *Dimidium, medietas* (*medium*, P.)

HAME, thyn skynne of an eye, or oþer lyke (skynne of an hay, S.)[4] *Membranula.*

[1] The noun halse, the neck, and the verb to halse, to embrace, are used by most of the early writers. See R. Brunne, Chaucer, the Vision of P. Ploughman, &c. Ang.-Sax. hals, *collum*. "*Amplexus*, a clyppynge, or a halsynge." ORTUS. "An halsynge, *amplexus*; to halse, *amplexare*. An hailsynge, *salutacio*; to hailse, *salutare*." CATH. ANG. "Halsyng, *accollée*. I take one in myn armes, I halse him, *i'embrasse*. Halse me aboute the necke, my sonne, and thou shalte haue a fygge, *accollez moy*, &c. I haylse or greete, *ie salue*." PALSG. The verb to hailse occurs in this sense of saluting in the Vision of P. Ploughman, 4816, 4918. See Jamieson.

[2] Compare CROKYD, or crypylle, or lame, above. "Halte, *cadax, claudus*. To halte, *claudicare, varicare*. An halter, *claudicarius; duplicarius, qui ex utrâque parte claudicat*." CATH. ANG. Instances of the use of the word "crokyd" in the sense of lame may be found in Syr Gowghter, line 673; Sir Tryamoure, line 228. So likewise in the Wicliffite version "*claudum*" is rendered "crokid," Matt. xviii. 8.

[3] In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 13 A. XII. it is said that "halfendele the profites (*dimidia pars*) of the knyghtes sowde shulde be kept vnder the principalle baner." B. ii. c. 19. In a petition from the Commons, 1442, it is said respecting the appropriation of a penalty, that "the halvyndele" should belong to the King, and the other moiety to the party suing the offender. Rot. Parl. v. 54. See also Awntyrs of Arthure, 625; edit. by Mr. Robson; Emare, 442; Voiage of Sir John Maundevile, pp. 200, 219. Ang.-Sax. healf, *dimidium*, and dæl, *pars*.

[4] In the relation of the deception practised upon Olympias by Neptanabus, disguised as Jupiter Ammon, it is said,

> "Neptanabus his charme hath y-nome,
> And takith him haums of a dragon,
> From his scholdron, to his hele adoun." K. Alis. 385.

The credulous Queen having no suspicion of deceit, the magician leaps upon her couch,

HAMME. *Poplex.*

HAMUR (hambyr, s. hamowre, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Malleus, martellus,* C. F.

HAN, or havyn̄'. *Habeo, possideo.*

HAN, or have abhomi(n)acyōn'. *Abhominor, detestor.*

HAN, or haue dysdeyne. *Dedignor.*

(HAN in mynde, K. have one in mynde, S.) *Recordor, memoror, memini* (*memoro, commemoro,* S.)

HANDE. *Manus.*

HAND BAROW (handbarwe, K. S. H.)[1] *Epiredium,* KYLW. CATH.

HANDE BREDE.[2] *Palmus.*

HANDFULLE. *Manipulus, vola, pugillus.*

HANDYL of an instrument, what so euer hyt be. *Manutentum.*

HANDE MAYDYN̄'. *Ancilla.*

HANDLYN̄', or gropyn̄'. *Palpo, manutracto.*

HANDSUM, or esy to hond werke (esy to han hand werke, S. hansum, P.) *Manualis.*

HAND TABLYS (handtabyle, S.)[3] *Pugillaris,* CATH. *diptica,* CATH. *et* UG. *in dico.*

HAND LYME (hand wyrme, S.)[4] *Ciro.*

HANGE MANNE. *Furcillator,* CATH.

HANGEMENT (or hongment, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Suspendium, suspencio.*

HANGYN̄', by the selfe. *Pendeo,* CATH.

HANGYN̄' a thynge on a walle, or other lyke. *Pendo, suspendo, appendo.*

and throws aside "his dragoun's hame. Ang.-Sax. hama, *cutis.* "*Induvie,* sloghes, or the homes of adders." MED. MS. CANT. Compare FLAKE, above; where the King's Coll. MS. adds the synonym hame. Eye signifies here an egg. See EY, *ovum.*

[1] *Epirhedium* is in the Ortus explained to be "a whele barowe, or a rounge;" but the vehicle here intended is without wheels, and is still used in many parts of England. Tusser includes both hand-barrow and wheel-barrow among the husbandly furniture, as detailed in September's husbandry. Among the quaint riddles entitled "the Demaundes Joyous," W. de Worde, 1511, is this "Demaunde. Whan antecryst is come in to this worlde, what thinge shall be hardest to hym to knowe? R. A hande-barowe, for of that he shall not knowe whiche ende shall goo before." "Hande barowe, *ciuiére.*" PALSG.

[2] The substantive BREDE of measure has occurred already. Ang.-Sax. bræd, *latitudo.* Compare WYYD, large yn brede. "Brede or squarenesse, *croisure.*" PALSG.

[3] "*Pinax,* a hand table." MED. MS. CANT. *Pugillaris* is explained in the Ortus to be "*tabula manualis. Pinax, i. pugillaris, ephimeris, tabula manualis ex pinâ facta.*" Tablets, according to the present term, were formerly called a pair of tables, being formed lyke a diptych of two folding leaves; by the *Réglemens sur les arts de Paris,* t. Louis IX. 1254, it appears that they were usually of wood. It is there enjoined that "*ceus qui font tables à escrire*" shall not make them of mixed materials, that is, tables "*de quoi li un fuelles soit de buis, et li autre de fanne; ni mettre avec buis autre manière de fust, que ne soit plus chier que buis, c'est à savoir, cadre benus, brésil, et ciprès.*" *Documens Inédits,* ed. Depping, p. 173. "Payre of writyng tables, *tablettes.*" PALSG.

[4] "Hande worme, *ciron.*" PALSG. Nicot explains it to be a little worm "*engendré d'humeur acre et aduste en diuers endroits de la personne, mais plus communément es mains, qui ronge et fait demanger ou il est concrée: creredo, acarus,*" &c. See Cotgrave.

HANGYN̄', or doñ' the offyce of an hangmann. *Furcillo, suspendo,* CATH.

HANGYNGE. *Suspencio.*

HANGYNGE of an halle. *Auleum.*

HANGYNGE of a chyrche. *Petasma.*

HANGYNGE of an halle, or tente. *Velarium,* UG. v. *in A.*

HANYPERE (hamper, K.)[1] *Canistrum, cartallus,* CATH.

HANSALE.[2] *Strena,* CATH.

HAPPE. *Fortuna, eventus, casus, omen,* C. F.

HAPPE of good spede. *Eufortunium,* CATH.

HAPPE of badde spede (happy or bare sped, P.) *Disfortunium.*

HAPPY. *Fortunatus.*

HAPPY, in goodnesse. *Felix, prosper, faustus,* C. F. *et* CATH.

HAPPYLY (haply, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Forte, forsan, fortuitu, fortassis, fortasse.*

HAPPYN̄', or betydyñ'. *Contingit,* CATH. *evenit.*

HAPPE weel (happyn wel, K.) *Prosperor, fortuno, eufortuno.*

HAPPYN, or betydyñ' amysse. *Disfortuno, infortuno.*

(HAPPYN, or whappyñ' yn cloþys, *infra in* LAPPYN̄.)[3]

[1] "*Cophinus*, hamper." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Calatus*, a basket, or a hamper, or a panyer." ORTUS. *Cartallus* is explained in the Catholicon to be the same as *fiscella.* Compare FYSCHELLE, above. "Hamper, *panier, dosier, escrayn.*" PALSG. "*Banne, benne,* a maund, hamper, flasket, or great banket. *Calathe,* a basket, pannier, or hamper of osiers." COTG. The term has been supposed to be a corruption of hand-panier, but, as Ducange observes, *v. Hanaperium,* it seems to have denoted a large vessel, or place for storing up goblets, *hanapi,* Ang.-Sax. hnæppa, *calix.* The hanaper office in the Court of Chancery derives its name from the *hanaperium,* a large basket wherein writs were deposited. Among places of deposit, in which instruments were stored away in the Exchequer Treasury, are named "*hanaperia de virgis*—of twyggys." Sir F. Palgrave has given a representation of one, date 3 Rich. II. 1380. Kalend. of Exch. i. pl. ii. See also payments to the keeper "*hanaperii cancellar' pro hanaperio ligneo emp' pro lit. pat. imponendis ;*" and for the horse that carried it. Lib. Gard. 21 Edw. I. p. 359.

[2] "*Arrabo, i. vadimonium,* an hansall ; *et proprie dicitur bona arra. Pars arrabo venit precii, dum res bona venit, i. venduntur. Strena est bona sors, Anglice* hansell." ORTUS. "A hanselle, *arabo, strena ;* to hanselle, *strenare, arrare.* Erls, *arabo, arra, &c. ubi* hanselle. To yife erls, *arrare.*" CATH. ANG. "Hansell, *estrayne.* I hansell one, I gyue him money in a mornyng for suche wares as he selleth, *ie estrene.*" PALSG. "*Estreiné,* handselled, that hath the handsell or first use of." COTG. Ang.-Sax. handselen, *mancipatio.* It implies generally a delivery in hand, an earnest, the first use of a possession : and likewise a reward or bribe, as in Vis. of P. Ploughman, 3128 ; and the Poem on the deposition of Richard II. edited by Mr. Wright, p. 30. Sir F. Madden explains "honde-selle" to mean a gift conferred at a particular season. Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 66. "Hansell, or a newe yeares gifte, *strena.*" HULOET.

[3] Forby gives the verb to hap, to wrap up, happing, a covering, and hap-harlot, a coarse coverlit. Ang.-Sax. hæpian, *cumulare.* The last word is used by Harrison, in a passage which has been cited above, in the note on DAGGYSWEYNE. See also Huloet, Baret's Alvearie, and Skinner. The verb occurs in King Edward and the Shepherd.

> "The schepherd keppid his staf ful warme,
> And happid it euer undur his harme." Hartshorne's Metr. Tales, 71.

John Paston writes as follows : "I pray yow ye woll send me hedir ij. elne of worsted for dobletts, to happe me thys colde wynter." Past. Lett. iv. 91.

(HAPPYNGE, or hyllynge, *infra in* WAPPYNGE )

HARAROWS, or sterne (haraiowus, K. haraiows, s. haraious, H. P.)[1] *Austerus, rigidus.*

HARAS of horse.[2] *Equicium.*

HARDE yn knowynge, or warkynge. *Difficilis.*

HARDE yn towchynge, or felythe (*sic*, felynge, s.) *Durus.*

HARDY. *Audax.*

HARDYLY. *Audacter.*

HARDYÑ', or growyñ' harde. *Dureo, induresco.*

HARDYÑ', or make harde. *Induro.*

HARDYNESSE. *Audacia.*

HARDENESSE of knowy(n)ge, or dede doynge (hardynes of knowynge of dede, or other thynge, P.) *Difficultas.*

HARDNES in towchynge. *Duricies.*

HARDE DEMARE, or domys mann wythe-owte mercy (harde, withoute mercy, P.) *Severus*, C. F.

HARDE SETT (or obstynat, P.) yn wyckydnesse, þat neuer wylle chawnge. *Obstinatus, pertinax.*

HARE, beeste. *Lepus.*

HARYYÑ', or drawyn'.[3] *Trahicio, pertraho* (*protraho*, s. *traho*, *traicio*, P.)

HARLOTTE.[4] *Scurrus.*

[1] "*Atrox*, cruelle or haryous. *Immanis*, haraious, grete, cruelle or dredefulle." MED. MS. CANT. "Harageus or gret." Editor's MS. Compare the verb HARYYN'.

[2] "*Equiricia*, a harasse of horse." MED. MS. CANT. "An haras of horse, *equaricia, equicium.*" CATH. ANG. See Ducange, *v. Haracium.* "*Haras*, a race; horses and mares kept only for breed." COTG. In the *liber vocatus femina*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cant. B. 14, 39, under the titles of assemblies of beasts, it is said, "*Haraz dit homme dez poleynez*, Haras seyþ man of coltys." In the Coventry Mystery of the Nativity, a citizen of Bethlehem directs Joseph and Mary in these words:

"ȝondyr is an house of haras that stant be the way,
Amonge the bestys herboryd may ȝe be." p. 147.

[3] To harry or harr, to drag by force, is a verb frequently used by the early writers, and still used in the North. Hampole says in the Prick of Conscience,

"And deuylles salle harre hym vp evene
In the ayre als he sulde stegh to heuene." Harl. MS. 6923, f. 62.

See Towneley Myst. p. 247. Fabyan says, in his relation of the murder of Bp. Stapylton, 1325, "the corps of ye sayde bysshop, with hys ij servauntes, were haryed to Thamys syde, where the sayd bysshop had begonne to edyfye a toure," &c. Part. vii. The following passage occurs in Golding's version of Beza's book of Christian questions, 1572: "Whereas the same (the will) ought to be ruled by reason, as by a wagon-guider; yet, notwithstanding, how often doth it harie him headlong awaye?" Palsgrave gives the verb, "I haryc, or mysse entreate, or hale one, *ie harie.* Why do you harye the poore fellowe on this facyon? I harry, or carry by force, *ie trayne*, and *ie kercelle.* He haryeth hym aboute, as if he were a traytour." Ang.-Sax. herȝian, *vastare.* Forby gives harriage, signifying confusion.

[4] This term did not originally denote a dissolute woman, but a low fellow, a buffoon, a varlet. See Sir Cleges, line 349; Ywaine and Gawin, line 2404; Chaucer, and the Vis. of P. Ploughman. Fox speaks of a company of sectarians who were named harlots, in the reign of Hen. III. Acts and Mon. i. 305; Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, 178. "*Gerro*, a tryfelour, or a harlott." MED. MS. CANT. "An harlott, *balator, rusticus, gerro, mima, joculator, pantomima, parasitaster, histrix, nugator, scurrulus, manducus.* An harlottry, *lecacitas, inurbanitas*, &c. To do harlottry, *scurrari.*" CATH. ANG.

HARME. *Dampnum, detrimentum, dispendium.*
HARMLES. *Indempnis.*
HARMYD. *Dampnificatus.*
HARMYN̄'. *Dampnifico.*
HARNEYS, or rayment. *Paramentum.*
HARNEYS, wepyne. *Arma, plur.*
HARNEYS, or hustylment (instrumentys longynge to howsolde, K.) *Utensile.*
HARNEYS for hors. *Falere, plur.*
HARNEYSYN̄', or a-rayyn̄' wythe harneys and wepyne (harneysyn or armyn, P.) *Armo.*
HARPE. *Cithara, lira.*
HARPYN̄'. *Chithariso.*
HARP STRYNGYS. *Fidis,* C. F.
HARPOWRE. *Citharista, citharedа, liricen, fidicen, dico.*
HARSKE, or haske, as sundry frutys (hars, or harske, P.)[1] *Stipticus, poriticus.*
HAROWE (harwe, K.) *Erpica,* CATH. *et* KYLW. *traha,* C. F. *et* BRIT.; *et traho* (*sic*) *Anglice* a slede.
HARWYN̄'. *Erpico,* CATH.
HASARDE, play. *Aleatura.*
HASARDE (*sic*, S. P.) or hasardowre. *Aleator,* UG. v. *aleo,* CATH.
HASSOK.[2] *Ulphus.*
HAASTE. *Festinencia, festinacio.*
HASTE, yn sodente (hayste, or sodayne, S.)[3] *Impetus.*
HASTY. *Festinus, impetuosus, preceps.*
HASTYBERE, corne (hastybyr, S.)[4] *Trimensis,* C. F.

[1] The *Campanula trachelium*, Linn. is called by Parkinson throat-wort or haske-wort. Skinner gives Hask-wort, *Trachelium, forte a sapore austero.* Compare Dan. Sw. and Dutch, harsk, rank, or rusty. Haskard, coarse or unpolished, appears to be hence derived. Horman says that "Homer declarying a very folysshe and an haskard felowe (*ignavum*) under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was streyte in the shulders, and copheeded lyke a gygge." Harsh is sometimes written harrish; thus Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, says that "dates, if they be eaten, they ar good for the harrishenes, or roughnes of the throte;" and of plums, "they that ar litle ones, and harde, and harrish tarte, ar sterk noughts." "*Sorbum*, an harryshe peare." ELYOT.

[2] "*Ulphus*, hassok." MED. Forby states that, in Norfolk, coarse grass, which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground, is termed hassock. In the foundation charter of Sawtrey Abbey, A.D. 1147, Simon, Earl of Northampton, grants certain lands adjoining Whittlesea mere, the boundaries being minutely described: in one place the limit is defined to be "*indirecte per transversum marisci, usque ad tercium hassocum a firmâ terrâ inter mariscum et Higgeneiam.*" The cartulary of Ramsey supplies a repetition of this statement, contained in the attestation of Alex. Maufe regarding the disputed limits of the donation made by the Earl, his lord; in this document the Latinised word *hassocus* twice occurs. "*Pastores vero nostri super exteriores hassocos versus Walton inter pratum et mariscum debent stare, et animalia sua usque ad pedes suos venire permittere.*" Mon. Angl. orig. ed. t. i. pp. 850, 852, 853. Ducange, not being acquainted with the locality, interprets the word as denoting the kind of stone called tufa. In an account relating to the castle of Guysnes, in 1465, among the miscellaneous records of the Queen's Rememb. a statement appears as to the clearing away of "*cirparum ac arundinum*, segges, soddes *et* hassokes," which grew to the obstruction of a certain mill-course. The word is still used in N. Britain. See Jamieson.

[3] HASTE, yn sodence, MS. Compare SODEYNTE, hereafter.

[4] POLBERE is given hereafter as another name of a kind of barley (Ang.-Sax. bere,

HASTLYY. *Festinanter.*
HASTYLY, smertly. *Impetuose, precipitanter.*
HASTYN̄', or hyyn̄'. *Festino, accelero.*
HASTYN̄', or hyyn̄' yn goynge. *Propero.*
HASTYNESSE, *idem quod* HAASTE, *supra.*
HASTLERE, þat rostythe mete (or roostare, *infra.*)[1] *Assator, assarius,* KYLW. *assaria, assatrix.*
HATTE, hed hillynge. *Capellum,* C. F. *vel capellus,* CATH.
HATTE of strawe. *Capedulum,* UG. V. *in C.*
HATARE, or he þat hatythe. *Osor,* C. F.
HATE. *Odium.*
HATYN̄'. *Odio.*
HATYR, rent clothe (hatere, K. hatere, or hatyr, H. P.)[2] *Scrutum, pannucia,* C. F.
HATEREDE, *idem quod* HATE, (hateryd, *idem quod* debate, s.)

*hordeum*) termed hasty from its being early, and coming to maturity in the third month after it is sown. Gerarde refers the name *Trimestre* to the Amil-corn, or starch-corn, *Triticum amyleum*, cultivated in Germany and the Low Countries to make starch; but according to Parkinson the grain here alluded to appears to be the naked barley, *Hordeum vernum*, which, as he observes, "is not seene or sowne by any almost in this land," called in Germany Zeytgerste, or Titgerste, small barley, or "one for the present." It appears, however, that in Tusser's time the early variety was cultivated in the Eastern counties.

"Sow barley in March, in April, and May,
The latter in sand, and the sooner in clay." March's husbandry.

[1] The enumeration of the household of Henry II. in the Constit. domus Regis, Liber Niger Scacc. Hearne, i. 348, comprises "*De magnâ coquinâ—host'* (*ostarius ?*) *hastelariæ*," his three men, and the "*hastalarius.*" The latter seems to be the same as the "*hastator*," named in the ordinance for the household of Louis XI. 1261, called in French *hasteur*. See Ducange. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex, among the household servants named in his will, 1361, as "potager, ferour, barber, ewer," &c., mentions "Will. de Barton, hastiler." Roy. Wills, p. 52. In the *Liber cure cocorum*, the author thus states the intention of his treatise.

"Fyrst to ȝou I wylle schawe
þo poyntes of cure al by rawe;
Of potage, hastery, and bakun mete,
And petecure I nylle forȝete." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 47.

The chapter "*de cibis assatis*, of rostyd mete," comprises a singular dish, termed "hasteletes on fysshe day," consisting of figs, raisins, dates, and almonds, transfixed on a "broche of irne," and roasted; f. 87, b. Compare Forme of Cury, p. 8. Among the domestic officers of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511, was a "yoman cooke for the mouth, who doith hourely attend in the kitching at the haistry for roisting of meat." Ant. Rep. iv. 244. Bp. Percy states that in Shropshire the fireplace is called haister; and, according to Mr. Hartshorne, an hastener, or hasteler, is a kind of screen lined with tin, used for reflecting the heat in roasting. See Salopia Ant. The derivation is evidently from *hasta*. "*Haste*, a spit or broach.' COTG. Compare ROOSTARE, or hastelere, hereafter.

[2] In the curious song on the Man in the Mōon, printed by Ritson, it is said,

"When þe forst freseþ muche chele he byd,
þe þornes beþ kene, is hattren to tereþ." Anc. Songs, p. 36.

HAUE, *supra in* HAN.
HAVE abhominacyōn', and have disdeyne, *supra in* HAN.)
(HAVYN in mende, K. or han in mynde, *supra*. *Recordor, memoro, memini.*)
HAUE ynvye. *Invideo.*
HAVE leysere. *Vaco.*
HAVE mercy. *Misereor.*
HAVE yn possessyon'. *Possideo.*
HAVE levyr (have leuer, K. P.)[1] *Malo.*
HAVE pyte, or ruthe. *Compacior.*
(HAUE suspeckte, K. H. P. *Suspicio*, CATH. *suspecto*, CATH.)
HAWE, frute. *Cinum, cornum,* C. F. *ramnum*, CATH.
HAWE THORNE. *Ramnus,* CATH. *cinus, cornus.*
HAVENE. *Portus, hostium*, CATH.
HAVENE kepare, or gouernare. *Portunus*, C. F.
(HAWBERK, *supra in* HABURYONE.)
HAWKE. *Falco.*
HAWKYNGE. *Falconatus.*
HAWNCYN', or heynyn' (hawtyn, K. hawnsyn or yn heyyn, S. hawten, or heithyn vp, P.)[2] *Exalto, elevo, sublevo.*

When Philip Augustus fell into the river, in consequence of the breaking of the bridge of Gisors, Marcadeus, a captain in the host of King Richard, according to Langtoft's account, derided him thus;

> " Sir Kyng rise vp and skip, for þou has wette þi hater,
> þou fisshes not worþe a leke, rise and go thi ways,
> For þou has wette þi breke, schent is þi hernays." R. Brunne, p. 204.

So likewise in the Romance of Kyng Alisaunder, the word signifies garments, attire: see lines 4264, 7054; and the Brahmins are said to live in austere penance, " thinnelich y-hatered," line 5922. Ang.-Sax. hætero, *vestitus*. In the Vision of P. Ploughman, Haukyn makes the following excuses for his soiled garment.

> " I have but oon hool hater, quod Haukyn;
> I am the lasse to blame,
> Though it be soiled and selde clene:
> I slepe therinne o nyghtes." line 8900.

In line 9758, the word " haterynge " occurs in the sense of clothing. The explanation, however, given in the Promptorium, may suggest the comparison of the word with the verb, still used in Norfolk, to hatter, or exhaust by fatigue. See Bp. Kennett's gloss. coll. Lansd. MS. 1033. "To hatter, to expose to danger, to weary out, or wear out, as a horse by too much riding, or any utensil by too much leading is hattered about: Kent. Isl. hættur, *periculosus*."

[1] " I haue leuer, *i'ayme myeulx, i'ai plus chier*. Many men had leuer se a play, than to here a masse." PALSG. This word is used very commonly by the old writers. Ang.-Sax. leof, *carus, gratus*, comp. leofra. See LEFE, and dere.

[2] This verb occurs commonly in a composite form, to en-hance, or in-hance, as in the Vision of P. Ploughman, the Wicliffite version, and Chaucer. The lintel of a door is termed, from its position, the haunce. " *Limen* signifieth not only the thrashold of a doore, but also the haunse. *Supercilium*, the haunse whyche is ouer the doore. *Hyperthyron*, transumpte, or haunce." ELYOT. In the Nomenclator of Junius, translated by Higins, a distinction is made between the Vitruvian term *hyperthyrum*, and *supercilium*,

HAWNTARE. *Frequentator, frequentatrix.*

HAWNTYN̄', or ofte vsyn̄'. *Frequento.*

HAWNTYNGE. *Frequentacio.*

HAWNTYNGLY, or ofte. *Frequenter.*

HAVURE, or havynge of catel, or oþer goodys (havour, or werdly good, K. havre, or hawynge of catel, s. hauyre, or worldly good, HARL. MS. 2274.)[1] *Averium.*

HE, or he þat. *Ille, ipse.*

HE, thys. *Iste, hic.*

HEC, hek, or hetche, or a dore (hecche, K. heke, or hech, s.)[2] *Antica*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in an.*

HEED. *Caput.*

HEDARE, or hefdare (hedare, or hedere, s. hevedare, H. behedar, P.)[3] *Decapitator, lictor.*

HEDYN̄', or hefedyn̄' (hevedyn, K. K. behedyn, P.) *Decapito, decollo* (*trunco, detrunco*, P.)

HEED BOROW (hedborwe, K. H. heed broth, s.)[4] *Plegius capitalis.*

the former being rendered "the transam, or lintell," the latter "the hanse of a door." Cotgrave gives "*contrefrontail*, the brow peece, or upmost post of a doore, a haunse, or breast summer." At first sight it may appear doubtful whether heynyn or heyuyn (to heave) be the true reading; but by considering the position in the alphabetical arrangement of the word heynynge, subsequently, the former appears to be correct. Compare Ang.-Sax. héan, *evehere*. Heithyn may be perhaps traced to Ang.-Sax. heaðo, *culmen*. In the version of Vegecius, B. iv. c. 19, it is said that the city wall, when a bastile or "somer castel" is brought against it, should be "enhaunsed" and made higher, and describes the means to be adopted by the assailants "ayenst this highething" of the wall. Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. "I haythe, I lyfte on heythe, *ie haulce*. Hayth this tester (*haulcez ce ciel*) a lytell. I heyghten, I set vp a heythe, *ie exalse*. This balke (*tref*) is heythened two foote." PALSG.

[1] In the Romance of Coer de Lion, Tancred says to King Richard that he had heard

> "That thou art comme, with gret power,
> Me to bereve my landes hower." line 1714.

Weber interprets the word as meaning hire, possession (*rythmi gratiâ.*) "Havoir" occurs in Chaucer's Rom. of the Rose, line 4720, in the signification of wealth, *avoir*. Sir John Maundevile, describing the good dispositions of the folk of the Isle of Bragman, says that they are neither covetous nor envious, "and thei ȝive no charge of aveer, ne of ricchesse:" p. 354. In the regulations for the government of Prince Edward, son of Edward IV. 1474, is this clause: "We wyll that the hall be ordynately served, and strangers served and cherished according to their haveures." Househ. Ordin. p. *29. In the Golden Legend mention is made of "coueytous men that sette all theyr loue in hauyour, and in solace of ye world." See Kennett, and Spelman, *v. Avera.*

[2] "*Antica*, a gate, or a dore, or hatche. *Est antica domus ingressus ab anteriori.*" ORTUS. "An heke, *antica*." CATH. ANG. "*Ostiolum*, hek." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 27. "Hatche of a dore, *hecq*." PALSG. "*Guichét*, a wicket, or hatch of a doore." COTG. Forby gives "hack, half-hack, a hatch, a door divided across." In the North, a heck door is one partly latticed and partly panelled. See Brockett.

[3] See HEVEDARE, hereafter. "A hangeman or an heeder is odiose to loke vpon." HORM.

[4] The head-borough, borwealder, borsholder, or tithing man, was the chief of the friborgh or tithing, the subdivision of ten freemen, called hand-boroughs, or *franci plegii*, who were mutually bound to the King for the good conduct of each other. Ang.-

HEED CYTE. *Metropolis*, CATH. *monopolis*, CATH.

HEED of garlek, lely, or oþer lyke (or of a leke, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Bulbus*, KYLW. *et* UG. *in bullo.*

HEEDLES. *Acephalis, vel acephalus*, CATH.

HEED WASCHYNGE. *Capitilavium*, C. F.

HEEDWERKE, sekenesse (hedake, H.)[1] *Cephalia*, CATH.

HEEDWARKE sufferere, or he that sufferythe heedwarke. *Cephalicus*, CATH.

HEFT. *Manubrium.*

HEFTYDE. *Manubriatus.*

(HEFTYN̄, *infra in* HELVYN̄.)

HEFTYNGE. *Manubriacio.*

HEDGE (hegge, K. S.) *Sepes*, UG.

HEDGYD (heggyd, K. S.) *Septus.*

HEDGYN̄', or make an hedge (heggyn, K. S.) *Sepio.*

(HETCHE, or hek, P. *Antica*, C. F.)

HETCHYD, as byrdys. *Pullificatus, fetatus*, C. F. *in alcione.*

HEY, beestys mete. *Fenum.*

HEY, or heythe (of heythe, K. for heyth, S. hey of height, P.) *Altus, celsus, excelsus.*

HEY BENCHE.[2] *Orcestra*, CATH. *orcistra*, C. F. *episedium* (*subsellum*, P.)

HEYESTE. *Altissimus, supremus.*

HEYKE, garment (or hewke, *infra;* heyke, clothe, K. hayeste garment, or huke, S.)[3] *Armelus*, CATH. *in armelausa, lacerna*, CATH. *levitonare*, KYLW.

Sax. heafod, *caput*, borh, *fidejussor*. In the Statute entitled *Visus Franciplegii*, which has been called Stat. 18 Edw. II. *de tenendâ letâ*, they are termed "*chiefs plegges.*" Stat. of Realm, i. 246. The origin of the civil division of the territory into hundreds and tithings has been confidently attributed to Alfred, but, as it seems, on no sufficient evidence. In the laws of the Confessor this system of mutual suretyship is clearly set forth. Anc. Laws and Instit. i. 450. See Spelman, *v. Friborga*, and Borsholder.

[1] "Þe hedewarke, *cephalia, cephalargia.*" CATH. ANG. In the edition of the Ortus in Mr. Wilbraham's library *ciphalus* is rendered "the hede werke;" in the ed. 1518, "the heed ache." In a medical treatise by "Maystere Lanfranke, of Meleyn," MS. in the collection of Sir T. Phillipps, No. 1381, the following occurs among several prescriptions for the "hede warke. Make lie of verveyn, or of betayne, or of wormode, and there with wasshe þin hede thryse in þe weke." See WERKYNGE, or heed ache, hereafter. In Norfolk, according to Forby, "in violent head-ache, the head works like a clock." Ang.-Sax. heafod-wærc, *cephalalgia.*

[2] Compare DESE, of hye benche. "*Orcestra dicebatur locus separatus in cenâ, ubi nobiles sedebant.*" CATH.

[3] The following explanations are supplied by the Catholicon: "*Armelausa vestis est, sic dicta quia ante et retro divisa et aperta sit, in armis tantum clausa, quasi armiclausa; et est sclavina. Ab armus* (*humerus*) *secundum Rabanum dicitur armelus, vestis humeros tantum tegens, sicut scapulare monachorum. Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum quo olim soli milites utebantur, &c.—dicitur lacerna a latere et a cerno.*" In Harl. MS. 1002. f. 154, *levitonarius* is rendered "an huke;" in the Ortus it is explained to be "*collobium lineum sine manicis, i. dalmatica, quali Egyptii monachi utebantur;* a tabarde." It is scarcely possible to define the garment to which, modified by the fashions of different periods, the name of hewke was assigned; it appears from citations given by Ducange that the *huca* in the XIIIth cent. was furnished with a hood; it also seems to have been a military garment, and sometimes even of the number of such as

HEYL fro sekenesse, *Sanus, incolumis, sospes.*
HEYLYN̄', or gretyn̄'. *Saluto.*
HEYL, seyde for gretynge. *Ave, salve.*
HEYLYNGE, or gretynge. *Salutacio.*
(HEYNYN, K. H. heighthyn, P. *supra in* HAWNCYN̄.' *Exalto, elevo, sublevo, levo.*)
HEYNYNGE. *Exaltacio, elevacio.*
HEYNCEMANN (henchemanne, H.)[1] *Gerolocista, duorum generum* (*gerelocista*, S.)
HEY STAK. *Fenile.*
HEYTHE (heyght, S. heighte, P.)

were of a defensive nature, although not so accounted by Sir S. Meyrick in his paper on military garments worn in England, Archæol. xix. In the Wardrobe of Hen. V. 1423, occur "*j. heuke noier, garniz d'espanges d'argent dorr', q'estoit à Count Morteyn: pois. viij lb. pris la lb. xxxij. s. en tout, xij. li. xvj. s.—j. heuke de chamelet, ovec j. chaperon de mesme.—j. heuke d'escarlet: v. hukes de damask noier, brochés d'argent,*" &c. Rot. Parl. IV. 225, 236. In an indenture of retainer preserved in the Tower, dated 1441, for military service in France under Richard Duke of York, James Skidmore, Esq. engages to serve as a man at arms with six archers, and to take for himself and his men "huk' of my seid lord the duk' liv'e." Meyrick's Crit. Enquiry, ii. 111. The Ordinance of Charles VII. dated 1448, respecting the equipment of the *Francs-Archers*, requires every parish to provide a man armed with "*jacque, ou huque de brigandine.*" Père Daniel, Mil. Franc. i. 238. In the Invent. of Sir John Fastolfe's wardrobe, 1459, under the head of *togæ*, is the "Item, j. jagged huke of blakke sengle, and di' of the same." Archæol. xxi. 252. In King Ryence's chalenge the heralds are described as attired in "hewkes," and loudly crying for *largesse*. Percy's Rel. iii. 26. There was also a female attire called Hewke, Belg. huycke, which covered the shoulders and head. In the Acta Sanctorum Jun. vol. iv. 632, a female is described as clothed "*in habitu seculari, cum peplo Brabantico nigro, Huckam vulgo vocant.*" Palsgrave gives "hewke, a garment for a woman, *surquayne, froc;* huke, *surquanie;*" and Minsheu explains huyke, huike, or huke, to be a mantle, such as women use in Spain, Germany, and the Low Countries when they go abroad. Skelton mentions the "huke of Lyncole green" worn by Elinour Rumming. See further in Ducange and Roquefort.

[1] Chaucer describes the knight as attended by three mounted "henshmen." Flour and the Leaf. The pages of distinguished personages were called henxmen, as Spelman supposes, from Germ. hengst, a war-horse, or, according to Bp. Percy, from their place being at the side, or haunch, of their lord. In the household of Edward IV. there were "henxmen, vj enfauntes, or more, as it shall please the Kinge," who seem to have been chiefly wards of the Crown, and placed under the direction of a master of henxmen: their mode of living, and education at court, is set forth in the Household Book of Edward IV. given among the Ordinances published by the Ant. Soc. p. 44. By the Stat. 3 Edw. IV. c. 5, "hensmen, herolds, purceyvauntez, ministrelles, *et jouers en lour entreludes*" were exempted from the penalties under the statute of apparel. In the household of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511, there were three haunsmen or hanshmen, who are enumerated with "yong gentlemen at their fryndes fynding, in my lord's house for the hoole yere:" the first served as cupbearer to the Earl, the second to his lady. On New-year's day they presented gloves, and had 6*s.* 8*d.* reward. Ant. Rep. iv. 199. See further in Pegge's Curialia, Lodge's Illustr. i. 359, and Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII. edit. by Sir H. Nicolas. "Henchman, *paige d'honneur, enfant d'honneur.*" PALSG. "*Prætextatus assecla, qui Gallice vocatur vn paye d'hommes;* a page of honour, or a henchman." Junius, by Higins. "A hench-man, or hench-boy, *paye d'honneur qui marche devant quelque Seigneur de grand authorité.*" SHERW.

*Altitudo, culmen, cacumen, sublimitas* (*summitas*, P.)

HEYWARD.[1] *Agellarius*, C. F. *abigeus*, UG. V. (*messor*, K.)

(HEK, or hetche *supra in* HEC.)

HEKELE (heykylle, HARL. MS. 2274.)[2] *Mataxa*, C. F.

HEKELARE. *Mataxatrix.*

HEKELYN̄'. *Mataxo.*

HEKELYNGE. *Mataxacio.*

HEKFERE, beeste (or styrke, *infra*.)[3] *Juvenca.*

HELDYN̄', or bowyn̄'.[4] *Inclino, flecto, deflecto.*

HELDYNGE, or holdynge. *Tencio, detencio, retencio.*

HELDYNGE, or bowynge (clynynge, C.) *Inclinacio, fleccio, incurvacio.*

HELE of þe fote. *Talus, calcaneus.*

HEELE, or helthe.[5] *Sanitas, incolumitas.*

HELLE. *Infernus, Tartarus, Baratrum, Stix* (*Avernus*, P.)

[1] The heyward was the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground. According to the Anglo-Saxon law the hæig-weard was to have his reward from the part of the crop nearest to the pastures, or, if land were allotted, it was to be adjacent to the same. See Anc. Laws and Inst. i. 441. His office is thus noticed by G. de Bibelesworth:

"*Ly messiers* (hayward) *ad les chaumps en cure.*"

"In tyme of heruest mery it is ynough;
The hayward bloweth mery his horne,
In eueryche felde ripe is corne." K. Alis. 5756.

Bp. Kennett observes that there were two kinds of *agellarii*,, the common herd-ward of a town or village, called *bubulcus*, who overlooked the common herd, and kept it within bounds; and the heyward of the lord of the manor, or religious house, who was regularly sworn at the court, took care of the tillage, paid the labourers, and looked after trespasses and encroachments: he was termed fields-man, or tithing-man, and his wages in 1425 were a noble. "*Inclusarius*, a heyewarde." MED. "*Inclusorius*, a pynner of beestes (*al.* pynder.)" ORT. "Haiward, haward, *qui garde au commun tout le bestiail d'un bourgade.*" SHERW.

[2] "Hetchell for flaxe, *serancq, serant.* I heckell (or hetchyll) flaxe, *ie cerance*, and *ie habille du lin.* Am nat I a great gentylman, my father was a hosyer, and my mother dyd heckell flaxe?" PALSG. "*Seran*, a hatchell, or heach, the iron comb whereon flax is dressed." COTG. Forby gives hickle, a comb to dress flax, or break it into its finest fibres. Teut. hckel, *pecten.*

[3] "*Juvenca*, a hekefeer beest." ORTUS. "Hecforde, a yong cowe, *genisse.*" PALSG. Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, speaks of "flesshe of moton, of an hawgher (*genise*,) or of a calfe." See Bp. Kennett's gloss. *v.* Hekfore. Ang.-Sax. heahfore, *vaccula.* Forby notices a bequest of certain "heckfordes" in the will of a Norfolk clergyman, dated 1579, but the modern pronunciation is heifker.

[4] "To helde, *ubi* to bowe." CATH. ANG. In the Northern Dialects to heald signifies to slope, as a declivity. See Brockett, Craven Dial. and Jamieson, *v.* Heild. Ang.-Sax. hyldan, *inclinare.* Palsgrave gives the verb "I hylde, I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp, or any other vessell, *ie encline de couste.* Sytte fast, I rede you, for ye bote begynneth to hylde."

[5] "*Salubritas*, holsōnes, or heell. *Saluber*, helefull." ORTUS. "*Prosper*, helefulle, happy, withe-owte tene." MED. MS. CANT. "*Sospitas, firmitas, salvacio, &c.* hele." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "An hele, *columitas, edia, fecunditas, valitudo.* Helefulle, *prosper, salutaris.*" CATH. ANG. "Heale of body, *santé.*" PALSG. In a sermon given

HEELYN', or hoolyñ' of sekenesse. *Sano, curo, medico, medicor.*

HEELYNGE, or holynge of sekenesse. *Sanacio, curacio.*

HELME, or þe rothere of a schyp (helme of þe roder of shyp, S. helme, rother of a shyppe, H. P.) *Temo,* CATH. *plectrum,* CATH. *et* UG. *in plecto.*

HELME of armure. *Galea,* C. F. *cassis,* C. F. *et* CATH.

HELPARE. *Adjutor, adjutrix, suffragator.*

HELPE. *Adjutorium, auxilium, suffragium, juvamen, presidium* (*subsidium,* K. P.)

HELPYN'. *Juvo, adjuvo, auxilior, subvenio, succurro, opitulor.*

HELPYN' and defendyñ.' *Patrocinor.*

HELTHE, *idem quod* HELE, *supra.*

HELTYR (or halter, S.) *Capistrum.*

HELTRYN' beestys. *Capistro,* CATH.

HELVE.[1] *Manubrium, manutentum.*

HELVYN, or heftyñ'. *Manubrio.*

HEMME. *Fimbria, limbus,* CATH. *et* C. F. *lascinia,* CATH. *et* C. F. *ora, orarium,* CATH.

HEMMYN' garmentys. *Limbo, fimbrio,* CATH.

HEMPE. *Canabum.*

HEMPYNE, or hempy (hempene, or of hempe, K. S. H.) *Canabeus.*

HENNE. *Gallina.*

(HENNE NEST, HARL. MS. 2274. *Ingitatorium.*)

HENBANE, herbe. *Jusquiamus, simphonica, insana,* C. F.

HENGYL of a dore, or wyndowe (hengyll of a shettinge, K. P.)[2] *Vertebra, vectis,* CATH, *et.* C. F.

HENGYL, gymewe (gymmewe, K. gemewe, HARL. MS. 2274, P.) *Vertinella.* UG. *in verro.*

HEEP. *Cumulus, acervus, agger, globus.*

(HENTYNGE, *supra in* CAHCHYNGE.)[3]

(HEPAR, K. *Cumulator.*)

HEEPYD. *Cumulatus.*

HEPYN, or make on a hepe. *Cumulo, accumulo.*

HEPYNGE. *Cumulacio.*

HEER (here, K. S. P.) *Capillus, cincinnus, crinis, cesaries, coma.*

HEER fyrste growynge yn' mannys berde. *Lanugo,* C. F.

(HERBERE, H. P. *supra in* GRENE PLACE.)[4]

HERBERIOWRE. *Hospiciarius,* C.F. *et* COMM.

by Foxe, as delivered by R. Wimbeldon, 1389, is this passage: "Giesy was smyt with mesilry, for he sold Naaman's heale, that cam of God's grace." Sir John Paston writes thus to his mother: "It'm it lyked yow to weet of myn heelle, I thanke God now y^t^ I am nott greetly syke ner soor." Past. Lett. v. 80. Ang.-Sax. hæl, *salus.*

[1] "Helue of any tole, *manche.* Hafte of any tole, *manche.*" PALSG. This word is given by Forby as still used in Norfolk. See also Moore. Ang.-Sax. helf, *manubrium.*

[2] Forby states that in Norfolk hingle signifies either a small hinge, or a snare of wire, closing like a hinge, by means of which poachers are said to hingle hares and rabbits. "Hinge, or hingell of a gate, *cardo,*" &c. BARET. Horman says, "This bottell lacketh an hyngill, *uter amicino caret.*" See GYMEWÉ.

[3] See HYNTYN' hereafter. "I hente, I take by vyolence, or to catche, *ie happe;* this terme is nat vtterly comen." PALSG. It is used by Chaucer.

[4] See the note on the word ERBARE.

HERBEREWE (herborwe, K. herberow, H. herborowe, P.)[1] *Hospicium.*

HERBERWYN', or receyvyn' to hereboroghe (herbergwyn, K. herborowen, P.) *Hospitor*, CATH. *et si significet* to take herboroghe, *tunc est quasi deponens.*

HEERE BONDE (herbonde, P.) *Vitta*, C. F. *et* UG. V. *in C. crinale*, DICC. *discriminale.*

HEERCE on a dede corce (herce vpon dede corcys, K. P. heers of dede cors, S.)[2] *Pirama*, CATH. *piramis*, C. F. *et* UG. *in pir.*

HEERDE, or flok of beestys, what so euyr they be. *Polia*, CATH. *armentum*, CATH.

HEERD MANN. *Pastor, agaso.* C. F.

[1] "An harbar, *hospicium, diversorium.* An harbiriour, *hospes, hospita.* To harber, *hospitari.* Harberynge, *hospitalitas.*" CATH. ANG. "Herboroughe, *logis.* I harborowe, I lodge one in an inne, *ie herberge.* Herberiour, that prouydeth lodgyng, *fourrier.*" PALSG. A station where a marching army rested was termed in Ang.-Sax. hereberga, from here, *exercitus*, beorgan, *munire.* In a more extended sense harbour denoted any place of refuge, or hospitable reception. See Vision of P. Ploughm.; Wicliffite Version, &c. In the Golden Legend it is related that St. Amphyabel "prayed Albon of herborough for the love of God; whiche Albon without faynynge, as he y^t^ alwaye loued to do hospytalyte, graunted hym herberough, and well receyued hym." Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Grete me the damyselle of your hous, or of your he(r)berow, *vostre hostel.*" The verb is used by Sir John Maundevile in the sense both of giving and receiving hospitality; he says, speaking of Bethany, "there dwelte Symon leprous, and there herberwed our Lord, and aftre he was baptised of the Apostles, and was clept Julyan, and was made Bisschoppe; and this is the same Julyan that men clepe to for gode herberghage, for our Lord herberwed with him in his hows." Voiage, p. 116. The adjective herberous has the signification of hospitable. In the version prefixed to the translation of the paraphrase of Titus by Erasmus, it occurs as follows: "A bysshop must be such as no man can complaine on—not geuen to filthy lucre, but herberous," &c. Titus, i. 8; printed by Johan Byddell, *t.* Hen. VIII. The remarkable name Cold-harbour, which occurs repeatedly in most counties at places adjacent to Roman roads, or lines of early communication, seems to have been derived from the station there established; but of the strange epithet thereto prefixed no satisfactory explanation has yet been suggested. See Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua, p. 253.

[2] This term is derived from a sort of pyramidal candlestick, or frame for supporting lights, called *hercia*, or *herpica*, from its resemblance in form to a harrow, of which mention occurs as early as the XIIth cent. It was not, at first, exclusively a part of funeral display, but was used in the solemn services of the holy week; thus by the statute of the Synod of Exeter, 1287, every parish was bound to provide the "*hercia ad tenebras.*" Wilkins, Conc. ii. 139. In the account of expenses at the death of Thomas, Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1375, occurs an item, "*pro corpore picto, cum hersiâ.*" W. Thorn, X Script. 2152. See further the accounts of the obsequies of Anne the Queen of Ric. II. Gough's Sep. Mon. i. 170*, and the will of that monarch, in which he directs that for his own interment there should be prepared "*iv. herciæ excellentiæ convenientes regali.*" Rym. vii. 75. In the will of John de Nevill, 1386, it is termed "*hercium.*" Madox, Form. 429. The Pat. 1 Hen. V. 1413, recounts the orders of the King to Simon Prentout of London, "wex chaundeler," and Thomas Gloucestre, "*pictori nostro,*" for the provision and transport to Canterbury of the "*hercea*" for the funeral of Henry IV. Rym. viii. 14. The ordinance which regulated the charges by wax-chandlers, stat. 11 Hen. VI. c. 12, comprises a clause to

HERRE of a locke.[1] *Cardo*, COMM.
HERE, yn' thys place. *Hic.*
HERYN̄'. *Audio.*
HERYNGE wythe eere (herynge of here, K. P.) *Auditus, audacio* (*audicio*, S. P.)
HEERYNGE, fysshe. *Allec.*
HERKYN̄', and take heede, and ley to þe ere (herkyn to, S.) *Asculto.*
HEERN, byrde (heryn, K.S.P. herne, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Ardea.*
HERNE PANNE of þe hed.[2] *Craneum.*
HERNYS, or brayne (hernys, or harneys, S.) *Cerebrum.*
HEROWDE of armys. *Curio*, C. F.
HERT, wylde beeste. *Cervus.*
HERT, ynwarde parte of a beste (myd part, S.) *Cor.*
HERTLES, or vnherty. *Vecors.*
HERTHE, where fyre ys made. *Ignearium*, C. F. *focarium*, C. F. *ignarium*, U.G. *in Ge.*
HERTHE STOK or kynlym̄' (stocke, K. P. kynlyn, S.)[3] *Repofocilium*, CATH. *vel secundum* C. F. *repofocinium*, UG. *in foveo.*

except "*herces affaires pur lez noblez trespassantz.*" Stat. of Realm, vol. ii. 287. Chaucer appears to use the term hearse to denote the decorated bier, or funeral pageant, and not exclusively the illumination, which was a part thereof; and towards the XVIth cent. it had such a general signification alone. Hardyng describes the honours falsely bestowed upon the remains of Richard II. when cloths of gold were offered "upon his hers" by the King and lords.

"At Poules his masse was done, and diryge,
In hers royall, semely to royalte." Chron. c. 200.

A representation is given on the Roll or *Brevis mortuorum* of John Islyppe, Abbot of Westm. who died 1522, and whose corpse was placed "undre a goodlye Hersse w^t^ manye lights, and maiestie, and vallaunce set w^t^ pencells," &c. which was left standing until "the monethes mynde." Vet. Mon. iv. pl. xviii. "Herce for a deed corse, of silke, *poille*. Herse clothe, *poille*. Herce, a deed body, *corps*." PALSG. "He lay in a noble hyrst, or herse, *suggesto*. There was made a noble hyrst, *tumulus*." HORM. In the version of Junius' Nomencl. by Higins is given "*Cenotaphium*, a herse, a sepulchre of honour, a stately funeral." "*Poille*, the square canopy thats borne over the sacrament, or a soveraign prince, in solemne processions; hence also a hearse, hearse-cloth, laid over the beer of a dead person." COTG.

[1] This word is repeatedly used in the later Wicliffite version. "And þe herris (eþer hengis) of þe doris of þe innere hows of þe hooly of hooly þingis, and of þe doris of þe hows of þe temple weren of gold." iii. Kings, vii. 50. "As a dore is turned on his herre (eþer heengis) so a slow man in his bedde." Prov. xxvi. 14. See also Prov. viii. 26; Job xxii. 14. "*Cardo*, a here of a dore, *cuneus qui in foramine vertitur.*" MED. "Har, the hole in a stone on which the spindle of a door or gate resteth; *Dunelm.* and the harr tree is the head of the gate, in which the foot or bottom of the spindle is placed. Harrs, hinges, a door-har; Westm." Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033. Ang.-Sax. heor, hearre, *cardo.*

[2] "*Cranium*, harnepanne." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. See G. de Bibelesworth.

"*Vous deuet dire moun hanapel* (hernepanc,)
*Moun frount, e moun cervel* (mi forred, ant my brayn.)"

The word occurs also in Havelok, 1991; Cœr de Lion, 5293. Ang.-Sax. hærnes, *cerebrum*, panna, *patella*. Minot uses the word "hernes," or brains; p. 10.

[3] The MS., by an error of the scribe, gives *repofocilium* repeated twice; and the reading of the Winchester MS. seems still more corrupt, "*reposialium*, CATH. *vel secundum*

HERTY. *Cordialis.*
HERTYLY. *Cordialiter.*
HERTYN̄', or makyn̄' heyty. *Animo.*
HERTYS LETHYR, or lethyr[1]. *Nebris*, CATH.
HERTYS TONGE, herbe. *Scolopendria, lingua cervi.*
HERTLYNESSE. *Cordialitas.*
HERUESTE. *Autumpnus.*
HESYL, tre. *Corulus, colurnus.*
HESPE of threde.[1] *Mataxa*, C. F. *et* UG. *haspum*, C. F. *hapsa*, COMM. *filipulus.*
HESPE of a dore.[2] *Pessulum, vel pessula*, NECC. *haspa*, COMM.
HETE. *Calor, estus.*
HETHE. *Bruera, bruare, secundum quosdam.*
HETHE, or lynge, fowaly.[3] *Bruarium.*
HETYN̄', or make hoote. *Calefacio.*
HETYN̄', or waxyn̄' hoote. *Caleo, unde versus: Per memet calui, sub pannis me calefeci.*
HEWAR. *Secator.*
HEVEDARE (or hedare, *supra.*) *Decapitator, spiculator* (*lictor*, P.)
HEVEDYN̄', *idem quod* HEDON̄', *supra.*[4]
HEVEDYNGE (hedynge, HARL. MS. 2274, hedinge, P.) *Decapitacio.*

C. F. *repoficilium.*" The word intended may be *retrofocinium*, or *repofocinium*. See Ducange. The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*Repofocilium, id quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ignem ponitur; super quod a posteriori parte foci ligna ponuntur, quod vulgo lar dicitur.*" In Harl. MS. 1738, it is rendered "an herthe stok, or a skrene;" in the Ortus, "a hudde or a sterne." A stock (Ang.-Sax. stoc, *truncus*) may signify primarily a large log, against which, as a foundation, the fire was piled. The cellarist of St. Edmund's-bury held Hardwick under the abbey, and was bound annually to provide "iv. Cristmesse stocke," each of 8 feet in length. Liber Celler. Rokewode's Suff. p. 475. Hence, probably, any contrivance whereby the fire was supported, so as to facilitate combustion, an object more perfectly attained by means of andirons (AWNDERNE, *supra*), was termed the hearth-stock. In Norfolk and Suffolk the back or sides of the fire-place are termed "the stock," and Forby derives the word from Ang.-Sax. stoc, *locus*. See KYNLYN̄ hereafter.

[1] A hank of yarn is called in the North a hesp, or hasp, the fourth part of a spindle. Bp. Kennett gives "a hank of yarn or thread, when it comes off the reel, and is tied in the middle, or twisted. So the twist or rope that comes over y^e^ saddle of the thiller horse is called the thille hanks; *Dunelm.* Perhaps from Sax. hangan, to tie or twist; but it comes much nearer to the Isl. haunk, *funiculus in circulum colligatus.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. *Mataxa* signifies the comb which serves for dressing flax, as given above under the word HEKELE, but implies also a hank of spun thread. See Ducange.

[2] "*Pessellum*, a lytel lok of tre, a haspe, a cospe, a sclott." MED. MS. CANT. "*Pessulum dicitur sera lignea quâ hostium pellitur cum seratur, Anglice* a lyteke, or latche, or a snecke, or barre of a dore." ORT. "Haspe of a dore, *clichette.*" PALSG. "*Agraphe*, a claspe, hook, brace, grapple, haspe." COTG. In this last sense the word *haspa* occurs in the Sherborn Cartulary, MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, where, among the gifts of William the sacrist (XIIth cent.?) is mentioned "*Missale cum haspâ argenteâ.*" Bp. Kennett observes that in Kent, Sussex, and Oxfordshire, the word is pronounced "haps, to haps a door or cupboard. Ang.-Sax. hæps, *sera, fibula.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. This older form is also retained in Somerset, Wilts, and in N. Britain, hasp being the corruption. See Jamieson.

[3] Sowaly, MS. Compare FOWAYLE, and LYNGE of the hethe.

[4] "*Decollo*, to hefdyn." MED. "He was heeded at Towre hyll." PALSG.

HEVENE. *Celum, polum.*
HEVENELY. *Celitus, adv.*
HEVENLY. *Celicus, celestis.*
HEVY to bere (to beryn, K.) *Gravis, ponderosus.*
HEVY and grevows. *Gravis, et idem quod* GREVOWS, *supra.*
HEVY in sowle, and herte. *Molestus, tristis* (*mestus*, P.)
HEVY MANNE, or womanne, and not glad yn chere. *Mestificus, mestifica*, CATH.
HEVY a-slepe (of slepe, S.P.) *Sompnolentus.*
HEVYLY. *Graviter, moleste, triste.*
HEVYYN̄', or makyn̄' hevy yn herte. *Mesti(fi)co* (*mesto*, P.)
HEVYYN̄', or makyn̄' hevy in wyghte. *Gravo, aggravo, pondero*, CATH.
HEVYNESSE yn herte. *Molestia, tristicia, mesticia.*
HEVYNESSE of slepe. *Sompnolencia.*
HEVYNESSE of wyghte. *Ponderositas, gravitas.*
HEWYN̄'. *Seco*, C. F.
HEWYN̄' a-wey. *Abscido.*
HEWYN̄' downe. *Succido.*
HEVYN̄', or schoppyn̄' to-gedyr thyngys of dyuerse kyndys. *Conscido.*
HEWYNGE (or hakkynge, *supra.*) *Seccio.*
HEWKE, *idem quod* HEYKE, *supra* (hek, K. hevke, S. H.)
HETHYNNE, or paynynne (panym, H. P.) *Paganus, etnicus.*
HETHYNNESSE. *Pagania.*
HYDDE. *Absconditus, celatus.*
HYDYN̄'. *Abscondo*, C. F. *occulto.*
HYDYNGE. *Absconsio, latitacio.*
HYDYNGE place. *Latibulum, absconditum, latebra, abditorium*, UG. *in do.*
HYDE, or skynne (hyyd, or hyde, HARL. MS. 2274, P.) *Pellis, cutis.*
HYDDYR, or to thys place (hyther, P.) *Huc.*
HYDDYR WARDE (hydward, S. hytherwarde, P.) *Istuc.*
HYDOWS (hiddowus, or gret, K.) *Immanis, immensus.*
HATCHYD, or remevyd (hichid, K. hychyd, S.) *Amotus, remotus.*
HYTCHYN̄', or remevyn̄' (hychyn, K. hytchen, P. hythen, J. W.)[1] *Amoveo, moveo, removeo.*
HYTCHINGE, or remevynge (hichynge, K. hyhchynge, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Amocio, remocio.*
HYYN̄, *idem quod* HASTYN̄', *supra.*
HYYNGE, or hastynge. *Festinacio, festinancia, properacio.*
HYLLE. *Mons, collis, libanus.*
HYLDYR, or eldyr (hillerntre, K. ellernetre, HARL. MS. 2274, elnorne tre, P.)[2] *Sambucus.*

[1] In Norfolk, according to Forby, to hitch means to change place: "a man is often desired to hitch, in order to make room; to hitch anything which happens to be in the way. Isl. hika, *cedere* (*loco.*)" To hike and to hick are used in a similar sense. To hitch is explained by Johnson as signifying "to catch, or move by jerks," and so used by Pope. Skinner would derive the expression "hitch buttock, hitch neighbours," or "level coyl, (*levez le cul,*)" used by boys in playing, who bid one another move, and make way for the next in turn, from Ang.-Sax. hiegan, *moliri, niti*, or Fr. *hocher*. See Jamieson, *v.* Hatch, and Hotch. Brockett gives to hitch, hop on one foot.

[2] See the note on the word ELDYR, or hyldyr, or hillerne tre. Ang.-Sax. ellarn, *sambucus*. In some parts of England the name hilder is still in use; and in Germany

HYLLY, or fulle of hyllys. *Montuosus.*

HYLLYN̄' (hyllen or curyn, H. coueren, P.)[1] *Operio, cooperio, tego, velo, contego.*

HYLLYNGE wythe clothys (hillinge of clothes, K. P.) *Tegumentum, tegmen, velamen.*

HYLLYNGE, or coverynge of what thynge hyt be. *Coopertura, coopertorium, operimentum.*

(HYLLYNGE, or happynge, *infra in* WAPPYNGE.)

HYLT of a swerde. *Capulus.*

HYYNDE, beste. *Damula, damus,* COMM.

HYNDYR PARTE of a beste (party, K.) *Clunis.*

(HYNDER PARTY of a ship, K. hyndyr part, S.) *Puppis.*

HYNDERYN̄', or bacchyn̄' (bakkyn', S.) *Retrofacio.*

HUNDRYD, or harmyd. *Dampnificatus.*

HYNDRYN̄', *idem quod* HARMYN̄', *supra.*

HYNDRYNGE, or harmynge. *Dampnificacio.*

HYNTYD. *Raptus.*

HYNTYN̄' (or revyn̄, *infra*; hyntyn, or hentyn, K. H. P.)[2] *Rapio,* (*arripio,* P.)

the tree is called Holder. It was supposed that Judas hanged himself upon an elder tree, and Sir John Maundevile, who wrote in 1356, speaks of the tree as being still shown at Jerusalem. Voiage, p. 112. Of the superstitious notions in relation to this tree, see Brand's Pop. Antiq. under Physical Charms.

[1] The verb to hill, and the substantive hilling, appear to be in use in many parts of England, but are not noticed in the East-Anglican glossaries. In the writings of the older authors they occur frequently. See R. Brunne, P. Ploughm., Chaucer, and Gower. "*Cooperio*, to hyll to-gyder. *Tegmentum*, a hyllynge, a couerynge." ORTUS. "*Tego*, to hille; *tegmen*, an helynge. *Circumamictus*, a-bowte helynge, or clothynge. *Architector*, an helyour of a hous. *Cooperio*, to hule, or keruere (*sic.*)" MED. MS. CANT. "I hyll, I wrappe or lappe, *ie couvre:* you must hyll you wel nowe a nyghtes, the wether is colde. Hylling a coueryng, *couverture*. Hyllyng of an house, *couverture, tecte.*" PALSG. "*Paliatif*, cloaking, hilling ouer, couering, hiding. *Palier*, to hill ouer," &c. COTG. Ang.-Sax. helan, *celare.* Sir John Maundevile, speaking of the Tartars, says that "the helynge of here houses, and the wowes, and the dores ben alle of wode." Voiage, p. 298. Walsingham calls the rebel Wat, "*Walterus* helier, *vel* tyler." Camd. Anglica, pp. 252, 264. In the "Objections of Freres," Wicliffe makes the observation that "Freres wollen not be apeied with food and heling," that is, clothing. The accounts of the churchwardens of Walden comprise the item, "*à le klerk de Thaxstede pur* byndynge, hyllynge *et* bosynge *de tous les liveres en le vestiarye.*" Hist. of Audley End, p. 220. In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, it is said, "loke thou ordenne þat the leves of the yates be keuered and hilled with raw hides." Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 100. Bp. Kennett has the following notes in Lansd. MS. 1033: "Helings, *Stragula*, bed-cloaths, *vox in usu apud Oxonienses.* Isl. hil, *tego*, hulde, *texi*; Sax. Helan. *Ejusdem originis videtur esse apud Septentrionales*, to hull into bed; the hulls of corne, *i.* the husks; a swine hull, *i.* a swine stie. *Anglis etiam mediterraneis* to hele *est tegere.*" A coverlet in Derbyshire is called a bed-healing, and in some other parts absolutely a healing, and a hylling. Thatchers in Yorkshire are called helliars, and so are the coverers with slat in London, and most parts of England. In old authors the eye-brows are called helings." Compare FORHELYN, *celo*, and HATTE, hed hillynge.

[2] This verb occurs in most of the early writers: see R. Glouc. p. 204; Vis. P. Ploughm.

HYPE of þe legge. *Femur.*
HYPPYNGE, or haltynge.[1] *Claudicacio.*
HYRDYL. *Plecta, flecta, cratis,* C. F.
HYRDYS, or herdys of flax, or hempe.[2] *Stuppa,* C. F. *et* UG. *in stips, napta,* CATH. *et* C. F.
HYRE. *Stipendium, salarium, manipulus,* C. F.
HYRYD MAN, or servawnte. *Conductius, conductia, mercenarius, mercenaria* (*conducticius,* S. P.)
HYRYN̄'. *Conduco.*
HYRNE.[3] *Angulus.*
HYSE, or hys. *Suus.*

14,258; Chaucer, Knight's T. 906. It is used likewise by Shakespeare. See Nares.

"Kyng Richard his ax in honde he hente." R. Coer de Lion, 4027.

"I hente, I take by vyolence, or to catche, *ie happe:* this terme is nat vtterly comen." PALSG. In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said of elephants used in war, "somme ordenned ayenst thies bestes fote menne wele hillede aboue wyth plates, havyng on her shuldres and on her helmes sharp pikes, that if þe olifaunt wolde oughte henche, or catche hem *(posset apprehendere)*, the prickes shulde lette hym." B. iii. c. 24. Compare CAHCHYNGE, or hentynge: KYPPYN̄, or hynton; and REVYN̄, or by vyolence take awey, or hyntyn. Ang.-Sax. hentan, *rapere.*

[1] Compare the verb OVYR HYPPYN, or ouer skyppyn̄. Hyppynge occurs in the sense of hopping, Vis. of P. Ploughm. 11,488, and to hip has in the North a like signification; hipping stones are steppings at the passage of a shallow stream. The word seems here to be taken from the irregular movement or hopping of the halt person. Gower says of Vulcan,

"He had a courbe upon his backe,
And therto he was hippe halte." Conf. Am.

Teut. hippelen; *subsilire.* Jamieson gives hypalt, a cripple; to hypal, or hirple, to go lame. In Norfolk to himp and to limp are synonymous.

[2] "*Stupa*, hyrdes of hempe, or of flax. *Stupo*, to stop with hurdes." MED. MS. CANT. "*Extupo, Anglice* to do awaye hardes or tawe. *Stupa*, stub, chaf, or towe." ORTUS. Amongst the various significations of *napta*, given in the Catholicon, it is said "*napta etiam, secundum Papiam, dicitur purgamentum lini.*" The word occurs in the Wicliffite version, Judges xvi. 9; "And sche criede to him, Sampson! Felisteis ben on þee, which brak þe boondis as if a man brekith a þrede of herdis *(filum de stupâ*, Vulg.) wriþun wiþ spotle." Chaucer, in the Rom. of Rose, describes the dress of Fraunchise, called a suckeny, or rokette,

"That not of hempe herdes was,
So faire was none in all Arras."

In the original, "*ne fut de bourras.*" In Norfolk, according to Forby, hards signify coarse flax, otherwise tow-hards, in other parts of England called hurds; and in many places a coarse kind of linen cloth is still termed harden, or hirden. The Invent. of the effects of Sir John Conyers, of Sockburne, Durham, 1567, comprises "vij. harden table clothes, iv *s.*—xv. pair of harden sheats, xx *s.*" Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc. i. 268. "Heerdes of hempe, *tillage de chamure (? chainvre), estovpes.*" PALSG. "Hirdes, or towe, of flaxe, or hempe, *stupa.*" BARET. "*Grettes de lin*, the hards, or towe of flax." COTG. Ang.-Sax. heordas, *stupæ.*

[3] "*Angulus*, a cornere, or a herne. *Pentangulus*, of fyue hirnes." MED. "An hyrne, *angulus, gonus.*" CATH. ANG. The gloss on *Liber vocatus Equus*, renders "*antris*, darke hernys." Harl. MS. 1002, f. 113. Rob. Glouc. and Chaucer use this word, which has occurred previously as synonymous with HALKE. Forby gives

Hyssyn̄', as edderys (heddyr, K. nedrys, H. nedders, P.) *Sibilo.*

Hyssynge of edders, or oþer lyke. *Sibulus* (*sibilus*, S.)

Hyt, or towchyd. *Tactus.*

Hyttynge, or towchynge. *Tactus.*

Hyve for bees. *Alveare, alvearium*, C. F. *apiarium.*

Hyvyn̄', or put yn' hyvys. *Apio.*

Hyþe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde.[1] *Stacio*, C. F.

Hoby, hawke. *Alaudarius, alietus*, C. F. *et* KYLW. (*sparrus*, P.)

Hoche, or whyche (husch, S. hoche, or hutche, H. P.)[2] *Cista, archa.*

Hoode. *Capicium* (*capucium*, P.)

Hodyd. *Capiciatus.*

Hoodyn̄'. *Capucio* (*capicio*, K.)

Hodynge. *Capiciatura.*

Hogge, swyne. *Nefrendis, maialis*, CATH. *et* C. F. *Hec omnia* UG. *in frendere* (*porcus*, P.)

Hooke (hoke, K. P.) *Hamus, uncus.*

Hooke to hewe wode, or schrydynge (hoke to hev wyth woode, or schraggynge, S.) *Sirculus*, C. F. (*sarculus*, S. P.)

Hokyd. *Hamatus.*

Hol, as pypys, or percyd thyngys (hole, HARL. MS. 2257, hollowe, P.)[3] *Cavus.*

Holow, as vessellys (hol, as vesselle or other lyke, K. hole, as vessellys, S.) *Concavus.*

Hool fro brekynge (hole, P.) *Integer.*

Hool fro sekenesse (or heyl, H. hole, P.) *Sanus, incolumis, sospes.*

Holdyn̄'. *Teneo.*

Holdyn̄', or wythe-holdyn̄'. *Detineo, retineo.*

Holdynge. *Tenens.*

Holdynge. *Tenax, tencio, detencio, retinencia, retencio.*

Hole, or bore. *Foramen.*

Hoole, or huske (hole, S. holl, P.) *Siliqua.*

Hoole of pesyn', or benys, or oþer coddyd frute (hole of peson, or huske, or codde, K. cod frute, P.)[4] *Techa*, CATH. *in fresus.*

"herne, a nook of land, projecting into another district, parish, or field." At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, there is a street called Cold-hirne street, which traverses an angular piece of ground adjoining the confluence of the Lyn and the Ouse. Ang.-Sax. hyrn, *angulus.*

[1] Hyve, MS. The Winch. MS. agrees here in the reading "hyy," but it is evident that hyþe is more correct. Ang.-Sax. hyð, *portus.* Hithe occurs in names of sea ports, and even landing places on rivers, far from the coast. See Forby's observations on this word. Examples are not wanting at Lynn, where a lazar-house is mentioned at the spot called Setchhithe, in 1432; in the grant of Edw. VI. 1548, it is called Sechehithe, or the sedgy landing. Blomf. Norf. iv. 599. Oxburgh hithe is remote from the main; Woman hithe and Beck hithe occur near Cromer.

[2] Hutche, MS. By the alphabetical arrangement, the reading, as given from Sir T. Phillipps' MS. seems here to be correct. In the King's Coll. MS. the word is omitted. See HUTCHE, hereafter. Ang.-Sax. hwæcca, *arca.*

[3] "Holle, *cavus, naturâ concavus, arte cavatus, inanis.* An hollnes, *cavitas.*" CATH. ANG. In Norfolk holl is still commonly used. Ang.-Sax. hol, *cavus.*

[4] In the recipe for "blaunche perreye" it is directed to "sethe the pesyn in fyne leye," and then rub them with woollen cloth, and "þe holys wyl a-way." Harl. MS.

HOOLE, or pyt yn an hylle, or other lyke (hole, or eryth, s.) *Caverna*, C. F.

HOOLE of a schyppe (holle, K. P.) *Carina*, C. F.

(HOLEN, or curen of sekenes, K. S. *supra in* HELEN, P. *Sano, curo.*)

HOLYN̄', or boryn' (hoolen, or make hoolys, P.)[1] *Cavo, perforo, terebro.*

HOLY. *Sanctus, sacer.*

HOLY, heuenly. *Celebris*, UG. *in celo.*

(HOLILY, P.) *Sancte.*

HOLY, halwyd place (holyly halwyde places, S.) *Asilum*, C. F.

HOLY HOKKE, or wylde malowe (malwe, K. S.) *Altea, malviscus.*

HOLYNESSE. *Sanctitas, sanctimonia.*

HOLM, place be-sydone a watur (be-syde a water, S.)[2] *Hulmus.*

279, f. 25. Skinner derives the word from Ang.-Sax. helan, *tegere.* "Hull of a beane or pese, *escosse.* Hull or barcke of a tree, *escorce.*" PALSG. "*Gousse*, the huske, swad, cod, hull of beanes, pease," &c. COTG. Gerarde says that *Avena nuda* is called in Norfolk and Suffolk "unhulled otes." In the Craven dialect, the hull is the skin of a potatoe, or the husk of a nut, and to hull signifies to peel off the husk of any seed: in Hampshire the husk of corn is termed the hull. "*Follicula uvarum*, the huskes, hulles, or skinnes of grapes. *Pericarpium, folliculus, siliqua*, the huske or hull, inclosing the seede." Junius' Nomencl. by Higins.

[1] "To hole, *cavare, perforare, &c. ubi* to thyrle." CATH. ANG. "*Palare, cavare, forare, Anglice* to hole, or to bore." Equiv. John de Garlandiâ. A.-S. holian, *excavare.*

[2] The primary meaning of the Ang.-Sax. word Holm appears to be water or ocean; it implies also a river island, or a level meadow, especially near a stream. It is recorded in the Sax. Chron. A.D. 903, that a great fight occurred between the Kentish men and the Danes "æt þam Holme," but the precise locality has not been ascertained. Holm signifies also an elevated spot, as in the instance of the Steep-holm, so called by way of distinction from the Flat-holm, islands in the mouth of the Severn. Leland, in his Comm. in Cygn. cant. (Itin. ix. 59,) would derive *Dunolmus*, Durham, from dune, a hill, and holme, which he interprets thus: "Holme *vero eminentis loci, interdum et sylvosi, et aquis circumsepti verticem, aut eminentiam exprimit.*" Bp. Kennett has the following remarks: "Homes, properly holms, which signified originally river-islands, or green islands surrounded by running streams; from a resemblance whereof meadows and pasture grounds are in some places called Homes. A meadow by the late Abbey of St. Austin's, Canterbury, was commonly called North-homes; and a flat pasture in Romney Marsh is yet called the Holmes, &c. An Holm, an island, Westm.; hence Holmecultram, Holmby house, &c. Mill-holms, watery places about a mill dam, from mill, and Sax. holm, which signifies two things, as a hill or rising ground, and a green island, or place almost enclosed with water; from whence the name of many places almost surrounded with water, as Axholm, Evesholm, corruptly Evesham, &c. The howmes, a green piece of ground near Thirske in Yorkshire, lying between the river Codbeck and the brook called Sewel." Lansd. MS. 1033. In Lincolnshire, as especially near the Trent, the name is frequent; as likewise in Norfolk, and in the vicinity of Lynn, and denotes both low pastures, and elevations of trifling magnitude, but which were perhaps insulated, before draining had been effected. Simon Earl of Huntingdon, who founded St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton, about 1084, granted "*tres dalos prati, et unum hulmum;*" and in the donation of H. de Pynkeneye to Canons' Ashby, in 1298, he bestowed "*totam pasturam illam que vocatur le* Hulles, *cum duobus holmis in campis* Wedone *et* Westone." Mon. Ang. i. 680, iii. 292.

HOLME, or holy.[1] *Ulmus, hussus.*

HOLM, of a sonde yn the see (holme of sownde in þe see, K. holm or sond of the see, HARL. MS. 2274, of the sonde in the see, P.)[2] *Bitalassum*, C. F. *vel hulmus.*

(HOLME, or halm, *supra, et infra in* STOBUL.)

HOOLNESSE fro brekynge (holnesse, K.) *Integritas.*

HOLOWNESSE of a vesselle, or other lyke wythe-yn forthe (holnes, K. of a vesselle voyd within, H. P.) *Concavitas.*

HOLRYSCHE, or bulrysche (hool ryschyn, K. holryschyne, HARL. MS. 2274.)[3] *Papirus.*

HOLSUM. *Saluber, salutiferus.*

HOLSUMNESSE. *Salubritas.*

HOLT, lytylle wode.[4] *Lucus, virgultum, vibranum.*

HOOME, or dwelly(n)ge place. *Mancio.*

HOOMLY.[5] *Familiaris, domesticus.*

[1] Parkinson gives holm, as a name of the holly: in the North it is called hollin. Ang.-Sax. holen, *aquifolium*. The Gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth renders "*hous*, holyn." "*Hussus est quedam arbor que semper tenet viriditatem, Anglice* a holyn." ORTUS. "An holyn, *hussus;* an holyn bery, *hussum*." CATH. ANG. It is said of St. Bernard, in the Golden Legend, that after he became Abbot of Clairvaux, "he often made his pottage with leues of holm." Sherwood gives "hollie, holme, or huluer tree, *houx, housson, mesplier sauvage*." In Norfolk the holly is called hulver, according to Forby. Compare HULWUR, tre, hereafter.

[2] "*Bitalassum*, a place þer two sees rennen." MED. In the Wicliffite version, Dedis xxvii. 41 is thus rendered: "And whan we fellen into a place of gravel gon al aboute wiþ þe see (*locum dithalassum*, Vulg.) þei hurtleden þe ship." Holm seems here to denote the peninsula, or accumulation of alluvial deposit formed at a confluence of waters. It is, however, remarkable that the name does not appear to be thus applied on the Norfolk coast, especially in the neighbourhood of Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, and where such deposits are made to a vast extent by the Ouse, and other streams that flow into the Wash.

[3] This name seems to be derived from Ang.-Sax hol, *cavus*, and risc, *juncus;* but as the *Scirpus lacustris*, Linn. commonly called bull-rush, has not a hollow but a spongy stem, the proper intention of the term is obscure.

[4] "Holt, a wood. It is yet used for an orchard, or any place of trees, as a cherry-holt, an apple-holt, *Dunelm*. Isl. hollte, *salebræ*." Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033. Skinner says that holt denotes a grove, or multitude of trees planted thick together, and Tooke asserts that it is the p. part of Ang.-Sax. helan, to cover, and signifies a rising ground or knoll covered with trees. The word occurs in Cant. T. Prol. line 6; Lydgate's Thebes; Launfal, &c. Among the benefactions of John Hotham, Bp. Ely, it is recorded that in 1320 he appropriated, for the distribution of alms on his anniversary, "*tenementum vocatum* Lythgates, *et* Barkeres, *cum quodam alneto vocato* Lythgates holt." Hist. Elien. Ang. Sacra, i. 643. "Holte, a lytell woode, *petit boys*." PALSG. "*Touffe de bois*, a hoult, a tuft of trees growing neere a house, and serving for a marke or grace unto the seat thereof." COTG. See Jamieson. In names of places it is of occasional occurrence, as the Holt, a wood near Havant, Hants; Knock-holt wood, near Tenterden, Kent; and in Norfolk, according to Forby, a small grove, or plantation, is called a holt, as nut-holt, osier-holt, gooseberry-holt, &c. Ang.-Sax. holt, *lucus*.

[5] In the complaint of the Ploughman, *t.* Edw. III., given by Foxe, under the year 1360, the following version is cited of i. Tim. v. 8: "He that forsaketh the charge of thilke that ben homelich with him (*suorum, et maxime domesticorum*, Vulg.) hath for

(Homliman, or woman, K. *Domesticus, domestica, familiaris.*)
Homly, or yn homly maner. *Domestice, familiariter.*
Hoone, barbarys instrument. *Cos*, KYLW. *et* DICC.
Hony. *Mel.*
Hony coom (honycom, K.) *Favus.*
Hony socle. *Apiago*, UG. v. *in A.* (*locusta*, S.)
Hoope, vesselle byyndynge (hope, K.) *Cuneus, circulus*, DICC.
Hoopyñ,' or settyñ' hoopys on a vesselle. *Cuneo.*
Hope. *Spes.*
Hopyñ', or trustyñ', or soposyñ'. *Estimo, spero*, CATH. *arbitror.*
Hoppe, sede for beyre (bere, K. P.)[1] *Hummulus, secundum extraneos.*

saken his fayth, and is worse than a misbeleued man:" (in the Wicliffite version, "his owne, and moost of his household men.") Here, and in Gal. v. 10, Wicl. version, the word seems to be used precisely in the sense given to it in the Promptorium; but it denotes also familiar, by acquaintance, and presuming. "Homely, famylier, through a quaynted, *familier*. Homelynesse, *priuaulté*. Homely, saucye, to perte, *malapert*." PALSG. Horman says that "homelynesse (*fiducia*) comynge of a true harte, is a maner of vertue," where it seems to imply familiar confidence; and he uses the word also as follows: "He was homely with her, or had to do with her."

[1] It should seem that the eala, or swatan of the Anglo-Saxons, were not compounded with any bitter condiment, which was essential to the concoction of beer, a drink of Flemish or German origin, and until the XVIth cent. imported from the Continent, or brewed by foreigners only in this country. The Promptorium gives BERE, *cervisia hummulina*, as distinguished from ale, which was not hopped; Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, speaking of drinks, makes the distinction, "Ale of England, Byre of Alemayne;" and it appears by the Customs of London, Arnold's Chron. 87, that beer was first made in London by "byere brewars, straungers—Flemyngis, Duchemen," &c. a recipe for making single beer with malt and hops is given, p. 247. It has been asserted that the use of hops was forbidden by Hen. VI. in consequence of a petition of the Commons, mentioned by Fuller, in his Worthies, under Essex, against "the wicked weed called hops;" but no record of the prohibition has been found, and the petition does not appear on the Rolls of Parliament. In the time of Hen. VIII. some prejudice seems to have arisen regarding their use, for among the articles for the reform of sundry misuses in the royal household, 1531, is an injunction to the brewer not to put any hops or brimstone into the ale. Archæol. iii. 157. Hops, called in Dutch Hoppe, Germ. Hopffen, were introduced into England from Artois, between 10 and 15 Hen. VIII. as affirmed in Stowe's Chron. about the time of the expedition against Tournay. Bullein, in the "Bulwarke of Defence," written about 1550, speaks of hops as growing in Suffolk. They are mentioned in the stat. 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 5, 1552, as cultivated in England; Stat. of Realm, iii. 135. Among the privileges conceded to the strangers from the Low Countries, who settled at Stamford, 1572, is a clause regarding the free exercise of husbandry, in which are specified hops, and all things necessary to gardens. Strype, Life of Parker, App. 115. The management of hops was quickly acquired, as appears by the instructions given by Tusser, in March's and June's husbandry, published 1557. See also the Treatise by Reyn. Scott, 1574; and Harrison's Descr. of Britain, Holinsh. i. 110. The remarks of Leonard Mascall in his Art of Planting, under the head of "certeyne Dutch practises," p. 85, edit. 1592, are detailed, and curious; and he appears to have been conversant with the method adopted in Flanders. The stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 18, against the deterioration of hops, shows that a large quantity was still supplied in 1603 from foreign parts. See Beckman's Hist. of Inventions, iv. 325, and Cullum's Hawsted, 202.

Hoope, sede of flax (hooppe, seed or flax, s.)[1] *Sinodulum*, *linodium*, KYLW. (*lincidulum*, P.)

Hoppyñ' as fleys, or froschys, or other lyke. *Salio.*

Hoppyñ', or skyppyñ', *infra* (or dawnsen, K. P.) *Salto.*

Hoppynge, or skyppynge. *Saltacio.*

Hopur of a mylle, or a tramale (tramel, s.)[2] *Taratantara*, CATH. *farricapsium*, DICC.

Hopur of a seedlepe (or a seedlepe, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Satorium*, *saticulum*, UG. v. *in S.*

Horcop, bastarde.[3] *Manzer*, *spurius*, *spuria*, *pelignus*, *peligna* (*pelinus*, P.)

Hoord, tresowre (horde, K.) *Thesaurus*, *herarium.*

(Hoordhowse, *infra in* TRESOWRIE.)

Hore, womañ (hoore, H. P.) *Meretrix* (*pelix*, P.)

Horehowse, *supra in* B. BORDELLE. (*Lupanar*, *fornix*, P.)

Horel, or hullowre (hollowr, S. holour, P.)[4] *Fornicator*, *licantor*, *leno*, *rivalis*, *mechus*, *fornicatrix*, *licantrix*, *mecha* (*lecator*, K. S. *leciatrix*, *corinalis*, P.)

[1] This obsolete appellation of linseed occurs in the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth.

"*Du lyn aueret le boceaus* (hoppen,)
*De canbre auerez les cordeus* (ropes.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 299, b.

In the *Liber vocatus femina*, MS. Trin. Coll. Cant. this passage is given as follows.

"*Ore alez à semer v're lynois*,
Now goþ to sow ȝour flex.
*Qar de lynois vous auez lez busceaux*,
For of flex ȝe haue þyȝe hoppes."

The Ortus gives "*apium est nomen herbe*, ache, or hoppe;" and in the interpretations by Master Geoffrey of Joh. de Garland. de Equiv. occur "*Corna*, *fructus corni*, hoppe: *cornus*, *quidam arbor*, hoppe tre, *ut quidam dicunt.*"

[2] "An hopyr, *farricapsa*, *est molendini; saticulum*, *satum*, *seminarium.*" CATH. ANG. The proper distinction is here made between the hopper, or the trough wherein the grain is put in order to be ground, mentioned by Chaucer, Reve's T. 4009, so termed from the hopping movement given to it, and the seed-leep, which was also called a hopper. "Hopper of a myll, *tremye.*" PALSG. "*Seminarium*, *vas quo ponitur semen*, an hopre." MED. It is in this last sense that Perkyn the Ploughman says that he will become a pilgrim,

"And hange myn hoper at myn hals
Instede of a scryppe." Vis. of P. Ploughm. line 3917.

In Lincolnshire, according to Bp. Kennett, a little hand-basket is termed a hoppet; and in Yorkshire a hopper is "a seed lip, or basket wherein the sower puts his corn." Lansd. MS. 1033. An implement of domestic use, probably for grinding grain, is mentioned among the effects of Thos. Arkyndall, of Northallerton, 1499. "A leed and y^e^ stane, xij. *d.* A hoppyng tre, vj. *d.*" Wills and Inv. Surt. Soc. i. 104. See TRAMALY of a mylle, CEED LEPE, and SEED LEPP.

[3] Palsgrave gives "horecoppe," without any French word.

[4] See HULLOWRE. Horell, Townl. Myst. "Horrell, or whoremonger, *concubitor*, *libidinarius.*" HULOET. A debauched person was called in Fr. *hourieur.*

(HORLEGE, *supra in* DYALE, *et infra in* ORLAGE.)

HORNE. *Cornu, et in plur. cornua sunt vires.*

HORNARE, or horne make(r).[1] *Cornutarius.*

HORNYD. *Cornutus.*

HORN KEKE, fysche (horne stoke, s. hornkek, or garfysshe, P.)[2]

HORNPYPE.[3] *Palpista*, KYLW. (*psalmista*, S.)

HORONE, herbe.[4] *Collocasia, marubium, prassa.*

HORS. *Equus.*

HORSYS colere. *Eph(ipp)ium*, COMM. *columbar.*

HORSE combe. *Strigilis*, UG. *in strideo.*

HORS, gelt, or gelt horse. *Cauterius*, CATH.

HORSBERE.[5] *Lectica*, UG. *in lego. bajulum*, UG. v. *in B.* (*basterna*, S.)

HORSYS harneys. *Ep(ip)hia*, C. F. *falerum*, C. F.

HORSYS mane. *Juba*, CATH.

HORSKEPARE (horsman', S.) *Equarius.*

[1] The art of working in horn was one in which the English were formerly much skilled. In 1464 the horners presented a petition to Parliament against strangers, who came "to understond the konnyng and feate of makyng of horns." Rot. Parl. iv. 567. "Horner, a maker of hornes, *cornettier;* horneresser, a woman, *cornettiere.*" PALSG.

[2] "Hornkecke, a fysshe lyke a mackerell." PALSG. *Esox belone*, Linn. Ang.-Sax. horn, *cornu*, and ceac, *gena*. See GARFYSCHE.

[3] Chaucer, in the Rom. of R. speaks of the discordant sounds of "hornepipes of Cornewaile," which, as it has been remarked in the note on the word CORMUSE, seem to have been identical with that instrument, called likewise, according to Roquefort, *muse*, in Latin *musa*. The rustic dance, to which the name of hornpipe was transferred from the instrument that served as an accompaniment, seems to be described by Jean de Meung, where he relates that Pygmalion took the "*instrumens de Cornouaille*," or "*muse*," and danced to animate his statue. Rom. de la Rose, 21,874. The horn-pipe is mentioned as a musical instrument by Spenser and B. Jonson. No explanation has been found of the word *palpista*.

[4] The plant here intended is the white horehound. *Marrubium vulgare*, Linn. A.-S. hara-hune, *marrubium*. "Horon, a herbe. Horehounde, herbe, *langue de chien.*" PALSG.

[5] The horse-litter, or horse-bere, Ang.-Sax. bære, *feretrum, grabatus*, was used at an early period in England, and probably introduced from the South. See Mr. Markland's Remarks on Carriages, Archæol. xx. 445. Bede relates that Ceolfrid, Abbot of Wiremuth, pursued his journey to Rome, during which he died, A.D. 716, "*cum ad hoc per infirmitatem deveniret, ut equitare non valens feretro caballario veheretur.*" W. Malmsb. relates that the corpse of Rufus was conveyed by the rustics to Winchester "*in rhedâ caballaria*," which in the Polychronicon is termed a "horse bere," and by Fabian a "horse litter." M. Westm. describes the retreat of King John from Swineshead, when, having lost his "*bigas, et quasdam clitellas*," in the Wash, and falling sick, he was thus carried to Newark, "*factâ lecticâ equestri, descendit de palfrido, et ipsam intravit.*" G. de Bibelesworth, who wrote in the reign of Edw. I. says,

"*Pur eyse en litier* (on hors bere) *hom chiuauche.*"

"*Basterna est theca manualis vel itineris*, a carre, or a charcot, or horse lytter. *Lectica dicitur currus in quo defertur lectus; et proprie lectus portabilis*, a charet or a horslytter." ORTUS. "Horse lytter, *letiere aux cheuavlx.*" PALSG. Horse litters, called by Commenius *arcerœ* or *lecticæ*, carried by two horses, according to the fashion in use in Holland, are represented in the Orbis Sensualium, p. 111, ed. 1659.

HORSMAN, or he þat rydythe (horsys, s.) *Equester.*

HORSMYNTE, herbe. *Balsamita, mentastrum.*

HORSCHO (horsissho, K. horsis sho, P.) *Babatum*, KYLW. *ferrus*, C. F. (*balatum*, K. P.)

HORSYS tayle. *Penis*, CATH.

HOOS (hors, K. hoorse, P.)[1] *Raucus*, UG.

(HOORSNESSE, HARL. MS. 2274. *Raucor.*)

HOSE.[2] *Caliga* (*osa*, CATH. S.)

HOSUN, or doñ on hosun (hosyn, or done on hosun, K.) *Caligo.*

HOSEBOND (as, K.) weddyd man (hosbonde or husbonde, P.) *Maritus.*

HOSEBONDE (or husbonde, *infra*) of (wise, K. P.) gouernaunce of an howsholde. *Paterfamilias.*

HOSEARE, or he þat makythe hosyne (hose3ere, K. hosiare, S. hoser', P.)[3] *Caligarius.*

HOOSHEDE, or hoosnesse (hoshed, K. hoorshede, or hoorsnesse, P.) *Raucitas, raucor.*

HOOSE, or cowghe (host, or cowhe, K. host, or cowgth, S. hoost, HARL. MS. 2274.)[4] *Tussis.*

[1] The reading may seem here to be questionable, but the Winch. MS. agrees in giving hoos. Chaucer writes "horse of sowne," speaking of a hunter's horn. Wachter observes that hoarse seems to lead to Ger. hreis, hreisch, formed from Lat. *raucus*, but hoos, and hoosnesse, which occurs just below, resemble more nearly the Ang.-Sax. has, *raucus*, and hasnys, *raucedo*. In the Lat. Eng. Vocab. Royal MS. 17 C. XVII. is given "*raucedo*, hasnes." Horman says, "he hath a great haskenes, *gravi asthmate implicatur*." Compare HARSKE, or haske, above.

[2] The precise nature of the article of dress, to which the name hos was given by the Anglo-Saxons, it is not easy to define: it is rendered by Elfric "*caliga, ocrea*." In early illuminations their legs are frequently represented as covered by bands, as it seems, wound around them, and these perhaps were termed hose-bendas, which has been supposed to denote garters. The word hose is common to the Dutch, Danish, and Icelandic languages, and the old French *houses*, or *heuses*, seem to have been identical therewith. P. Warnefridus states that the Lombards used hose (*hosis*), and wore over them "*tubrugos birreos*," when on horseback. Gest. Longob. iv. c. 23. "*Calceo, i. caligas et sotulares induere*, to put on hose. *Oso, i. osas calçiare*, to house. *Caliga*, hose; *calicula*, a lytell hose." ORTUS. "An hose, *caliga. Versus: Sunt ocree calige quos tibia portat amictus.* To hose, *calciare, caligare*." CATH. ANG. "Hose for ones legges, *chausses*. Hosyn and shossys, *cha(u)ssure*. Payre of hose from the kne vp, *demy chausses*. Payre of sloppe hoses, *braiettes à marinier*." PALSG. In the XVIth cent. the term hose was used to denote the entire nether garment, comprising the upper stocks, or breeches, and the nether-stocks of hosen, or stockings. The directions of Queen Eliz. by proclamation in 1565 are curiously explicit as to the prescribed properties of this article of dress. Strype's Ann. Vol. i. App. 78.

[3] "An hosyrer (*sic*) *calciator, caligator*." CATH. ANG. "Hosyer, that maketh hosen, *chaussettier*." PALSG. Sherwood observes on the word "Hosier, *chaussetier; aujourdhui* (1660) *à Londres on appelle ainsi les cousturiers qui vendent les habits d'homme tous faits*."

[4] "*Tussis*, host." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "An host, *tussis;* to host, *tussire*." CATH. ANG. "*Raucedo*, hoocenesse; *raucidus*, hooce; *raucidulus*, sum dele hoce; *raucus*, hoost." MED. Forby gives hoist, a cough. Ang.-Sax. hwosta, *tussis*.

"*Verese fait fort home chatouner* (creopen,)
*Home aroce* (hoos) *fait haut huper* (3ellen.)" G. de Bibelesw.

HOSTYN'. *Oscito*, UG. U. *in H. literâ.*

HOSTYN', or rowhyn', or cowghyn (rowwhyn, H. rewyn, or cowhyn, S.) *Tussio*, CATH. *tussito*, CATH.

HOOT. *Calidus, fervidus.*

HOOTT BATHE. *Murtetum*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in mordeo, et in* (*plurali*, S.) *terme*, C. F.

(HOTYN, or hetyn, *supra*, P.)

HOTYN', or make beheste (hotyn or behotyn, K. P.)[1] *Promitto.*

HOTYNGE, or behotynge, or behest (behestynge, K.) *Promissio.*

HOTYNGE, or hetynge. *Calefactio.*

HOWE, or what (howȝ, or qwow, S.) *Quomodo, qualiter.*

HOWE, or hure, heed hyllynge (howue, S. P.)[2] *Tena*, CATH. *capedulum*, C. F. *sidaris*, C. F.

Compare COWYN or hostyn. The Craven dialect still retains the word hoste, hoarseness. See also Jamieson.

[1] HETYN', MS. "*Spondeo*, to be-hoote. *Sponsor et fidejussor*, a heetere." MED. MS. CANT. "*Promitto, Anglice* to behyght. *Promissio*, a beheste. *Dispondeo*, to be-hyght, or to plyght trouth. *Nutio*, a promyse, or hyghtynge." ORTUS. "To beheste, *destinare, vovere, promittere, &c.* A beheste, *policitacio, promissum, votum.*" CATH. ANG. Compare BEHOTYN, or make a beheste, above. Ang.-Sax. hatan, *jubere;* behátan, *vovere.* In the complaint of the Ploughman, given by Foxe, under the year 1360, it is said, "though we preyen thee but a litle and shortlich, thou wilt thenken on vs, and graunten vs that vs nedeth, for so thou behighted vs somtime:" and again, "thou yhighest some tyme, &c. He (the Pope) behoteth men the blisse of heauen, withouten any payne, that geuen him much money." Hote, signifying a promise, is used by R. Brunne; it occurs in the Townl. Myst. p. 46; and the verb, thou hete, het, or hight, thou didst promise. By R. Glouc. and other writers to hote is used in the sense of to command, or be called.

[2] This term, derived from Ang.-Sax. hufa, *cidaris*, is used to denote head coverings of almost every description. In the satirical song on the Consistory Courts in the time of Edward I. Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 156, it is said,

"Furst ther sit an old cherle in a blake hure,
Of all that ther sitteth seemeth best syre."

It signifies a cap of estate, as in the bequest of John Earl of Warren, Surrey, and Strathorne, 1347: "*Jeo devys à Monsr. Will. de Warenne mon filz ma* hure *d'argent dorré pour Strathorne ove le cercle d'argent dorré pour ycel.*" Testam. Ebor. i. 43. Margaret de Knaresburgh devises, in 1397, "*flameolam de filo, cum j. c lamandro, ac* houfe; *pannum de* lak; *tenam de cerico; flameolam de crispo,*" &c. Ibid. p. 221. In the Vision of P. Ploughman, 418, allusion is made to the "howves of selk," worn by serjeants-at-law; and Chaucer, in the Reve's Prol. 3909, uses the phrase "set his howve;" and speaks of "an howve above a call." Troil. B. iii. 775. In 1482, a petition was preferred to Parliament by the craft of "hurers, cappers," &c. against the injurious use of machinery, then introduced to supersede manual labour, by means of a fulling mill, whereby the quality of "huers, bonettes, and cappes" was depreciated. See Rot. Parl. vi. 233; Stat. of Realm, 22 Edw. IV., where they are termed "hurez, huretz," &c. Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Maulde the huue or calle maker (*huuetier*) maynteneth her wisely: she seileth dere her calles, or huues (*huues*), she soweth them with two semes." "*Pileus*, a cappe, an hatte, an hove, or a coyfe." MED. "*Tena tenet et ornat caput mulieris, Anglice* a howfe, *i. extrema pars vitte, quâ dependent comæ.*" ORTUS. "An howfe, *tena.*" CATH. ANG. "Houe that a chylde is borne in, *taye.*" PALSG. Sir T. Brown, in Vulgar Errors, B. v. c. 11, alludes to the superstitious

HOWE, or Heve, propyr name. (Howwe, or Huwe, HARL. MS. 2274, How, or Hw, s. Hue, P. Hew, W.)[1] *Hugo.*

HOVE, or grownd yvy (herbe, P.)[2] *Edera terrestris.*

HOVE of oyle, as barme, and ale (hove, or holy, as barme of ale, S.)[3] *Amuria*, UG. *in mergo.*

HOVYL, lytylle howse. *Teges*, CATH. *et* C. F. (*tega*, P.)

HOVYL for swyne, or oþer beestys. *Cartabulum*, C. F. *catabulum*, S.)

HOWLE, byrde. *Bubo*, CATH.

HOWLYÑ', as beestys. *Ululo.*

HOWLYNGE of doggys, or oþer beestys. *Ululatus.*

HOW LONGE. *Quamdiu, quousque, usquequo.*

HOW MANY. *Quot.*

HOWE MEKYLLE (howe moche, P.) *Quantus.*

HOWNDE. *Canis*, CATH.

HOWNDE FYSHE. *Canis marinus*, COMM.

HOWNDE FLYE. *Cinomia*, C. F. *vel cinifex*, COMM. *vel cinifes*, COMM.

HOWNDYS colere (howndych colowre, S.) *Millus*, CATH.

HOW OFTYÑ'. *Quociens.*

HOWSE. *Domus*, CATH. *edes.*

HOWSELYÑ' wythe the sacrament (as the sacrament, S.)[4] *Communico.*

HOWSHOLDE. *Familia.*

notions in regard to the caul, or membrane wherein the head of a new-born infant is occasionally wrapped, called the silly-how, Ang.-Sax. sæliȝ, *beatus*, hufa, *cidaris*; Swed. seger hufwa. In Scotland it is termed the haly, or sily-how. See Brand's Popular Ant.; Ruddiman's Gloss. to G. Douglas, *v.* How; and Jamieson. Compare HWYR, cappe, hereafter.

[1] "Huchone, *Hugo, nomen proprium viri.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] Ground-ivy, gill, or ale-hoof, *Glechoma hederacea*, Linn. was anciently esteemed both in medicine and as a condiment used in the concoction of ale. G. de Bibelesworth mentions "*eyre de boys, e eyre terestre* (heyhowe.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 131. "*Edera terrestris* ys an herbe þat me clepyþ erth yuye, or heyoue;" its virtues are detailed. Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 74, b. In John Arderne's Practica, Sloane MS. 56, f. 61, the use of "haihoue, *vel* halehoue, *vel* folfoyt, *vel* horshoue," in the composition of an unguent, called *Salus populi*, is set forth. Gerard calls it ale-hoof, or tun-hoof, and states that "the women of our Northern parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do tunne the herbe ale-hoof into their ale." Compare TUNHOVE, hereafter. Langham, in the Garden of Health, 1579, details the qualities of "Alehoofe, ground iuie, gilrumbith, ground or Tudnoore;" and Cotgrave gives "*patte de chat*, cats-foot, alehoofe, tunehoofe, ground ivy, Gill creep by the ground." Skinner thought that ale-hoof was derived from all, and behofe, *utilitas*, from its numerous medicinal properties, but the derivation of the name is possibly from hof, *ungula*, in allusion to the hoof-shaped leaf. In the West, the plant colt's-foot is called horse's-hoof. It is possible that the readhofe of of the Anglo-Saxon herbals is the ground ivy, to which, however, the name eorðifig was assigned.

[3] The reading here seems to require correction; the word does not occur in the other MSS. or in the printed editions. *Amurca* is explained by Ugutio, and in the Ortus, to be "*inferior fex olei*, dregs of oyle," but *Muria* signifies the "*superior fex olei;*" and HOVE here seems to be put for such impurities as float on the surface. Compare the verb HOVYÑ yn water, or oþer lycoure.

[4] In the curious directions to the parish priest regarding the instructions which he

HOWSHOLDARE (howsalder, K.) *Pater familias, yconomus.*

HOWSYN̄', or puttyn̄ yn a howse. *Domifero*, CATH.

HOWSYN̄', or makyn̄' howsys. (*Domifico*, CATH. S. P.)

HOWSKEPARE. *Edituus, editua*, CATH.

HOWSLEKE, herbe, or sengrene.[1] *Barba Jovis, semper viva, jubarbium*, C. F.

HOWESONE. *Quamtocius, quamcicius.*

HOWTYN̄', or cryyn̄'. *Boo*, KYLW.

HOWTYN̄', or cryen̄ as shepmenn (howten, K. P. howen, J. W.)[2] *Celeumo*, CATH.

HOWTYNGE, crye.[3] *Boema*, CATH. *et* KYLW. Sohowe, the hare ys fownde, *boema, lepus est inventus.*

HOWHYN' (howghyn, K. howwhyn, H.)[4] *Subnervo* (*enervo*, P.)

HOVYN̄' yn watur, or oþer lycoure.[5] *Supernato.*

HOVYN̄ yn̄ þe eyre, as byrdys (as

was bound to give his flock in the mother tongue, at least four times in the year, it is said of the wine given to the laity, "Lewede men þat underfongeþ Godys body ne shul nowȝt by-leue þat þat drynke þat þey vnderfongeþ after here howsel, ys any oþer sacrament bute wyne and water for to brynge in þe oste þe betere." Burney MS. 376, p. 93. Compare Add. MS. 10,053, f. 109. "*Communico*, to make comun, or housel. *Communio*, a comunynge, or a houselynge. *Cena*, a souper or a houslynge." ORTUS. "*Oblata*, howsell." Harl. MS. 1587. "*Eukaristia*, howsyll." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "To howsylle, *communicare*." CATH. ANG. In the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Walden, 36 Hen. VI. a charge occurs "*pro lavacione j. manutergii pro* hoselynge." Hist. of Audley End. In the Golden Legend it is said in the Life of St. John, "he said the masse, and houseled and comuned the people." Ang.-Sax. huslian, *Eucharistiam celebrare;* husel, *panis sacer.*

[1] "House leke, *iombarde*." PALSG. W. Turner says that "*Sedum magnum* is called also in Latin *sempervivum*, in English houseleke, and of som singren, but it ought better to be called aygrene." Herbal, 1562. See ORPYN, hereafter.

[2] HOWCYN̄, MS. See the note on HALOW, schypmannys crye.

[3] HOWNTYNGE crye, MS. The alphabetical arrangement indicates an error in this reading; and all the other MSS., as likewise Pynson's edition, read Howtynge, cry; howynge, W. de Worde, ed. 1516. In the curious treatise entitled the Master of the Game, Vesp. B. XII. and Harl. MS. 5086, will be found a detailed account of the proper use of "so how," and all the stimulating cries used in field sports. See also the "huntynge of the haare," in Dame Julyana Bernes' Boke of Huntynge, sign. d. iij.

[4] To hough, or hock the ham-strings, seems to be derivable from Ang.-Sax. hoh, *poples*, or possibly the etymon heawan, *secare*, may be preferred. In the Wicliffite version, Josh. xi. 6, it is written "thou shalt hoxe the horses, *subnervabis*," Vulg. A statement in Rot. Parl. vi. 38, sets forth that in a riot in Yorkshire, 1472, one Rich. Williamson was "speared, and hough synued."

[5] Minot, who wrote about 1350, speaks of the French fleet sent against the English coasts, composed of galleys, carectes, and galiotes,

> "With grete noumber of smale botes,
> Al thai hoved on the flode." iii. p. 11.

In R. Wimbeldon's Sermon at Paul's Cross, 1389, given by Foxe, it is said, "In a tonne of wyne the dreggis dwellen byneth, and the cliere wyne houeth aboue." Compare HOVE of oyle, and FLETYN̄. The verb to hove, in the various senses here given, appears to be derived from hof, the past tense of Ang.-Sax. hebban, *elevare.*

bryddys, or skyis, or other lyke, K. hovun in eyȝire, as byrdys, or askyys, H. as birdis, or askes, P.)[1] *Supervolo, supervolito.*

HOVYN' on hors, and a-bydyn'.[2] *Sirocino,* KYLW.

(HUCHE, K. *Cista, archa.*)

HWYR, cappe (hvyr, K. hure, H. huwyr, P. hurwyr, J. W.)[3] *Tena,* C. F. *et* UG. *in teneo.*

HWKSTARE (hukstere, K.)[4] *Auxionator, auxionatrix, auxionarius.*

HUKSTARE of frute. *Colibista.*

HULKE, shyppe[5] *Hulcus.*

HULLOWRE, *idem quod* HOREL, *supra.*[6]

[1] This word is evidently synonymous with hover. The reading "skyis" is questionable, but SKYE occurs hereafter in the sense of a cloud. See the earlier Wicliffite version, Deut. xxxii. 11, "As an egle forthelepynge his bryddis to flee, and on hem houynge (*super eos volitans,*" Vulg.)

[2] This verb is used in this sense by R. Glouc. p. 218; Chaucer, Troil. B. v.; Gower, and other writers. Fabyan speaks of Jack Cade, 1450, as "houynge at Blackhethe;" and states that at Bosworth, "some stode houynge a ferre of, tyl they saw to the whyche partye the victory fyll." In the description of that conflict, as given in the song of Lady Bessy, by Humphrey Brereton, Richard says,

> "I myselfe will hove on the hill, I say,
> The fair battle I will see." page 44.

[3] See the note on HOWE, or hure, heed hyllynge.

[4] "*Auccionarius,* a hukstere: *Auccio,* ekynge: *Auccionor,* to merchaunt, and huk." MED. "I hucke, as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape, *Ie harcelle* and *Ie marchande.*" PALSG. Junius derives huckster from the Dutch Hoecker, a retailer, because he endeavours to hook, or draw in strangers; but it seems to be allied to the Ang.-Sax. eacan, *augere,* because he sells at a higher price than the first dealer. In Friar Michael's Satire on the people of Kildare, written about 1308, the huckster appears to have been a female victualler,

> "Hail be ȝe, hokesters, dun bi þe lake,
> Wiþ caudles and golokes and þe pottes blak,
> Tripis and kine fete and schepen heuedes." Harl. MS. 913, f. 8, b.

In the oath of the beadle of the ward, and of constables, according to the Customs of London, is the following clause: "Ye shalbe no regrater of vitale, nor none huxter of ale, nor partiner with none of theym." Arnold's Chron. 93. "Hucster, a man, *quoquetier:* Hucster, a woman, *quoquetiere.*" PALSG. "Howkstar that sellethe meate and drynke, *caupo.*" ELYOT. "*Regrateur,* an huckster, mender, dresser, trimmer up of old things for sale. *Revendeur,* a huckster, or regrator. *Maquignon,* a huester, broker, horse-courser." COTG.

[5] In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that warfare by sea should be suspended after the equinox, when "grete vesselles made for the nones (for aventure of merchaundise) as carickes, dromondis, hevy hulkis, grete cogges, and shippes of toure," may venture forth; but the captain, who must lead his troops in "small and light vessels, as galeies, barges, fluynnes, and ballyngers," is dissuaded from the attempt, B. iv. c. 39. Walsingham relates that in the engagement between the Duke of Bedford and the French, 1416, "*cepit tres caricas, et unam hulkam, et quatuor balingarias.*" Camd. 394. "Hulke, a shyppe, *hevreque.*" PALSG. "*Orque,* a hulke, a huge ship." COTG.

[6] This term of reproach is used by Rob. Glouc. and Chaucer, W. of Bathe's Prol. 5836; and again in the Persone's Tale, as follows: "If he repreve him uncharitably of

HULWUR, tre (huluyr, K. P.)[1] *Hulmus, hulcus, aut huscus.*
HUMLOCK, herbe. *Sicuta, lingua canis* (*intuba*, P.)
HUMMYNGE (hūnynge, S.) *Reuma* (*secundum Levsay*, S.)
HUNDRYD. *Centum.*
HUNDRYD tymes. *Cencies.*
HUNGYR. *Fames, esuries.*
HUNGRY. *Famelicus, esuriens.*
HUNGRYN̄', or waxyn̄' hungry (wax hungry, S.) *Esurio.*
HUNTARE. *Venator.*
HUNTYNGE. *Venacio, venatus.*
HUNTŌN. *Venor.*
HURDYCE, or hustylment (hurdyse, H. P. hustysment, K. vstylment, S.)[2] *Utensile* (*suppellex*, P.)
HURL, or debate. *Sedicio*, C. F.
HVRLERE, or debate maker. *Sediciosus*, C. F.
HURLYN̄', or debatyn̄'.[3] *Incursor*, C. F.
HURLYNGE, or stryfe. *Incurcio*, C. F. *conflictus.*
HURTE, or hurtynge. *Lesio, lesura.*
HURT, or hurtyd. *Lesus.*
HURTUN, or harmyn̄'. *Ledo.*
HURT(EL)YNGE (hurtlynge, K.) *Collisio, contactus.*
HURTELYN̄,' as too thyngys togedur (herthyn, H. hurcolyn, S.)

sinne, as, thou holour! thou dronkelowe harlot! and so forth." In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said of the selection of soldiers, that "fishers, foulers, runnours, and gestours, lechours, and holours ne shulde not be chosen to knyghthode, ne not be suffred comme nyghe the strengthes,—for this maner of menne with her lustes shulle rather nasshe the hertes of warriours to lustes, thenne hardenne theim to fighte." B. i. c. 7. In the Towneley Myst. the words holard and horell occur.

"Thise dysars and thise hullars,
Thise cokkers and thise bollars,
And alle purs cuttars,
Bese welle war of thise men." Processus talentorum, p. 242.

"*Holier, houlleur; débauché, luxurieux.*" ROQUEF. See Ducange, *v. Holerii.*

[1] The holly is still called in Norfolk hulver, and in Suffolk hulva; it seems to be the tree which is called by Chaucer "an hulfere," in the Complaint of the Black Knight. Skinner supposes it may be so called from its holding or lasting long, Ang.-Sax. feor, *longe*, or holding fair, as being evergreen. "*Houx*, the holly, holme, or hulver tree. *Petit houx*, kneehulver, butchers broom." COTG. Holland, in his translation of Pliny, speaks of the "holly or hulver tree." B. xxiv. c. 13.

[2] In Coer de Lion "hurdys" are mentioned repeatedly, lines 6127, 3969; "hurdices," K. Alis. 2785, but evidently signify barricades, palissades, or large shields termed pavises. See Ducange, *v. Hurdicium.* It may in the sense above given have been used metaphorically.

[3] In a satire on the studies of the Dialecticians of the times of Edw. I. it is said,

"Whan menne horlith ham here and there,
*Nego* saveth ham fram care. Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 211.

"Y was hurlid, and turned upsodoun (*impulsus eversus sum*, Vulg.) þat y schulde falle doun, and þe lord took me up." Ps. cxvii. 13, Wicl. version. John Payne writes to his master, John Paston, regarding the trouble that befell him in Cade's rebellion, 1450, "and a-none aftyr yt hurlyng the Byshop Rosse apechyd me to the Quene." Past. Lett. i. 62. Horman says of troublous times, "in that whorlynge of the worlde

hurchyn togeder, P.)[1] *Impingo, collido.*

HURRŌN', or bomboñ as bees, and other lyke (hurryn, or bumbyn as ben, K. hurren or bumbyn as been, or other like, P. *Bombizo.*

HUSBONDE, *idem quod* HOSEBOND, *supra*) husbond of gouernawnce, K. man of gouernaunce, P.[2] *Paterfamilias.*)

(HUSBONDE, wedded man, P. *Maritus*, J. W.)

HUSBONDYÑ', or wysely dyspendyñ' worldely goodys. *Dispenso, iconomico*, C. F. *vel prudenter dispensare.*

HUSBONDYS brothere. *Lussus*, C. F.

HUSKE of frute, or oþer lyke. *Corticillus, cullea*, UG. *in claudo, folliculus*, CATH. *et* C. F. *acinus vel acinum*, C. F.

HUSKE, fyshe (husk, fishe, K. H. husk of fyshe, S. P.)[3] *Squamus*, C. F. *squarus*, CATH.

HUSKE of a note. *Nuci*, UG. *in noceo* (*nauci*, S.)

(*temporum novitate*) I wiste nat what to do. Hurrelynge, *murmura.*" "I hurle, I make a noyse as the wynde dothe, *ie bruys.*" PALSG.

[1] "*Collicio*, to-gidur hurtlynge. *Collisus*, to-gidur hurtled." MED. The sounds produced by the minstrels at a marriage, described in William and the Werwolf, were so varied and powerful that the hearers might think

> "Þat heuen hastili and erþe schuld hurtel to gader,
> So desgeli it denede that al þerþe quakede." p. 180.

This word is of frequent occurrence in the Wicliffite version. "The litil children were hurtlid togidere (*collidebantur*, Vulg.) in her wombe." Gen. xxv. 22. See also Mark ix. 17; Dedis xxvii. 41. In the Golden Legend it is said of the final Judgment, "the seuenth sygne, the stones shal smyte and hurtle togyder." It is used by Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare.

[2] In the version of Macer's treatise of the virtues of herbs it is said of honysuckle, "if þe bechyues be anointed with þe ius of her leeues, þe been shalt not goo a-way; þe housbondes kepe her swarmes in tyme of yere by suche anoyntynge." Hardyng says of the taxation imposed by Rufus, which sorely oppressed the commons,

> "A kyng woteth not what harmeth housbandrye,
> Housbande to pill and taxe outrageously." Chron. c. 125.

"An husband, *edituus, iconimus, incola, paterfamilias.*" CATH. ANG. "This smythe is a good housbande (*mesnaigier*), for I herde hym beate with his hamer to daye afore foure of ye clocke. Husbande, a thriuyng man, *mesnaigier.* Husbandes house in the countre, or manor place, *metayrie.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. hus-bonda, *domus magister.*

[3] "*Squarus, quidam piscis; et dicitur a squamâ, quia squamis acutus sit, unde et ejus cute lignum politur.*" CATH. Pennant states that the rough skin of the *Squalus squatina*, Linn. or Angel shark, was used by the ancients to polish wood and ivory, according to Pliny, ix. c. 12; and that in England the skin of the greater dog-fish, cat-fish, or bounce, *Squalus canicula*, Linn. called in French *roussete*, is applied to the same purpose. Zool. iii. pp. 87, 99. This last appears to be the species here called the huske. Palsgrave gives "husse, a fysshe, *rousette;*" and Cotgrave explains *rousset* to be "a little ruddie dog-fish." "*Squatina*, a soole fysshe with a roughe skynne, wherewith fletchers doo make theyr arrowes smoothe." ELYOT. In N. Britain the *Cyclopterus lumpus*, Linn. the lump, or sea-owl, is called hush-paddle, in Germ. see-haess, *lepus marinus.* See Jamieson. Compare Teut. hesse, *catus.*

HUSPYLYÑ', or spoylyñ' (spolyyn, H.)[1] *Spolio, dispolio.*
HUSTYLMENT (or harneys, or hurdyce, *supra.*)[2] *Utensile, supellex.*
HUSWYFE. *Materfamilias.*
HUSWYFERY. *Yconomia.*
HUGE, or grete. *Magnus.*

(HUTCHE, or whyche, *supra in* HOCHE.[3] *Cista, archa.*)

IAGGE, or dagge of a garment.[4] *Fractillus,* CATH.
IAGGYD, or daggyd. *Fractillosus.*

[1] To huspil, in the dialect of Shropshire, signifies to disorder, destroy, or knock about. See Hartshorne's Salopia. In old French *houspouillier*, or *harpailleur*, implies a thievish marauder, "*homme qui vole les gens de la campagne, vagabond.*" ROQUEF. "*S'houspiller l'un l'autre*, to tug, lug, hurry, tear one another," &c. COTG. Compare *gaspiller*, which, according to Menage, has the same origin.

[2] "*Suppellectilia*, hustelment." MED. This term is used in the original MS. by the first hand, in Bodl. Libr. of the earlier Wicliffite version; "Thou shalt anoynt of it the tabernacle, &c. and the candelstik, and the hustilmentis of it (*utensilia*, Vulg.)" Exod. xxx. 28. It occurs in several documents connected with the Eastern Counties. Joanna, relict of Sir T. Hemgrave, made, about 1421, a will under constraint of her second husband, devising to him personal effects and a sum of money, "1150 mares, with other jewel and hostelment that were mine other husbands goods and mine," as stated in her protest. Hist. of Hengrave, 93. John Hakone of Wyneton makes the following devise in 1437; "I wyll that alle necessaries and hustylments longyng to myn howsehold, that is to sey, to halle, chaumbyr, and kechene be disposed to the use of my wife." Norwich Wills, Harl. MS. 10, f. 267. In the Paston Letters, ii. 26, are mentioned "gonnes, crossebows, and quarells, and alle other hostelments to the maneur (of Caistor) belonginge." 1469, 9 Edw. IV. In 1492 Robert Parker bequeaths to his wife all his "hostiliaments, utenselys, and jowellys, to his house pertaining." Cullum's Hawsted, 17. The word seems to be taken from the old Fr. *oustillement*, ROQUEF. "*Outillemens*, stuffe, movables, household furniture, or implements." COTG.

[3] Sir John Maundevile says of the Ark of the Testimony, "that arke, or hucche, with the relikes, Tytus ledde with him to Rome, whan he had scomfyted alle the Jewes." Voiage, p. 102. By Chaucer the word is written "wiche." Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, says of household stuff, "these thinges set ye in your whutche (*huche*) or cheste; your jewellis in your forcier, that they be not stolen." "*Archa*, a whycche, a arke, and a cofyre. *Archula*, a lytelle whycche. *Cibutum*, a mete whycche. *Cista*, a whycche." MED. "Hutche, a chest, *cofre*, *huche*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. hwæcca, *arca*.

[4] *Fractillus* is explained in the Catholicon to be "*cauda vel fragmen panni fissi; cauda ornatus pendens ex inferiori parte: fractillus dicitur etiam villus in tapeto vel aliâ veste villosâ.*" Horman says, "he hath a pleasure in geagged clothynge, *lasciniosâ veste:*" and Palsgrave gives "I iagge or cutte a garment, *ie chicquette, ie deschicquette, ie descouppe.* I iagge nat my hosen for thrifte, but for a bragge. He is outher a landed man, or a foole yᵗ cutteth his garments. Iagge, a cuttyng, *chicqueture.* If I iagge my cappe, thou hast naught to do." This strange fashion, which, as it has been observed in the note on the word DAGGE, prevailed during the reign of Rich. II. was not disused even in the XVIth cent. It is particularly noticed by Hardyng, who states that it was described to him by the clerk of Richard's household.

"Cut werke was greate both in court and tounes,
Both in mennes hoddis and also in their gounes." Chron. c. 193.

Iay, byrde. *Graculus, ut dicitur secundum communem scolam, sed contrarium dicit* C. F. *ut patet infra in* ROKE, bryde; *vel forte est equivocum: garrulus,* C. F.

Iaylere, or gayler. *Ergaster,* KYLW. *carcerarius.*

Iakke of defence, garment (iak of fence, S.)[1] *Baltheus.*

Iamys, propyr name. *Jacobus.*

Iangelere. *Garrulator, garrulus,* CATH. *garrula, dicax,* C. F. *loquax.*

Iangelere, fulle of wordys. *Semiverbius,* UG. *in sereno.*

Iangelyñ', or iaveryñ' (iaberyn, P.)[2] *Ga(r)rulo, blatero,* C. F. *garrio,* CATH. *relatro,* UG.

[1] A full account of the defensive armour called a jack is given by Sir S. Meyrick, in his observations on ancient military garments worn in England, Archæol. xix. 224. Mention of it occurs as early as 1375, in the will of Thos. de Hemenhale, who devises "*unum* iakke *de rubio* worstede." Transcripts from Norwich Registers, Harl. MS. 10. Walsingham relates that Wat Tyler's mob, in the sack of John of Gaunt's palace at the Savoy, 1381, found "*vestimentum preciosissimum ipsius, quale* Iacke *vocamus.*" Camd. p. 249. It is mentioned in the will of Henry Snayth, *clericus,* 1380; "*Lego duas loricas ferreas, duas* bacinetts *cum* ventall', *et duas* iakkys *coopertas cum fust';*" and in 1391, Margery, widow of Sir Will. de Aldeburgh, bequeaths to her son "*unum duplum cum loricâ interius opertum cum rubeo correo caprœ. Item, unum* iak *defencionis opertum nigro velveto.*" Test. Ebor. i. 113, 150. Sir S. Meyrick questions the authority of Nicot's definition that the jack was an habiliment stuffed with cotton; in the Catholicon Ang. however, written 1483, is given "a iakke, *bombicinium.*" Towards the close of the XVth cent. a less cumbersome defence of a similar nature, termed a jacket, was more in use. Palsgrave gives "iacke, harnesse, *iacq, iacque:* iacket, *seion:* iacket without sleues, *hocqueton:* iacket that hath but four quarters, *iacqueite.*" Caxton says in the Boke for Travellers, "Donaas the doblet maker hath performed my doublet and my iaquet, *mon pourpainte et mon paltocque.*" In the accounts of the Lestrange family, 1532, are the following entries: "Item, paid for ij. pownd of twyn for the iacks. Item, paid for iij. elnes of canvas for y^r^ iack. Item, paid to the taylour for the wurkmanshippe of iij. iacks, ix.*s.* iv.*d.* Item, paid for twyn for ȝour iacks. Item, paid to Matthew Smith (or the smith) for making of plates for the iackes, iv.*s.* ij.*d.*" The kind of jack to which this last entry relates is described in Lily's Euph. Eng. where it is said that the armour of the English consists of "corslets, Almaine rivets, shirts of male, iackes quilted, and covered over with leather, fustian, or canvas, over thick plates of yron that are sowed to y^e^ same." It seems to have been identical with the brigandine. The jack may even have been occasionally formed with mail; in Edw. III. i. 2, Capell's Prolus. are mentioned "jacks of gymold mail." Thus Florio explains "*Giacco,* a iacke of maile, made like a corslet, a iacket or shirt of maile. *Giachetta,* a iacket or shirt of maile:" and Cotgrave gives "*Iaque,* a iacke or coat of mail, and thence a iacke for the body of an Irish greyhound, &c. made commonly of a wild boares tanned skinne, and put on him when he is to coap with that violent beast." The sense in which *baltheus* is used in the Promptorium is singular; it signifies commonly a girdle, but here COTE ARMURE, DOBBELET, and PALTOK, military garments, are rendered by the term *baltheus.*

[2] "*Dapax,* yanglynge, or spekynge of mete." MED. "To iangylle, *ubi* to chater. Iangyller, *fictilis, poliloquus, &c. ubi* chaterynge." CATH. ANG. "I iangyll, *ie babille, ie cacquette:* she iangleth lyke a iaye." PALSG. To jangle occurs in the sense of chattering in the Vis. of Piers Ploughm.; Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale, 5194; Gower, &c. "*Iangler,* to jangle, prattle, tattle saucily, or scurvily." COTG.

IANGELYN̄', or iaveryn' a-ȝen, þat ys clepyd clenchyng a-ȝen (clensyng a-ȝen, s.)[1] *Oggarrio*, CATH.

IANGELYN', and talkyn̄'. *Confabulor, fabulor, colloquor.*

IANGELYNGE. *Garrulacio.*

IANGELYNGE, or talkynge. *Confabulacio, collocucio.*

IAPE.[2] *Nuga, frivolum, scur(r)ilitas.*

IAPER. *Nugax, nugaculus*, CATH. *nugigerulus*, CATH. *gerro*, UG. *in gero.*

IAPYN̄' (or tryfloñ, *infra.*) *Trupho, illudo*, C. F. *ludifico* (*deludo*, P.)

IARDYNE almaunde.[3] *Amigdalum jardinum, amigdalum* (*jardanum amigdalum*, S.)

IASPE, stone. *Iaspis.*

IAVEL.[4] *Joppus, gerro*, UG. *in gero, joppa.*

[1] "*Oggarrio, i. contra garrire.*" CATH. *v. Garrio.* Compare CLENCHYN aȝen, or chaueryn aȝen for prowde herte.

[2] Compare GAWDE, or iape, above. "*Nugor, i. nugas facere, trufare, vel nugas frequenter dicere*, to tryfle, or iape, or lye. *Nugax, i. vanus, fatuus, &c.* a iaper or fole. *Nugacitas*, iaperye." ORTUS. "To iape, *nugari*; iapande, *nugans, nugaculus.* Iapanly, *nugaciter.*" CATH. ANG. "I iape, I tryfle, *ie truffe, ie trufle, ie me bourde.* I dyd but iape with hym, and he toke it in good ernest. Iape, a trifyll, *truffe.*" PALSG. "*Il n'est pas gas*, it is no iape." Harl. MS. 219. It is said of St. Nicholas in the Golden Legend, that "in his yonge age he eschewed ye playes and iapes of other yonge chyldren." Fabyan relates that William Rufus was warned of his approaching end, "but he set all at nought, and made of it a scoffe, or a iape." Horman says, "he bete me cursedly with a rod, as it had ben in iape, *velut per ludum.* Leue thy iapys, *mitte nugas.* At the begynnynge I hadde wente thou haddeste iapyde, *putavi te joco fecisse.*" Junius has detailed the use of this word, especially by Chaucer, and seeks a derivation by comparison with Isl. geip, *jactatio.* Skinner derives it from Fr. *gaber.* It appears, moreover, from Speght's Glossary, appended to Chaucer, that, having become of ambiguous import, the word was scarcely admitted in polite parlance; and this is confirmed by Palsgrave, who gives the verb "I iape a wenche, *ie fout*, and *ie bistocque.* It is better to iape a wenche than to do worse."

[3] Gerarde speaks of "a large sweet almond, vulgarly termed a Jordan almond."

[4] Javel or jevel is a term of contempt, which signifies, according to Bp. Kennett, "a rascal or base fellow."

> "Lat be, quoth Jock, and call'd him jevel,
> And by the tail him tugged." Christ Kirk, st. 7.

*Forte a Sax.* ȝe-full, *immundus, profanus, reus, putidus*; or ȝe-fyll. The Lieutenant of the Tower, advising Sir Thomas More to put on worse clothes at his execution, gave this reason, because he that is to have them is but a Javel: to which Sir Thomas replied, "Shall I count him a Javel who is to doe me so great a benefit?" Lansd. MS. 1033. In Roper's Life of More the term employed is "raskall." Skelton uses the word javell frequently: it is one of the opprobrious epithets that are put into the mouth of Wolsey, in "Why come ye not to Court?" and occurs in a passage cited by Hearne, and attributed to Skelton, Glossary to Langt. Chron. *v.* Wroken.

> "These be as knappishe knackes,
> As ever man made,
> For javells and for jackes,
> A jym jam for a jade."

Iawndyce, sekenesse. *Hicteria* (*hictericia*, K. P. *ettericia*, S.)

Ice. *Glacies.*

Iche, or ylke. *Quilibet.*

Ichyñ', or ykyñ', or ȝykyñ' (yekyn, K. ȝichyn, S. ekyn, H. P.) *Prurio.*

Idyl. *Ociosus.*

Idelnesse. *Ociositas, ocium.*

Idyl spekare. *Vanidicus, vaniloquus,* CATH. (*garriloquus,* K.)

Idyote, neither fowle ne ryghte wyce (idyote, halfe innocent, H. P. idyothe, nodyr foole, noper wyse, S.) *Idiota.*

Iddyr, or vddyr of a beeste (iddyr, pappe, K. P.) *Uber.*

Iessys, to bynde hawkys wythe (ieshys, to bryng wyth hawkys, S.)[1] *Jactacula, plur.* KYLW. *et* COMM. (*jactula,* P. *jacula,* W.)

Iettyñ'.[2] *Verno,* C. F. *et alia supra in* G. GETTYÑ'.

Nares quotes Spenser, and other writers, by whom the word is used, and thinks it may be derived from Fr. *javelle*, a brush-wood faggot, a name that might be applied to such fellows as Shakespeare calls "rash bavin wits." Holland, in his version of Pliny, speaks of the "javels," stalks, or stems of line or flax. B. xix. c. 1. See further observations in Jamieson. Compare IOPPE, or folte, *Joppus,* and IAPER, *Gerro.*

[1] Jesses or gesses, used in falconry, are thus defined by Nicot: "*Geets (gets,* or *giez*) *sont deux petites courroies courtes de peau de chien, une en chaque jambe du faulcon près lar serre; au dessus desquels sont les sonnettes tenans à une autre petite courroye à part.*" Latham says that "Jesses are those short straps of leather which are fastened to the hawks legges, and so to the Lease by Varvels, Anlets, or such like." The origin of the term is evident, as signified by the Emperor Fred. II. in his treatise *de arte Venandi*, ii. c. 38; namely, "*ob hoc jacti dicuntur, quod cum eis jaciuntur falcones, et emittuntur ad prædam.*" They are also called *Getti.* See Ducange and Menage. In "Dame Julyan Bernes Processe of hawkyng" it is stated that "Hawkys have abowte theyr leggys gesses made of leddyr moost comynly, some of sylke, whyche scholde be noo lenger but that the knottys of theym sholde appere in myddys of the left honde, bytwene the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre; by cause the Lewnes sholde be fastenyd to theym wyth a payre of Tyrettys," &c. St. Alban's Book, sign. b. iij.

[2] This word does not appear to be retained in the East Anglian dialect. Tusser uses it both in the sense of strutting about ostentatiously, and of actively busying oneself, or bustling to and fro. In the interesting account of his own life, he says that his desire was ease and contentment, and to live uprightly,

"More than to ride with pomp and pride,
Or for to jet in others debt." Stanza 38.

In his Epistle to the Lady Paget, prefixed to his Book of Huswifery, among the qualities of a good housewife, he says that she "should jetty from morning to night." Palsgrave gives the following illustrations of the use of this word: "I iette, I make a countenaunce with my legges, *ie me iamboye.* I wotte nat what his herte is, but he ietteth horriblye in his pace. I iette wᵗ facyon and countenaunce to set forthe myselfe, *ie braggue.* I get, I use a proude countenaunce and pace in my goyng. Se I praye the howe this countrefayte gentilman getteth, *comment ce gentyllastre braggue en se promenant.* I go a iettynge or a ryottynge, *ie raude.* Dothe thy father fynde the in the universyte to go a iettynge a nyghtes? *te baille ton père exhibition à l'université pour aller rauder?*" Cotgrave gives "*Batre les rues,* to iet, reuell, or swagger vp and down the streets in the night. *Iamboyer,* to iet, or wantonly to go in and out with the legs. *Fringuer,* to iet or brave it, to be fine, spruce, trimme, to wantonise it," &c. Anchoran

Ikyl (iekyll, w.)[1] *Stiria*, ug. *in stuprum*, cath. *et* c. f.

Icche, or ȝiche (ikche, or ȝykche, s.) *Pruritus.*

(Ikyn, *supra in* ychyn, h. echyn, p.)

Ilde, be-twene too freshe waters (iyld, s.)[2] *Amnis.*

Ilde, londe in the see (iylde, k. ile, w.) *Insula.*

(Ilke, or eche, *supra in* iche, p.)

Image. *Imago, statua.*

Image on a grave, in mynde made of þe dede (in meend of þe ded man, s.) *Colossus*, c. f. *et* cath.

Imagyn̄'. *Imaginor.*

Imne (impne, h. imme, p.) *Impnus.*

Imnere. *Imnarium.*

Impare, or graffere (gryffar, k. p.) *Insertor, surculator.*

Impe, or graffe (gryf, k.) *Surculus, novella*, cath. *novellus*, cath.

Impyd (or graffed, p.) *Insertus.*

Impyn̄', or graffyn̄' (gryffyn, k )[3] *Insero.*

in the Gate of Tongues, p. 178, says that "one made to avoide his countrey wandereth abroad, and gaddeth and ietteth up and downe, *vagatur.*" Ed. 1633. "To jet up and down, *vagor, spatior, tolutatim incedere.* To jet like a lord, *incedo.* To jet to and fro, *volito.* A jetter, *gradarius.*" gouldm. Compare gettyn and gettare.

[1] The Gloss on Gaut. de Bibelesworth renders "*esclarcyl*, en ychele." Arund. MS. 220, f. 300, b. In Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 732, occurs the word "iisseikkles:" and by Chaucer it is written "iseickle." "*Stiria est gutta fluens, vel cadens congelata*, a nykle." med. ms. cant. "*Stiria est gutta frigore concreta pendens guttatimque stillans*, a yokle." ortus. "*Stirium*, hysehykylle." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "An iȝokelle, *stirium.*" cath. ang. Grose gives iccles as a word used in the North; and it is given in the Craven dialect, as likewise ice-shackles; see also Brockett, *v.* Ice-shoggle, and Jamieson, *v.* Isechokill. Ang.-Sax. ises-ȝicel, *glacialis stiria.* Compare thowe of snowe, or yclys, or yce, hereafter.

[2] An island in the Severn, about four miles N. of Worcester, called by Flor. Wigorn. "Bevereye," and at the present time Bevere, served as a retreat to the people of that city when it was burned by Hardicanute, A.D. 1041, on their resisting the payment of tribute. See the Sax. Chron. Langtoft gives a relation of the circumstances.

> "But þo þat fled wiþ þer godes to þe ilde of Seuerne,
> And þat wer in þe ilde duelled þer for drede,
> Untill þe Kyng turned, and his wrath ouer ȝede." R. Brunne, p. 56.

In another passage, p. 151, he relates that Richard Cœur de Lion took possession of two islands in the Mediterranean, one "that ilde hight Labamare," which is described as situated in the straights of Messina; and another "ilde" called "Griffonie," meaning, perhaps, Sicily. In Kyng Alisaunder the word "ydle," as printed by Weber, seems to be the same word, varying by local pronunciation.

> "Euerych ydle, euerych contrey,
> He hath y-soughth, par ma fey;
> An ydle he passeth y-hote Perfiens." 5908.

[3] The verb to imp, Ang.-Sax. impan, *inserere*, and the substantive imp, a graft, scion, or young shoot, occur in the Vis. of P. Ploughm. 2746; and are used by Chaucer.

> "Of what kynd of ympe in gardein or in frith
> Ymped is in stocke, fro whence it came
> It sauourith euer, and is nothyng to blame." Hardyng's Chron. c. 98.

IMPYNGE (or graffinge, P.) *Insertura.*

IN, of herboroghe (or herborwe, K. inne, P.) *Hospicium, diversorium,* C. F.

INAMELYD.[1] *Inamelatus.*

See also Seuyn Sages, 574. "*Insicio*, impynge." MED. "An impe, *ubi* a grafte." CATH. ANG. "Ymye, or graffe, *insita, inscita.*" Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. "Impe, a yonge sprynge. Impe or grasse, *pasturage.*" PALSG. "*Empeau*, an impe to graffe." COTG. Among the disbursements of Thomas Lucas, Sol. Gen. to Hen. VII. when Little Saxham Hall was erected, 1507, is a payment "for setting stokkes for graffes, impes of cherys, damsayns, and filberdes." Rokewode's Hund. of Thingoe, 145. See Nares.

[1] The application of enamel to every description of ornamental work in metal was much used in England from the Anglo-Saxon times, until the XVIth cent. The number of existing specimens is, indeed, small; owing, probably, to the precious metals having been most frequently employed for enamelled works, which have been melted down to form ornaments suited to the successive changes of fashion; but ancient wills and inventories, especially the lists of crown jewels printed in the Kalendars of the Exchequer Treasury, afford abundant evidence of the profusion of enamelled plate and jewellery in England. There may be but insufficient evidence to show that the earliest works of this kind, such as fibulæ, and minor personal ornaments, were executed by British artificers; but the character of ornament which is presented by them, the mention that is made in early records of the skill of our countrymen, and the distinctive term of *Opus Anglicanum*, to designate their ornamental works in metal, give to such a supposition a high degree of probability. A specimen of interest preserved in the British Museum appears by the legend to have been the ring of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, from 836 to 858, father of Alfred. See Archæol. vii. pl. xxx. It is of gold, and appears to be properly an enamelled work, the field, according to the ordinary process of the earlier period, being chiselled out to receive a vitrified metallic compound of a dark blue colour, which was fixed by fusion in the cavities formed by the tool, and set off the design produced by those parts of the metal that had been left in relief. Another mode of workmanship, in some degree analogous, appears in the jewel at the Ashmolean Museum, attributed to Alfred; a specimen recently discovered in London, Archæol. xxix. pl. x. and a few other instances. In these a semi-transparent substance, which appears to be rather a vitreous paste than a true enamel, fills the spaces in the field of the design, the outline being formed, not by chiselling the solid metal, but by means of thin fillets of gold, attached to the surface of the plate, and serving to detach the variously coloured portions of the design. At a later period the pre-eminent skill of the enamellers of Limoges caused their work to be highly esteemed in other countries. It appears that the tomb of Walter de Merton, Bp. Rochester, 1274, was made by Magister Johannes de Limogiâ, who came to England for the purpose. See the Executors' Accounts, Thorpe's Cust. Roff. 193. At the Reformation this memorial was destroyed; but the enamelled effigy in Westminster Abbey, representing Will. de Valence, who died 1296, if not the work of John of Limoges, affords an interesting specimen of the art practised at that place. The prevailing use of ornaments of this nature appears also from the Constit. of Will. de Bleys, 1229, and Walt. de Cantilupe, 1240, Bishops of Worcester, prescribing among the sacred ornaments to be provided by the parishioners, "*ij. pyxides, una argentea, vel eburnea, vel de opere Lemovitico, in quâ hostiæ reserventur.*" Wilk. Conc. i. 623, 666. Several of these exist: but the most curious enamelled ornaments of this period, as connected with England, are the small shrines called *cofri Lemovicenses*, on which is represented the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. One of these is in the possession of the Ant. Soc. and another at Hereford Cathedral. Enamel was likewise made available for the decoration of sepulchral brasses,

INAMELYNGE. *Inamelatura.*

INBROWDYD (inbrowdred, J. W.) *Intextus.*

INBROWDYD clothe (inbrowdred, P.)[1] *Frigia*, CATH. *et* C. F.

INCHE. *Digitus, pollicium*, KYLW. (*pollex*, P.)

INCRES. *Incrementum, excrementum*, CATH. *excresc(ens)ia* (*augmentum*, P.)

INCRESYÑ', or moryñ'. *Augeo, adaugeo, augmento.*

INCRESE, or grow or wax more. *Accresco*, CATH. *excresco.*

INDAWNGERYD. *Indomigeratus.*

INDENTYD. *Indentatus.*

INDENTYNGE. *Indentacio.*

INDENTURE. *Indentura, cirographus*, UG. *in grama.*

INDYFFERENT, neyther fulle of þe to partye, neþer of tothere (neþer of þe to party, ne of þe toþer, K.) *Indifferens.*

INDYTE letterys, as clerkely speke (or clerkly spech, S.) *Dicto.*

INDYTYD, as clerkly speche (indyted or endited of clerkly speche, P.) *Dictatus.*

INDYTYD be lawe, for trespace. *Indictatus.*

(INDITYN for trespas, K. indyte, P. *Indicto.*)

INDYTYNGE of clerkly speche (as clerkly speche, P.) *Dictamen.*

INDYTYNGE, or indytement for trespas. *Indictacio.*

INDWYÑ, and yeve warysone. *Doto.*

INDWYNGE. *Dotacio.*

(INGYNE, *supra in* ENGYNE.)

INHERYTE, or receyve in herytage (inerytyn, or receyuyn to eritage, K.) *Heredito.*

INFECTYÑ, or brynge to sekenesse, as menne take wythe pestylence, or as leprys done hele menne be brethe, or other towchynge (as lepers doþ hole men, S.) *Inficio.*

INFORMYÑ, or techyñ'. *Informo, instruo; et alia sunt infra, in* KENNYÑ.

(INGROTON wythe mete or drynke, *supra in* GROTŌN.)

INIŌYNOÑ, or put to, and chargyñ' to be done (puttyn to a charge to be downe, S. inioynen, P.) *Injungo, impono.*

INYOYNYD (inionyyd, K. inioyned, P.) *Injunctus.*

INKE. *Encaustum*, C. F. *vel incaustum*, CATH. *attramentum.*

to a much greater extent, probably, than might be supposed from the few examples that have been preserved. In the XVth cent. the older process of chiselling out the design was abandoned, and a mode of enamelling, wholly superficial, came into general use; it appears to have been first adopted in Italy, but was practised for more than a century, in the greatest perfection, at Limoges. Chaucer speaks of "fine enamaile" and gold "amiled." Rom. of Rose. Spenser uses the word "aumaild," and in some documents the word is written "anelyd." Compare ANELYN, or enelyn metalle, above. Horman says that "goldsmithes use annuelynge, and gravynge, *utuntur toreutice*;" and Palsgrave gives the verb "I ammell, as a goldesmyth dothe his worke. Your broche is very well amelled, *vostre deuise est fort bien esmaillée.* I enamell, *ib.*" See Wharton's Eng. Poetry; Ducange, *v. Esmaillator, Limogia, Smaltum, &c.*

[1] IMBROWDYD, MS. "*Frigia dicitur quedam vestis que alio nomine dicitur acupicta.*" CATH.

INKEHORNE. *Attramentarium*, C. F. *incaustorium.*

INMEUABLE. *Immobilis.*

(INNIOLF, threde to sow wythe schone or botys, *infra in* LYNYOLF. *Indula, licinium.*)

INNOCENT. *Innocens.*

(INOYNTED. *Inunctus*, P.)

INPOYSYOṆ, or poysnyṅ (poysyn, K. S. inpoysen or poysen, P.) *Intoxico.*

INPRENTYD (imprentid, or impressyd, K.) *Impressus.*

INPRENTYṄ (imprentyn, K. S.) *Inprimo.*

INPRENTYNGE. *Inpressio.*

(INQVERYD, *infra in* WEL TETCHYD. *Morosus, bene morigeratus.*

INSESUN, or sesoṅ, or worldely goodys(insesyn in werdligodys, K. or sesun some, &c. P.) *Insesino.*

INSYGHT (insythe, K.) *Inspexio, circumspeccio.*

(INSNARLYD, *infra in* INTRYKYD.)

INSPYRACYONE. *Inspiracio.*

INSTORŌN' (wythe nedefulle thyngys, or astoryn, *supra.*) *Instauro.*

INSTRUMENT, or toole. *Instrumentum.*

INSURYṄ, or make suere (svyrte, K.)[1] *Assecuro.*

INTENCYONE, or mevynge (*sic*, S. intent or menynge, K. P.) *Intencio.*

INTERDYTE. *Interdictus.*

INTERDITE, or interdytement (interdyten, S.) *Interdictum.*

INTERDYTYṄ'. *Interdico.*

INTERLARDE, of fet flesche (interlayed of fat flesshe, P.) *Abdomen*, KYLW. CATH. C.F. *et* UG. *in hostio.*

INTERLOGE of a pley.[2] *Preludium, interludium*, CATH.

INTERPRETOWRE, or expownere. *Interpres.*

INTYCYṄ, or steryṅ to doōn a dede (or tycyn, &c. S.) *Incito, instigo.*

INTRAYLE, or yssu of a dede beeste (intrelise, K. intralyze, H. intralyce, P.) *Intesti(n)um; et alia infra in* ISSU.

INTRYKYD, or insnarlyd. *Intricatus, illaqueatus.*

INTRYKYṄ', or snarlyṅ'.[3] *Intrico, illaqueo.*

[1] Chaucer uses the word to ensure in the sense of affirming by word of mouth; it had also that of betrothing, or promising in marriage. "I ensure, I trouthe plyght, as man and a woman togyther, *ie fiance.* I herde saye they were maryed, or euer I knewe they were ensured togyther. I insuer by maryage, *id.* Howe, saye you be they maryed so sone, I wyste nat that they were insured yet. I insuer, *ie promayts, ie assure.*" PALSG. In Henry VIIIth's Primer, 1545, in the lesson at matins, the following verse occurs: "The aungell Gabriel was sent from God into a cytie of Galile named Nazareth, to a virgyn which was ensured to a man whose name was Joseph." Luke i. 27.

[2] On the subject of interludes much information has been brought together by Mr. Payne Collier, in his Hist. of Dramatic Poetry. In the XVth cent. they were much in fashion, and a special clause of exception is made in the Stat. of Apparel, 3 Edw. IV. 1463, in favor of "*ministrelles et jouers en lour entreludes.*" It was only in 1542 that it was enjoined that no plays or interludes should be acted in the churches. "Interlude, *moralité.*" PALSG.

[3] Chaucer speaks of one "that love most entriketh," (Assemblie of Foules) and the word is likewise used by Gower, Conf. Am. IV. It is evidently taken from the French

INTRYKYNGE. *Illaqueacio, intricacio.*

INVEYNE, or vayne. *Vanus, invanus.*

INVEYNLY, or wythe owte profytte (inveyn, or wit owtyn profyȝt, K. profyth, S.) *Vane, invanum, inutiliter.*

INVENYMYN̄. *Veneno*, CATH.

INVYE, or envye. *Invidia, invidencia*, C. F.

INVYOUSE. *Invidus*, C. F.

INVYSYBLE. *Invisibilis.*

(IOBBYN wythe the bylle, *supra in* BYLLYN'.)[1]

IOGLYN̄' (iogelyn, K. P.) *Prestigior*, CATH. UG. *et* C. F.

IOGULOWRE (iogulour, K. iogelowre, P.)[2] *Mimus*, CATH. *et* UG. *prestigiator*, CATH. *et* UG. *in magi, et* C. F. *histrio*, CATH.

IOGULYRYE, or iogulment (iogul-

"*Intriquer*, to intricate, insnare, involve, intangle." COTG. "I entryke, I hynder or lette. He that is entryked (*empesché*) with worldly busynesse is nat mete to be a studyent." PALSG. See Ducange, *v. Intricare.* Ital. "*intricare*, to intricate, to intangle, to inwrap, to garboile." FLORIO. See SNARYN̄, or snarlyn̄.

[1] To job signifies in the East Anglian dialect to peck with the beak, or with a mattock; and is used in the former sense by Lestrange and Tusser, who directs boughs to be stuck among runcival pease, upon which they may climb (February's husbandry).

"So doing, more tender and greater they wex,
If peacock and turkey leave jobbing their bex."

Holland, in his version of Pliny, B. x. c. 18, says that birds that "job and pecke holes in trees," are of the race of sprights, martins, or wood-peckers; and speaks of "woodpecks, or jobbers," c. 29. "*Becquer*, to pecke or bob with the beake. *Becquade*, a pecke, job, or bob with a beake. *Hocher*, to shake, jog, job, nod." "*Sitta*, a bird called a nutjobber." GOULDM. Willughby, in his Ornithology, describes the nuthatch, or nut-jobber, *Picus cinereus.* Ash gives to job, in the sense of striking suddenly with a sharp instrument, as the word is used in Shropshire. See Hartshorne's Salopia.

[2] In Domesday mention occurs of the *joculator* and the *joculatrix regis*, T. i. f. 38, b. and 162: Ang.-Sax. ȝeoȝelere, *prestigiator.* The juggler and the minstrel are, as Warton observes, frequently confounded together. Music formed a part of the entertainments provided by both, and it was not, perhaps, until the XIVth cent. that the two denominations were properly distinguished. The juggler was called also TREGETTOWRE, a term which occurs in the Promptorium. His performances were very varied, comprising sleight of hand, tricks of all kinds, tumbling, and buffoonery. Strutt has collected much information on this subject in his Sports, B. iii. c. iv. Chaucer, in the third Book of Fame, seems to distinguish the jugglers from the minstrels and musicians, and speaks of them as playing with magicians, "tragetours, and Phetonisses, charmeresses," &c.; but in the Rom. of the Rose he mentions minstrels and jugglers, as if their performances were similar. He repeatedly alludes to the wonderful tricks which were exhibited by them. "*Balatro*, a yogelowre. *Pantomimus*, a iogeloure. *Parascitaster, id.*" MED. "To iugille, *joculari.* A iuguler, *gesticulator, &c. ubi* a harlott. A iugulynge, *gesticulacio, jocamen.*" CATH. ANG. Horman says, "The iugler carieth clenly under his gublettis, *prestigiator scite visum ludificat cum acceptabulis.* A iugler with his troget castis (*vaframentis*) deceueth mens syght." "Iogelour, *batellevr.* Iogelyng caste, *passe, passe.* I iogyll, *ie ioue de pas pas.* Mathewe iogyled ye cleanest of any man in our dayes. I iuggyll, &c. *ie iougle.*" PALSG. In the Northumberland Household Book, 1511, a reward of 6*s.* 8*d.* is appointed "to the Kyngs iugler, if he haue wone." See Essay on ancient Minstrels, Percy's Reliques, i. xcii.

rye, K.) *Prestigium*, CATH. *et* UG. *in magi, pancracium*, UG. *et* CATH. *mimilogium*, UG. *in mimus.*

IOYE. *Gaudium, gloria.*

IOYE, and gladnesse yn chere. *Leticia, jocunditas, exultacio.*

IOYE yn herte. *Jubilus, jubilacio.*

IOY, or pley þat begynnythe wythe sorow, and endythe wythe gladnes (ioye or myrthe þat be-gynnyt wit sorw, &c. K.)[1] *Comedia*, CATH.

IOY, or pley þat begynnythe wythe gladnesse, and endythe wythe sorow (and grevowsnesse, S. ioye or myrthe þat be-gynnyt wit gladnes, &c. K.) *Tragedia*, CATH.

IOYN̄, or make ioy (ioyin, K. S. ioyen, P.) *Gaudeo, jocundor, letor, exulto.*

IOYNYN̄, or ionyōn. *Jungo, compagino, pango, conjungo.*

IOYNTE. *Junctura.*

IOYNTE, or knytty(n)ge to-gedur, what so they be (knyttynge togedur of what thyng so it be, K. cutting togeder, P. puttynge, W.) *Compago, compages.*

IOYNTE, or hole of the knokylle bone (cleped the whirlebone, K. P.) *Ancha*, C. F. *et hic dicitur*, whyrlebone.

IOL, or heed (iolle, K. S. P.)[2] *Caput.*

IOLY. *Vernus, lascivus*, C. F. *redimitus, gaudiosus.*

IOLYTE. *Vernancia*, C. F. *lascivia*, C. F. *gaudiositas.*

ION̄, propyr name (Ione, S. Iohn, P.)[3] *Johannes.*

(IONE, proper name, H. P. *Johanna.*)

IONYOWRE (ioynour, P.) *Compaginator, pactor, archarius, arcularius*, BRIT. *et* UG. *in arceo.*

[1] See PLEY, hereafter.

[2] "*Brancus*, a gole or a chawle." Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002. Skinner gives "Jowl, *caput, parum deflexo sensu ab* A.-S. ceole, *fauces, hoc a Lat. gula ; hinc* a jowl of ling *nobis appellatur non tantum caput sed etiam œsophagus.*" The term is applied likewise to the heads of other kinds of fish, as the sturgeon. "Iolle of a fysshe, *teste.*" PALSG. "A jole of fish, *fauces piscium.* Joll, as of salmon, &c. *caput.*" GOULDM. Compare CHAVYLBONE, or chawlbone. An extraordinary prescription, the chief ingredient being a fat cat, is given in Sloane MS. 1571, f. 48, b. "for bolnynge vndur þe chole." In the Master of Game mention occurs of the "iawle bone" of a wild boar. Vesp. B. XII. f. 34, b. "*Bucca, mala inferior, &c.* the cheeke, iawe, or iowll." Junius, by Higins.

[3] This proper name was anciently used as a term of contempt, especially as applied by the Reformers to the lower classes of the Romish priesthood. See Todd's note on Spenser, Sheph. Cal. May, 309 ; Dr. Wordsworth's Remarks on the Life of Lord Cobham, Eccl. Biog. i. 265. John Bradford, writing to his mother, in 1553, on the revival of Popery, says, "now let the whoremonger ioy, with the dronckard, swearer, couetous, malicious, and blynd bussard Syr Iohn, for y^e masse wil not bite them, neither make them to blushe as preaching woulde." Martyrs' Letters, p. 292, orig. ed. In Reliqu. Ant. i. 1, an instance occurs where the priest is termed Sir John, early in the XVth cent. ? "*Ian*, as *Jean*, John, also a cuckold. *Ian de blanc*, the consecrated bread, tearmed so by the Calvinists. *Ian gipon*, a gull, sot, ninny, fop, cokes." COTG.

Ioppe, or folte.[1] *Joppus*, c. f. *joppa.*

Iopperye, or foltery. *Jopperia.*

Iorowre (or iurowre, *infra.*) *Susurro.*

Iorowrye (iorory, p.) *Susurrium.*

Iowel, or iuelle. *Jocale, clinodium*, kylw. (*monile*, p.)

Iovelere, or iuelere (ioweller, k. p.) *Jocalarius.*

(Iowyn' wythe the bylle, as byrdys, *supra in* byllyn', *et in* iobbyn. *Rostro.*)

Iowncynge, or grete vngentylle mevynge (iownsynge, or gentilmevynge, k. ioyuncynge, s. iontinge, p.)[2] *Strepitus.*

Iowpe, garment.[3] *Jupa*, necc.

Iowe, or chekebone (iovwe, s.) *Mandibula.*

Iows of frutys, or herbys, or other lyke (iowse or iwse, k.) *Jus, succus.*

Iowtys, potage.[4] *Brassica*, kylw. *vel brissica*, kylw. *cum* c. f. *juta*, comm. (*brastica*, p.)

[1] Compare iavel. In N. Britain a bigheaded, dull, lazy-looking fellow is called a Jupsie. See Jamieson. Coles gives "Jobelin, a sot, or fool."

[2] To jounce signifies in Norfolk "to bounce, thump, and jolt, as rough riders are wont to do." forby. Shakespeare uses "jauncing" in a similar sense. Richard II., V. 5. "*Iancer vn cheval*, to stirre a horse in the stable till he swart with all; or as our to jaunt; (an old word.)" cotg.

[3] Neccham, in his Treatise *de nominibus utensilium* written early in the XIIIth cent. describing the ordinary dress of the master of the family, when at home, says, "*perhendinaturus* (*li asuiurner*) *jupam habeat penulatam* (*furé*) *et tunicam* (*cote*) *manubiis* (*manches*) *et birris* (*geruns*) *munitam et manubiatam*," &c. Titus, D. xx. f. 7, b. When mounted for the journey he was to wear the *capa*, with sleeves and hood. The *jupa* appears to have been a long garment worn by all classes, secular and religious, and both sexes. See Ducange. It was loosely made, for Chaucer uses the comparison "riueling as a gipe;" but the diminutive term *jupon* seems to imply that the military garment so called, which fitted the person closely, was a kind of *jupa*. Chaucer mentions the gipon as part of the attire of the knight, Cant. T. Prol. v. 75, and Knight's T. v. 2122. A full account of the jupon, or guippon, will be found in Sir S. Meyrick's Treatise on Military Garments worn in England, Archæol. xix. 236. In Ly beaus Disconus the garment is termed a "gypell." In N. Britain a kind of short cloak for women, as also a wide coat, is termed a jupe.

[4] Sir John Maundevile says of the monks of Mount Sinai, that they drink no wine, "but ȝif it be on principalle festes, and thei lyven porely and sympely, with joutes and with dates." Voiage, p. 71. In the Vision of P. Ploughman, Wrath describes himself as having been cook in a monastery.

"I was the Prioresse potager,
And maad hem joutes of janglyng." 2787.

Gower speaks of Diogenes gathering "ioutes" in his garden; in the context they are called "wortes." Conf. Am. B. vii. Numerous recipes for preparing joutes occur in books of ancient cookery: in a curious collection in the possession of Sir T. Phillipps is the following: "Nou greyþe we Ioute Doré, of moni muchel y-wylned. Ye clene bete, and sclarie hokke i-boilled and wel i-bakked in an crouhhe clene y-washen. Hakke ioutes gentil and veire; do to ȝeoþen ouer þe fure grece of pork, hakke saffron, and peopur," &c. XIVth cent. MS. Heber, 8336. The metrical recipe in the *Liber cure cocorum*, Sloane MS. 1986, p. 97, gives a longer list of pot-herbs for compounding

IPOCRYSYE. *Ipocrisis.*
IPOCRITE. *Ipocrita.*
IRREPREUABLE. *Irreprehensibilis.*
IRYNE. *Ferrum.*
IRKESOUM (irksum, K. P.) *Fastidiosus.*
IRKESUMNESSE. *Fastidium.*
IRKYN̄'. *Fastidio, accidior.*
ISYL of fyre.[1] *Favilla,* UG. *in scindo* (CATH. P.)
ISYLKAKE, or chesekake, or eykake bakyne vndyr askys.[2] *Flamicia,* COMM.
ISOPE, herbe. *Isopus.*
ISSU, entre. *Ingressus.*
ISSU (or, K. P.) owt-gate. *Exitus, egressus.*
ISSU (of) a slayne beeste (flayn, s.)[3] *Intrale, vel in plur. intralia, enteria, extum,* UG. *in suo.*
IVE (Iy, s.) *Judeus.*
IUCE, *idem quod* IOWCE, *supra.*
(IUELLE, *supra in* IOWEL.)
IVEL SPEKARE. *Maledicus,* C. F. *maledica.*
IEWESSE. *Judea.*
IUGE, or domysman. *Judex.*
IUGEMENT, or demynge. *Judicium.*
IVY. *Edera.*
IVYL, or wykkyd. *Malus, iniquus.*
IVYL, or wykkydnesse. *Malum, iniquitas.*
IVYL, or sekenesse. *Egritudo, infirmitas.*
IUNYPYR, tre. *Juniperus.*

joutes, "cole, borage, persyl, plumtre leues, redde nettel crop, malues grene, rede brere croppes, auans, violet and prymrol." These were to be ground in a mortar, and boiled in broth. Compare the directions for "Eowtus of flesshe," and "Jowtus of Almaund mylke," Forme of Cury, pp. 13, 45. Joutes are given under the head of "Potage dyuers," Harl. MS. 279. See also Julius, D. VIII. f. 91, 94. Sloane MS. 1571, f. 36, b. "Iowtes, *hee lappates.*" CATH. ANG. See Ducange, *v. Jutta.* Armoric, Joud, *puls.*

[1] G. de Bibelesworth, in the chapter on domestic matters, lighting the fire, &c. says,

> "*Va quere breses en vne teske* (a pot schoord.)—
> *Gardez vos draas de falemecches* (from hiseles.)"
> Arund. MS. 220, f. 302, b.

The MS. in Public Library at Cambridge, according to Reliqu. Ant. ii. 84, gives the reading "*flaumecches,* huyssels." "*Est scintilla proprie accensa, favilla vero extincta, a* ysel." MED. "*Favilla, i. scintilla,* ysyle or sperkell. *Versus: Ardet scintilla, non ardens esto favilla.*" ORTUS. "A iselle, *favilla,* or a sperke." CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. ysle, *favilla.* Bp. Kennett has the following note amongst his gloss. coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "Isles, embers, hot ashes, Lanc. Easles, in Essex. Icelandic, Eysa, *cinis ignitus.*" This word is still used in N. Britain: see Jamieson *v.* Aizle, Eizle, or Isillis.

[2] Eykake is a cake compounded with eggs. Compare EY, *ovum. Flamicia* signifies a FLAWNE. See the note on that word.

[3] In stat. 12 Ric. II. c. 13, 1338, it is ordered that the *fymes, et autres ordures des issues et entrailles sibien des bestes tuez, come des autres corrupcions,*" cast into the ditches adjoining to towns, shall be removed, under a penalty of £20. In the English version the word here is rendered "garbage." Stat. of Realm, ii. 59. In the Office of the Celleresse of Barking, the "yssues of the larder" are explained to be the hides, inwards, and tallow of oxen, &c. which were sold, and of which she was charged to render an account. Cott. MS. Nero, D. VIII. Mon. Ang. i. 81. "*Les issuës d'vne beste,* the head and intrals of a beast." COTG.

IVOR, or ivery (iwr, or iwery, H. yvory, S. iuyr, P.) *Ebur.*

IURDONE, pyssepotte.[1] *Jurdanus, madella*, C.F. *madula*, C.F. *urna.*

IVRYE, where Ivys dwelle (Iwry, S.)[2] *Judea, Judaismus.*

IURYSDICTIŌN (or an auctorite, P.) *Jurisdictio.*

[1] "*Madula*, Iordeyne or pisse-potte." MED. "A Iordane, *madula, madellum, minsarium.*" CATH. ANG. Walsingham relates the appropriate punishment imposed upon a quack physician, who was compelled to ride through London with his face to the horse's tail, his neck garnished with *duæ ollæ, quas* Iordanes *vulgo vocamus.*" A.D. 1382, ed. Camd. 288. Holinshed, who calls him "a coleprophet," terms them "two iorden pots." Chron. iii. p. 440. Chaucer speaks of urinals and "jordanes" (Pardonere's Prol.), and if not identical, they seem to have been similar in form. See the marginal sketch in Sloane's MS. 73, f. 138, b. where it is said, in the directions for preparing vermillion, "take a good thicke Iordan of glas," which, after being well covered with luting, was to be used as a sort of crucible. It is precisely of the same shape as the glass vessel usually held by the leech, or water-doctor, in ancient representations. The word is found in the Vision of P. Ploughman, and is used by Shakespeare. Skinner thinks it is not derived from the name of the river Jordan, but from Ang.-Sax. ȝor, *sordes*, and den, *receptaculum ;* an etymology which has been adopted by the author of the Craven Glossary. The derivation from Armoric, dourden, *urina*, has also been suggested. Blount states that the jordan was a double urinal, but offers no explanation.

[2] The Jewish community being regarded as the property of the Sovereign, is termed in ancient records "*Judaismus Regis, Judaismus noster*, or *communitas Judæorum nostrorum;*" and the Jews were bound to reside only in royal cities and boroughs. See "*Les Estatutz de la Jeuerie*," *t.* Edw. I. Stat. of Realm, i. 221. They were marked by a badge, and, although it does not appear that they were compelled to dwell in one part of a city appropriated to them, as is the *Ghetto* in the cities of Italy, yet they seem to have congregated in a district, probably on account of the detestation in which they were held, and it is remarkable that, although more than five centuries have elapsed since they were totally expelled by Edw. I. in 1290, the memorial of their settlement in many cities in England is still preserved in the local name of Jewry. M. Paris speaks of the *Judaismus* at Worcester, which was ravaged by Rob. de Ferrars in 1264 ; and Rob. of Glouc. says of the great outrage at the accession of Richard Cœur de Lion,

> "Ther was many a wild hine, that prest was ther to,
> And wende in to the Gywerie, and woundede, and to drowe," &c. p. 485.

R. Brunne uses "Juerie" in a like signification. See Chaucer's account of the "Jewerie" in a Christian city in Asia ; Prior. T. 13,419. Besides the Old Jewry in the metropolis, there is still the Jewry at Canterbury. Leland speaks of the street at Winchester, leading from the High Street to the North Gate, "caullyd the Jury, by cause Jues did enhabite it, and had theyr synagoge there." Itin. iii. f. 71. and says of Warwick, "The suburbe without the East Gate is called the Smithes streete ; I hard ther thatthe Jues some tyme dwellyd in it." Itin iv. f. 165, a. In ancient deeds relating to Warwick "the Jurye" is mentioned, and the Jury street still exists. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, the Jews had formed a numerous settlement at an early period, and there is still the Jews' street. Blomf. Norf. iv. 578. In low Latin the part of a city reserved for the Jews was called *Judæaria, Juderia, Jutaria*, or *Judæa*, in French *Juierie, Juirie*, or *Juterie ;* wherein, in some countries, they were compelled exclusively to dwell. See further of the early settlements of the Jews in England in Dr. Tovey's Anglia Judaica, and Caley's Observations, Archæol. viii. 389.

Iurnalle, lytylle boke. *Diurnale.*
Iurney.[1] *Dieta.*
Iurney, of walkynge. *Viagium.*
Iurowre (iurrour, k. p.) *idem quod* iorowre *supra.*[2]
(Ivrrowry, h. p. or iorowrye, *supra. Susurrium*, cath.)
Iusselle, or dyschelle, dyshemete (iuschel, or dishel, s.)[3] *Jusellum*, comm.
Iustare. *Hastilusor.*
Iustyñ wythe sperys. *Lancino*, cath. *hastiludo.*
Iustynge. *Hastiludus, hastiludium.*
Iuste, potte.[4] *O(e)noferum*, c. f. (cath. p. *justa*, s.)
Iustyce. *Justiciarius.*
Iustyfyyñ', or make rygh(t)efulle (rythfulle, k.) *Justifico.*
Iuwere (iver, h. iwere, s. iuwr', p.) *Remedium.*

[1] *Dieta*, according to the Catholicon, signifies a day's journey: the term occurs in this sense in Bracton and Fleta, where it is said that "*omnis rationabilis dieta constat ex xx. miliaribus.*" Chaucer uses the word in this sense, Knight's T. 2,740; Chaucer's Dream, 1945; and also in that of a day's work, Rom. of Rose, 579. Journey had also the signification of a day's conflict, in like manner as the expression "the day" is used at present. Thus in the Paston Letters it is said of the Battle of St. Alban's, 1455, that "alle the Lordes that dyed at the jorney arn beryed at Seynt Albanes;" and the engagement is termed "the male journey" of St. Alban's, meaning, apparently, the disastrous battle. Vol. i. 108, 110. See Jamieson, *v.* Jorneye. In Norfolk, Journey implies the time a man is at plough, about six hours; if he works nine, two Journeys are taken.

[2] In the Catholicon *susurro* is rendered *murmurator*, and *susurrium, murmur, latens locutio.* Both the English and Latin words are here evidently onomatopeias, and in like manner the sound produced by different birds is termed jurring, or jarring. In the *Liber vocatus Femina*, MS. Trin. Coll. Cant., amongst the noises of animals, it is said that "*Colure ierist, et cok chaunt*, colucre iurrut, and cok syngeþ." To jurre signifies also to strike harshly against any thing, in which sense it is used by Holland, Pliny, B. ix. 30; Livy, p. 963. Cotgrave gives "*Bocquer*, to butte or jurre. *Heurter*, to knock, push, jur, joult, or hit violently against." Jamieson gives jurr as signifying the noise of water falling among loose stones.

[3] Jusselle was a compound of eggs and grated bread, with saffron and sage, boiled in broth. The name seems to have been taken from the ancient dish called *Juscellum* by Apicius. See directions for making "Jusshell" in the Forme of Cury, pp. 28, 97; Harl. MS. 5401, p. 198. *The Liber cure cocorum* supplies, under the head *de Potagiis*, the following metrical recipe for "Iusselle."

"Take myud bred and eyren þou swynge
To hom to-gedur wyth out lettyng;
Take fresshe broth of gode befe,
Coloure hyt wyth safron þat is me lefe;
Boyle hyt softly, and in þo boylyng
Do þer to sage, and persely ȝoyng." Sloane MS. 1986, p. 58.

Elyot gives "*Minutal*, a meate made with chopped herbes, a iussell." See Ducange *v. Jussellum*, and *Juscellum.* "Jossel, an hodge-podge. North." Grose; Craven Dial.

[4] ppotte, ms. "*Obba, quidam vas liquidorum, Anglice* a iuste." med. "*Onophorum*, a crostell, or a wyne potte. *Justa, olla monachi.*" ortus. According to Ducange the term *justa demesuralis* occurs in the signification of a certain measure by which wine was served to the monks. So likewise in the Consuetudinary of Evesham, printed by Dugdale from the document in the Augmentation Office, the "*justa*" is

KABLE, schyppe rope. *Curculia*, CATH. *rudens*, C. F. *restis*, CATH.
KACE, happe. *Casus.*
KACE, of closynge.[1] *Capsa.*
KACE, or casse for pynnys (or nedelys, H. P.) *Capcella.*
KACCHYN̄[2] a-wey (kachyn, K.)[2] *Abigo*, CATH.
(KAHCHYNGE, or dryuynge, K. H. katchynge, P. *Minatus.*)
KAGE. *Catasta.*
(KAKE, K. H. P. *Colirida*, *torta.*)
KALENDERE. *Calendarium.*
KALENDYS. *Kalende*, *plur.*
KALLYN̄', or clepyn̄'. *Voco.*
KAMPYN̄.[3] *Pedipilo.*
KARDE for wulle. *Cardus* (C. F. *dicit quod cardi sunt pectines ferrei*, P.)
KARDYN̄'. *Carpo*, CATH.
KARYYN̄'. *Veho.*
*Quere plura vocabula in* C. *literâ*, *supra*, *sub hac sillabâ* CA *in principio dictionis.*
KEY of a lok. *Clavis.*
KEY, or knyttynge of ij. wallys, or trees yn an vnstabylle grownde (key of stathe, K. in one stable grounde, P.)[4] *Loramentum*, CATH. *et* C. F. *vel caya*, *secundum communes cartas.*
KEYAGE, or botys stondynge. *Ripatum*, UG. *in D.*
KEKYYN̄', or priuely waytyn̄' (kekyn, K. H. S. P.)[5] *Intuor*, *observo*, C. F. (*speculor*, K.)
KELARE, vesselle. *Frigidarium.*
(KELARE, *infra in* KYMLYNE.)

named as the measure by which drinks were at certain seasons to be served by the cellarer. Mon. Angl. i. 149. Roquefort states that the *Juste* contained about a pint; but the *Juta*, which Ducange considers as synonymous, is accounted to hold two quarts.

[1] Clothynge, MS. and S. The other MSS. and Pynson's edit. give closynge. Compare CASE, of closynge.

[2] KATCHYN̄, MS. See CACHYN' a-way. Compare Teut. Ketsen, *sectari*, *cursare.* In Arund. MS. 42, f. 11, b. it is said that *Capillus Veneris* "mundefyeþ þe lunges, and þe breste, and caccheþ out wykede materes in hem;" and that "margery perles—wastyn, and fordon, and cacchen out of þe body wykede humors;" f. 12, b.

[3] See CAMPYN'. In ancient deeds cited in the Hist. of Hengrave, p. 11, mention occurs of "*le* camping close," near Fornham St. Genevieve, where Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was defeated in 1173; and the name has been supposed to have some connection with that occurrence, but more probably was given to a close appropriated to camping, the favourite game of the Eastern counties. Sir Thos. Brown gives to kamp in his list of Norfolk words. Tusser speaks of the game, in December's Husbandry, as beneficial to grass land. In a publication by M. Stevenson, 1673, entitled "Norfolk drollery," is a poem in reference to this ancient game, and it is fully described by Forby.

[4] *Loramentum* is explained in the Catholicon to mean boarding or frame-work compacted together, as in the construction of a ceiling. Stathe, which here is found only in the King's Coll. MS. occurs hereafter, as follows, STATHE, waterys syde. *Stacio.* It signifies a landing-place for merchandise, or quay, and several instances are found at Lynn and Hull. Ducange, *v. Caya*, rejects Spelman's derivation of this word; "*Kaia*, *area in littore*, *e compactis tabulis trabibusque*, *clavium instar*, *firmata. Sax.* cæȝ," *clavis*, which, however, here appears to be the correct etymology. "Key to knytte walles toguyder, *clef.*" PALSG.

[5] KEBYYN̄', MS. Compare WAYTYN̄, or a-spyyn̄. *Observo.* Chaucer uses the verb to kyke in the sense of gazing with a fixed look. Nicholas is thus described, when, to deceive the carpenter, he pretended to be distraught, or in amazement:

KELYN̄', or wax colde be hyt selfe (kelyn be þe self, K.) *Frigeo*, CATH. *frigesco.*

KELYN, or make colde. *Frigefacio.*

KELLE.[1] *Reticulum, retiaculum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in teneo* (*reciolum*, S. P.)

KEMYN̄' here. *Como*, CATH.

KEME wulle, or othere lyke. *Pectino.*

KEMYNGE of here, or wulle. *Pectinacio.*

KEMPE eel (*sic*, K. H. S. P.)[2]

KEMPE of herynge, or spyrlyn̄ge.

KEMPTE. *Pectinatus, comptus.*

KEMPSTARE. *Pectrix.*

"This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright,
As he had kyked on the newe mone." Miller's Tale, 3445.

Brockett and Jamieson give to keek or keik, to look with a prying eye, to spy narrowly. Su. G. kika, *intentis oculis videre.* Compare Teut. kijcken, Belg. kyken, *spectare.*

[1] "*Reticula*, a lytell nette or kalle. *Reticinellum*, a kalle." ORT. "A kelle, *reticulum*, *reticinellum*. A kelle knytter, *reticularius*." CATH. ANG. The fashion of confining the hair in an ornamental network, which occasionally was jewelled, seems to have obtained in England from the time of Hen. III. until that of Elizabeth, and an endless variety of examples are afforded by illuminated MSS. and monumental effigies. It was termed calle or kelle, a term directly taken, perhaps, from the French *cale*, Latin *calantica* or *callus;* and it had also the appellation "creepen," *crespine*, still retained in Southern Europe to denote the picturesque head-dresses of the females, formed with net-work of coloured silk, and which still present many of the fashions of ancient times. The head-attire of the lovely lady who led in Sir Galrun to the court of King Arthur is thus described (Anturs of Arther, ed. Robson, p. 14):

"Her fax in fyne perrè was frettut and fold,
Her counter-felit and hur kelle were colurt ful clene." St. 29.

See Kynge of Tars, 365; the Grene Knight, 261; Cant. Tales, 6600; Troil. iii. 775; Townl. Myst. p. 312, &c. In the minute description of the attire of Elizabeth, Queen of Hen. VII. as she appeared before her coronation, 1487, it is said that she wore "her faire yelow hair hanging down pleyne byhynd her bak, with a calle of pipes over it." Lel. Coll. iv. 220. Hall mentions the "kall" worn by Anne of Cleves at her first interview with Henry VIII. 1547. "Call for maydens, *retz de soye.*" PALSG. Amongst the occupations of the ancient ladies of the court of Elizabeth, Harrison mentions "caulworke." Descr. of Eng. Holinsh. Chron. i. 196. The term caul is applied likewise in other significations. Amongst the *pertinencia piscatorum*, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 153, is given "Calle or pu(r)snett, *reticulum*." The *omentum* of a slaughtered beast is called in Norfolk the kell. "Kell in a woman's belly, *taye.*" PALSG. The superstition respecting the membrane which sometimes covers the head of a new-born infant, termed the caul, and in the North the silly-how, noticed by Grose and Brand, has been mentioned in the note on the word HOWE, p. 250. "Ang.-Sax. cylla, *uter.*" SKINNER.

[2] The signification of KEMPE, as applied to fish, is very obscure. Kemp, from Ang.-Sax. cempa, *miles*, signifies a knight or champion, and thence implies excellence or superiority, as in strength, or unusual size. See the remarks of Ihre on Su. G. kaempe, *athleta.* "A kempe, *ubi* a giande." CATH. ANG.. Kempe may therefore here denote an eel of the largest size, called otherwise a fausen eel, or a spitchcock. In the version of Junius' Nomenclator, *v. Anguilla*, Higins observes, "*praegrandis*, a fausen eele, *minima*, a grigge, *media*, a scaffling *dicitur.*" See Gesn. de Aquat. lib. iv. Palsgrave gives "Kempe eele," without any French word.

KEENDE, or kynrede (kende, or kenrede, K. or kynde, P.) *Genus, progenies, prosapia, stirps.*

KENDE, or kynde of thyngys þat Godd cowrsly hathe insett (þat God hathe made, K. cursly, H. þat God cowrsly insette, S.) *Natura.*

KENDE, or kynde, or fre (of, K.) herte, and gentylle (fre or ientyll of herte, P.) *Gratus.*

KEENDLY, or frely (kyndly, or frendly, H. P.) *Gratanter, amicabiliter.*

KENDLY, after þe cowrs of kende (aftyr kynde, K. kende, or kindly, or after curtsy of kinde, P.) *Naturaliter.*

KENDLYNESSE of a gentyl herte (kendnesse, K. P.) *Gratitudo.*

KENE, or scharpe. *Asper, acutus.*

KENEL for howndys. *Cantularium, cubile, canicularium,* KYLW.

KENET, hownde.[1] *Reperarius, venaticus, caniculus,* COMM. (*leporarius,* KYLW. K. S.)

KENNE, or teche.[2] *Doceo, instruo, informo.*

(KENNYN, or knowyn, K. H. S. P. *Agnosco.*)

KENNYNGE, or knowynge (tokenyng, K. kennynggys, or knowynggys, S.)[3] *Cognicio, agnicio.*

KENNYNGE, or techynge. *Instructio, informacio, doctrina.*

[1] The kenet is mentioned in the "Maystere of the Game; c. xiij. of rennynge houndis. There ben also rennynge houndes, some lasse and some moor; and þe lasse byn clepid kenettis, and þes houndes rennen wel to al maner game, and þei servene for al game; men clepin hem heirers, and euery hounde þat haþ þat corage wil falle to be an heirere of nature with litel makynge," &c. Vesp. B. XII. f. 65. From this passage it might be supposed that harriers were originally so termed as being well adapted for close pursuit, and not from their being specially used in hunting the hare. Roquefort gives "*harier; presser, harceler, poursuivre.*" In "Dame Julyans Bernes doctryne," in her Boke of Huntynge, it is said, "Thyse ben the names of houndes. Fyrste there is a Grehoun(de), a Bastard, a Mengrell, a Mastif, a Lemor, a Spanyol, Raches, Kenettys, Teroures, Butchers houndes, dunghyll dogges, Tryndeltaylles, and pryckeryd currys; and smalle ladyes popees that bere awaye the flees, and dyuers smale fawtes." Sign. e. ij. v°. ed. 1496. Roquefort gives "*chiennet, chenet; en bas Lat. chenetus,*" as signifying a little dog; and the term occurs in the satirical Anglo-Norman poem, descriptive of the lady of the XIVth cent. and her dogs, who, as it is said, "*pius ad cher un kenet ke nul vache hou tor.*" Rel. Antiqu. i. 155.

"*La troverez les kenez sayllaunz cum grifiloun,*
*E les graunz leverez raumpanz cum lyoun.*" Harl. MS. 209, f. 7. b.

In the ancient romances the kenet is mentioned as used in the chace of the deer, and the wild-boar. See the descriptions of the hunting parties of King Arthur and his knights, in the Anturs of Arther, st. iv.; Avowynge of King Arther, st. vi. ed. Robson, pp. 2, 60. They here appear to have been led in couples, and used with the bounds called raches, and berselettes, besides greyhounds. It seems, therefore, that they were the smaller dogs, which served to find the beast of chace, and on that account kenet is here rendered *reperarius. Venaticus* is rendered in the Ortus "a spanyel." "A kenit, *caniculus.*" CATH. ANG. See also Syr Gawayn and the Grene Kny3t, line 1701, ed. Madden. Palsgrave gives "kenet coloure, *cendré.*"

[2] In the Vision of P. Ploughman the verb to kenne repeatedly occurs in this sense. See also Syr Gawayn and the Grene Kny3t, line 1434; Towneley Myst. pp. 9, 10.

[3] Will. Worcester uses the term kenning to denote a distance at sea, pp. 179, 313;

(KEO, or chowghe, *supra in* CADAW, *et infra in* KOO, BRYD. *Monedula.*)

KEPARE. *Custos, conservator, conservatrix.*

KEPARE of an howse. *Edituus, editua.*

KEPARE of an howse, or an howse holdare. *Paterfamilias.*

KEPYÑ'. *Custodio, servo, conservo.*

KEPYNGE. *Custodia, observacio, observancia.*

KER, where treys growyn be a watur or a fenn.[1] *Cardetum.*

(KER for aldyr, H. P. *Alnetum.*)

KERCHE, or kyrchefe.[2] *Peplum, terestrum,* CATH. *flameum,* C. F. *flameolum,* COMM.

and it appears from Leland that 20 miles was accounted as a kenning, probably, as the extreme distance within ordinary sight. "Scylley is a kennyng, that is to say, about a xx. miles from the very Westeste pointe of Cornewaulle." Itin. iii. f. 6. See also f. 13. In the North, according to Brockett, half a bushel is called a kenning.

[1] In the Mayster of Game it is said of the Roe, "They hauntene in strange hattes of wood, or in stronge hethys, and sometyme in carres, and comonly in hie contrees." Vesp. B. XII. f. 32, b. John Crane, of Norton Subcors, Norwich, bequeathed to his wife, in 1484, "all the londs, merys, marysses, alderkars," &c. in Norton. Transcripts from Registers at Norwich, Harl. MS. 10, f. 195, b. Camden, in his Remains, under Surnames, explains car as signifying "a low waterie place, where alders do grow, or a poole." Car signifies in Norfolk, according to Forby, a wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders. Brockett gives carr, flat marshy land, or a small lake. So likewise Leland, in his description of the N. Riding, says, "there is a praty car or pole in Bishop's Dale." Itin. v. f. 116. He speaks repeatedly of "low medowes, and morisch ground ful of carres." Itin. i. f. 40, 66, 74. In Lord North's Household Book, 1512, a warrant is given for taking swans from the carre of Arrom, in the lordship of Lekinfield, Yorkshire. See Jamieson *v.* Carse, and Kerss. Compare ALDYRKYR, in the Promptorium. Su. G. kaerr, Isl. kaer, *palus.*

[2] The kerchief, derived from the French *couvre chief*, or *crevechè*, a covering for the head, the heafod-claþ of the Anglo-Saxons, was, until the XVIth cent., almost an indispensable portion of female attire. Illuminated MSS. and monumental effigies present an endless variety of the fashions of its arrangement. R. Brunne, describing the flight of the Empress Maud from Oxford across the frozen Thames, 1142, says that she wore only her smock, but her features were decently veiled. (Langt. Chron. p. 122):

"Wiþouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchief alle bare vis."

See Coer de Lion, 1031. Chaucer, in the Man of Law's Tale, calls it a "kercher," and alludes to the usage that the widow should conceal her face with the "coverchefe," as so frequently seen on sepulchral effigies. Wife of Bathe's Prol. 6171. The kerchief was formed of silk, crape, or any thin tissue, which, when necessary, was rendered stiff by starch. See STARCHE for kyrcheys. The material termed "plytes" seems to have been imported from Flanders or Germany. Isabella Belgrafe bequeaths, in 1401, "iij. peces *flam'*, *videlicet* ij. *de serico*, *et* j. *de* kryspe;" and in 1402 the wife of a tanner at York mentions her "*flameola de* threde; ij. *flameola de* cipres, *et* j. lampas volet." In the will of Isabella de Wyleby, 1415, she devises "*flameolum de krespe;* j. *plice de lawnd;* j. *flameolum de Parysse; flameolum de Reyns*," &c. and to the nursery women of Raby Castle, where she died, "*rotulum de flameolo de coton.*" Testam. Ebor. i. 280, 289, 383. The material called plites is named in the *Compotus* for the collection of the subsidy on importations to Hull, 1400: "M.iiij$^{c}$ *flammeol' voc'*

KERVARE be-forne a lorde.[1] *Escarius*, CATH. *cironomon*, DIST.

KERVARE, or kuttare. *Scissor.*

KERVARE, or gravowre. *Sculptor.*

KERVYN̄' or cuttoñ'. *Scindo*, CATH. *seco.*

KERVYN̄', or gravyñ'. *Sculpo.*

KERVYNGE, or kuttynge. *Scissura.*

KERVYNGE, or gravynge. *Sculptura.*

KETYL, or chetyle, or caudrone. *Cacabus, lebes.*

KETYLLE HAT.[2] *Pelliris*, UG. *in pello, galerus*, COMM.

plites *val' xxj li.*" Frost's Hist. of Hull. The statute 3 Edw. IV. c. 5, forbade the sale, after Mich. 1465, of "*ascune lavne, nifels, umple, ou ascun autre manere dez couvrechiefs dount le price d'un plite passera x s.:*" these were of foreign manufacture. "*Amiculum*, a bende or a kerchyff." MED. "*Multicium, vestis subtilis*, a sylken cote, a kercher, *factum de serico.*" ORT. In Pynson's Boke to lerne French are given "a kyrcherr, *ung keruuerchief;* a neckyrchiar, *ung collerette;*" and Palsgrave has "courchefe, *quevuerchief.*" "Kerchiefe worne with a paste or rolle, *tænia.* Kerchiefe worne vpon the head, chekes, or eares, *focale.*" HULOET. Compare VOLYPERE, kerche.

[1] "*Cironomon* (a keruere) *mensis, lectis assistit aleptes* (a surgyone, or a chamberleyne.)" Distigius, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 113. The functions of the *trencheator*, or *écuyer trenchant*, at the table of the sovereign or noble, were regarded as of an honourable nature, and regulated by prescribed ceremonial. The details thereof may be learned from the Household Ordinances of the English Court, published by the Ant. Soc.; the ceremonial of the inthronization of Abp. Neville, 1466, Leland, Coll. vi.; the order for the government of a nobleman's house, 1605, Archæol. xiii. 315, and similar documents. At the coronation of Henry IV. the office of carver was claimed by the Earl of Somerset, half-brother to the King, in right of his earldom of Lincoln; and on ordinary occasions the office was discharged by Bannerets, or Knights bachelors, who were called Knights of chamber, or, in their absence, by the Knights of household. See Liber Niger Edw. IV. Househ. Ord. 32. The Lords Henry Neville and Clinton were the chief carvers at the court of Henry VIII. 1526; and at all times the office seems to have been held by men of rank, and was conferred by patent. See the Treatise *de scissurâ ciborum, et servicio dominorum diversis temporibus*, Sloane MS. 1986, t. Hen. VI. especially the chapter *de cultellis domini*, in the Treatise *de officiariis in curiis dominorum*, which has been edited by Mr. Halliwell for the Percy Society, Boke of Curtasye, p. 28. The minor details of the craft are given in the Boke of Kerving, W. de Worde, 1508. "Karuer afore a Prince, *Escvier trenchant.* I kerue as a lordes karuer dothe at his table, *Ie trenche.* I put the towell aboute a karuer or a seruer's necke, that shall serue a greate man at his table, *Ie encolle la touaille.*" PALSG. The proceeding to which allusion is here made was conducted with ceremony, and was termed arming the carver; see Lel. Coll. vi. 7; Archæol. xiii. 332. At certain times both the carver and sewer performed their services kneeling on one knee, as represented in the illumination which exhibits the death of Earl Godwin at the table of Edward the Confessor, Vitell. A. XIII. engraved in Strutt's Regal Antiquities, plate 2.

[2] *Pelliris* appears to have been a helm of leather, which was called also a palet, a word occurring in the Promptorium. By Ugutio it is explained to have been "*galea ex corio vel pelle*," to which, in the Ortus, is added, "*Anglice*, a helme of lether. *Galerus*, a coyfe of lether." *Ib.* Sir W. Langford, in 1411, bequeaths to his son a "haberion," and a "ketill hatte," which is considered by Sir S. Meyrick to have been identical with the visored capelline, or steel hat, represented in Crit. Enquiry, ii. pl. 48. It would appear from the Promptorium that the kettle hat was exclusively formed of leather; it is, however, probable that the name was likewise given to the *chapel de fer*, or *capellus ferreus*, used from the time of Edw. II. until the XVIth cent. the form being at all times

KEVLE, or kevyl, for hors.[1] *Mordale, camus* (*sic*, S. *chamus*, P.)
KEWTYN̄', as cattys. *Catillo*, C. F. *glatio*, CATH.
KEWTYNGE of cattys.[2] *Catillatus, glaticus* (*glatatus*, P.)
KYBYTE. *Cubitus.*
KYCHYNE. *Coquina, culina, popina* (*fulina*, CATH. P.)
KECHYNE knave. *Lixa.*
KYCHYNE gotere. *Alucium.*
KYDE, beest. *Edus.*
KYD, fagot.[3] *Fassis* (*fasciculus*, P.)
KYGGE, or ioly (kydge, H. kyde, P.)[4] *Jocundus, hillaris, vernosus.*
KYLLYD. *Interfectus, occisus, mactatus.*
KYLLYN̄, or slone (slen, K. slayn, S.) *Occido, interficio.*
KYLLYN̄', as bocherys dōn bestys. *Macto.*
KYLLYNGE. *Mactacio, interfeccio.*
KYLNE (f)or malt dryynge (kyll, P.) *U(s)trina*, C. F.
KYMLYNE, or kelare, vesselle (kynlyn, S. P.)[5] *Cunula.*

nearly the same, and from the wide projecting brim bearing much resemblance to a caldron. It is, however, certain that armour of leather was silvered over to give it the appearance of metal, and it is highly probable that *cuir-bouilli*, which supplied defences of a very serviceable nature, and more commodious than plate armour, was extensively used. The form of the kettle hat, at the period when the Promptorium was compiled, may be seen in the drawings in Rous' Life of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Julius, E. IV. Strutt's Horda, vol. ii.

[1] The reading of the MS. is here *canus*, which seems to be corrupt. "*Chamus, genus freni, i. capistrum, et pars freni*, moleyne." MED. "*Camus*, a byt, or snaffle." ELYOT. The Promptorium gives CHAVYLBONE, *mandibula*, which may possibly give a clue to the derivation of the term kevyl, a bit for a horse. It has not been noticed as retained in any provincial dialect in England, but Jamieson gives "Kewl, a halter brought under the jaws of an unmanageable horse, and passed through his mouth."

[2] *Catillare* signifies to mew as a cat; but *glatire* properly denotes the noise of dogs; Fr. *glatir*. See Ducange. Palsgrave gives "Kewtyng, bringyng forthe of yonge cattes, *chattement*."

[3] "A kidde, *ubi* fagott." CATH. ANG. "Kydde, a fagotte, *falovrde*." PALSG. Ray gives kid, a faggot, among North-country words, it is likewise noticed in the Craven and Salopian Dialects. Gouldman gives it as synonymous with faggot; and Skinner as a word in use in Lincolnshire, as it were "*fasciculus ligni cædui.*"

[4] Kedge, brisk, budge, hale and lively. Suff. Ray and Moore. Kedgie, Caigie; Jamieson. Forby gives kick, signifying in Norfolk a novelty or a dash; and kicky, showy. Both words are given in a like sense by Jamieson. "He's in high kick," is a proverb in the Craven Dialect. Compare Su. G. kaeck, Germ. keck, Isl. kiaekr, *audax, animosus.*

[5] *Cumula*, MS. In a roll of 2—5 Edw. I. among the miscellaneous records of the Queen's Remembrancer, a payment occurs "*Stephano le Ioignur, pro j. Kembelinâ subtus cisternam Regis, vij d.*" The Latin-Engl. Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. gives, under the head "*ad brasorium pertinencia*, Kymnelle, *cuna*; Kunlione, *cunella.*"

> "He goth, and geteth him a kneding trough,
> And after a tubbe, and a kemelin." Miller's Tale, 3622.

Thos. Harpham of York bequeaths, in 1341, "*unum plumbum, unam cunam, quæ vocatur* maskefat, *et duas parvas cunas quæ vocantur* gylefatts, *duas* kymelyns, *et duos parvos barellos.*" Testam. Ebor. i. 3. "Kynmell, *quevue, quevuette.*" PALSG. Skinner gives kemeling, as signifying in Lincolnshire a brewing vessel; and Ray, among North-country

KYNLYNE, or herthestok (kynny, erthestock, K. kymlyn, H. P.) *Repofocilium*, C. F. *et* CATH.

KYYNDE, *idem quod* KEENDE, *supra.*

(KYNDLYNESSE, *supra in* KENDLYNESSE, P.)

KYNLYD, as fyyr (kyndelyd as fyer, K. kynlyn, S. kyndled, P.) *Accensus, succensus.*

KYNLED, or kyndelyd in forthe bryngynge of yonge beestys (kyndelid in bryngforthe of bestys, K.) *Fetatus*, CATH.

KYNDLYÑ' fyyr (kynlyn, S.) *Accendo, succendo.*

KYNDLYÑ, or brynge forthe yonge kyndelyngys (kinlyn, K.S.)[1] *Feto, effeto*, CATH. *profundo*, UG. *in foveo, utrumque* UG. V. *in P.*

KYNLYNGE, as fyyr, and oþer lyke (kyndelyng of fyer, K.) *Accensio, succensio.*

KENLYNGE, or forthe bryngyng of yonge beestys (kindeling, K. kyndlinge, P.) *Fetura*, CATH.

KYNLYNGE, yonge beeste (kyndelynge, S.) *Fetus.*

KYNGE. *Rex.*

KYNGDAME. *Regnum.*

KYNGYS commawndement. *Mundiburdium*, C. F. (*edictum*, P.)

KYNGYS fyschare, lytylle byrde. *Isida*, C. F. *qui eam optime describit, et vivit parvis pisciculis.*

KYNGYS purs, or burs. *Fiscus*, UG. *in foveo.*

KYNNYSMAN, or woman. *Contribulis, consanguineus.*

KYNREDE. *Generacio, progenies, prosapia, tribus* (*stirps*, P.)

words, has kimnel, or kemlin, a powdering tub. Compare Kimnal, Salopian Dialect; Kimmen, Jamieson. A killer, according to Forby, is a shallow tub, distinct from a cooler, and so called, as he states, from A.-S. kylle, *cadus*. Compare KELARE, *Frigidarium.*

[1] Marvellous tales are given by ancient writers regarding the production of gems in Eastern countries by serpents, which, lying in the sun, have thereby conceived.

> "Swich is this addres kyndlyng,
> Preciouse stones withouten lesyng." K. Alis. 5680.

The expression "*genimina viperarum*," Vulg. Luke iii. 7, is in the Wicliffite version rendered "kindelyngis of eddris." In the Mayster of Game, Vesp. B. XII. f. 20, b. and 21, it is said, "the hares han̄ no sesone of her loue, for in euery monthe of the yere ne shal not be þat some ne be with kyndeles,—the hare bereþ ij monthes her kyndels, and whanne þei han̄ kyndeled, þei likkene her kyndels as a biche dooth her whelpes." Rous, Hist. Reg. Angl. ed. Hearne, p. 130, cites the lines attributed to Thomas of Ercildon.

> "The hare shall kendyll on the harth-stone,
> My dere son, than byld thy hows of lyme and of stone."

In the St. Alban's Book mention is made of "a kyndyll of yonge cattes." Palsgrave gives the verb to "kyndyll as a she hare or cony dothe, whan they bring forthe yonge. A conny kyndylleth every moneth in the yere, *porte des petis.*" Skinner gives the word as used in relation to rabbits, and derives it from Ang.-Sax. cennan, *parere.* See Craven Gloss. *v.* Kennle, and Jamieson, Supp. *v.* Kendle. Compare Belg. kinderen, to be in child-bearing; Germ. kindlein, *proles.*

KYPPYN', *idem quod* HYNTON, *supra* (hentyn, K. heuyn, P.)[1]

KYPPYNGE, or hyntynge (hentynge, K. P.) *Raptus.*

KYPTRE of a welle.[2] *Telo*, C. F. *et* CATH. *ciconia*, C. F. (*telena*, K.)

(KYRCHEFE, *supra in* KERCHE.)

KYRNEL of frute.[3] *Granum*, *granellum.*

KYRNEL of a notte. *Nucleus*, CATH. UG. *in nocco*, *nuculus*, C. F.

KYRNEL, or knobbe yn a beeste, or mannys flesche (knoble, S.)[4] *Granulum*, *glandula*, C. F.

KYRVYN', or grubbyn' (*supra in* delvyn, K. kyrmyn, S. kyrryn, P.) *Fodito*, C. F. *et* CATH. *fodio*, CATH.

KYRSTYONE, or Crystyone, propur name (Kirstiane, K. Kyrstyan, or

[1] The verb to kippe, signifying to snatch up hastily, occurs frequently in Havelok:

"And Robert kipt ut a knif long,
And smot him thoru the rith arm." 2407.

See also lines 894, 1050; and K. Horn, 1208; R. Glouc. p. 125; R. Brunne, &c. It is still in use in the Northern dialect. See Brockett and Jamieson, *v.* Kep; and Bp. Kennett's Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "To kep, or cep, *Bor.* to catch, as, kep the ball." "To kep, *vide* to catch." GOULDM. Ang.-Sax. cepan, Teut. keppen, *captare.*

[2] The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*Telonem hortulani vocant lignum quo hauriunt aquam, a longitudine dictum; hoc Hispani ciconiam dicunt, quia imitetur avem illam rostrum levantem et deponentem: hujus lignum modo saepe fit super puteos.*" Horman says, "the buckette is of fro the swepe or flayle, and falled into the welle; *urnula ciconie sive teloni excidit.*" The term seems to be derivable from Ang.-Sax. cepan. In the North the hooks by which a pot is suspended, a contrivance somewhat similar to the *telo* for raising water, are termed kilps, or pot-kelps, according to Ray. "A kylpe of a caldrone, *perpendiculum.*" CATH. ANG. See Brockett and Craven dialect, *v.* Kelps.

[3] G. de Bibelesworth says, speaking of eating an apple,

"*La pépignière* (the skore) *vous engettez,*
*Si les pépignes* (þe kurnelles) *ne plauntez.*"

Forby states that kernel signifies, in Norfolk, a grain, as "a kernel of wheat, a kernel of salt." The archaic use of the word, as denoting grain, appears in the Ortus: "*Granum*, *Anglice* corne, a kyrnell. *Granellum*, graynes, or a lytel kyrnel. *Gramino*, to borionne or kyrnell. *Grano*, *i. granis implere*, to kyrnell." "A kyrnelle, *enuclea*, *granum*, *nucleus*. To kyrnelle, *granare*, *granescere.*" CATH. ANG. In Coverdale's version of the treatise by Wermulierus, entitled, The Precious Pearl, 1560, f. 80, it is said that "when the corn is threshed, the kernell lieth mixed among the chaffe, and afterward are they disseuered with the fanne or wendle." Plot speaks of corn full of "kernell." Hist. Oxf. p. 245. Compare CEEDE of corne, as kyrnel. Ang.-Sax. cyrnel, *nucleus.*

[4] "*Glandula*, *nodus sub cute*, a waxynge curnelle." MED. In Roy. MS. 17. C. XVII. *de infirmitatibus*, are mentioned "*Glandulli*, wax kyrnel." "Waxyng kyrnels; *glande*, *glanders*. Kyrnell or knobbe in the necke, or other where, *glandre.*" PALSG. "*Tolles*, a waxynge kernell." ELYOT. The books of the ancient leeches contain numerous remedies; see Boorde's Breviary of Health, c. 14, 75, 165, "of carnelles in the flesh," &c.; and Langham's Garden of Health.

Krystum, s.) *Christina* (*Christiana*, S. P.)

KYRTYL.[1] *Tunica, subuncula.*

KYS, or kus.[2] *Osculum, basium.*

KYSSED. *Osculatus, basiatus.*

KYSSYN̄' (kyssen, or ben kissed, P.) *Osculor.*

KYSSYNGE. *Osculacio, osculatus.*

KYTLYNGE.[3] *Catillus, catunculus.*

KYX, or bunne, or drye weed (bunne of dry wed, H. S. P.)[4] *Calamus*, C. F.

KNAST, or gnaste of a kandel

[1] It would be scarcely possible to define the garments, varied according to the fashion of the day, from the Ang.-Sax. cyrtel, *tunica*, to the kirtle of crimson velvet provided amongst the Parliament robes of Edward VI., to which this appellation was successively applied. It denoted garments worn by both sexes; R. Brunne speaks of the Empress Maud as taking flight from Oxford "withouten kirtelle or kemse," p. 122; Chaucer describes the "kirtell of a light waget" as part of the smart attire of Absolon, the parish clerk; Miller's T. 3322. Walter de Bruge, canon of York, bequeathed in 1396, "*j. gounam, cum j.* curtill, *et j. capucio.*" Test. Ebor. i. 210. The kirtle, as female attire, seems to have been a close-fitting garment, as appears in the description in Sir Launfal of the two "gentyll maydenes—ilasced smalle, jolyf, and welle;" and Rob. Henrysoun, *t.* Hen. VI. says, in the Garment of good Ladies,

> "Her kirtle should be of clean constance,
> Lacit with lesum love."

John Payn relates in his letter to his master, John Paston, that in Cade's rebellion his wife's dwelling was attacked, and the mob "lefte her no more gode but her kyrtyll and her smook." Paston Lett. i. 62. As worn by men, the kirtle seems generally to have been a short garment, and closely girt; but the "kirtell *de rouge tartarin*," which formed part of the state robes of the Knights of the Bath, was full and long-skirted. "A kyrtelle, *ubi* a cote. A cote, *tunica, tunicella.*" CATH. ANG. "Kyrtell, a garment, *corpset, surcot, cotelle.*" PALSG. "Kyrtell, *cottron.*" Boke to lerne French, Pynson. Duwes, in the Introductory for to lerne French, written for the Princess Mary, gives "the kyrtell, *le corset;* the kyrtell, *la cottelette.*" See Strutt's Dresses, ii. 238, ed. 1842; Douce's Illust. of Shakespeare, Hen. IV. part ii.; and Nares.

[2] In the Wicliffite version this word is written "cos, cosse," Luke xxii. 48. R. Brunne uses the verb "cussed;" see also R. Glouc. p. 15. In the North it is still pronounced cus, or kuss; see Craven Dial. and Brockett. A.-Sax. cos, *osculum.* Compare CUS, p. 111.

[3] "*Catulus*, a whelpe or a kytlynge." ORTUS. "A kythynge (*sic*), *catulus, catulaster.*" CATH. ANG. In the earlier Wicliffite version, Deut. xxxiii. 22, is thus rendered: "To Dan he seith, Dan, keetlyng of a lyon (*catulus leonis*, Vulg.) shal flowe largely fro Basan." Palsgrave gives the verb to "kyttell as a catte dothe, *chatonner.* Gossyppe, whan your catte kytelleth, I praye you let me haue a kytlynge (*chatton.*)" "*Chatonner*, to kittle, or bring forth young cats. *Caller*, to kittle as a cat. *Faire ses petits*, to whelp, kittle, kindle, farrow," &c. COTG. See Holland's Plutarch, p. 179; Pliny, xxix. c. 4. Forby gives kitling, a young cat. See Ash, the Cheshire Glossary, and Jamieson.

[4] This word occurs in the gloss, in the chapter on brewing by G. de Bibelesworth. "*Allumet amy cele le frenole* (þe kex.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 300. In the Vision of P. Ploughman it is said that glowing embers serve not the workmen in a winter's night so well

(knast of candelle, K.[1]) *Emunctura* (*secundum Levsay, spimictura*, S. *emictura*, P.)

KNATTE. *Culex*, COMM.

KNAVE (or ladde, *infra.*)[2] *Garcio.*

KNAWYÑ, or gnawyī', or fowly

"As dooth a kex or a candle,
That caught hath fir and blaseth." 11,804.

In an Herbal, the date of which is perhaps contemporary with the Promptoriums, it is said that there are two species of hemlock, "tame and wilde. The 2 spice is cowh ynowh, to mykel, saf fore pore mennys eldynge, and childus pleynge; þey callen it þe grete homeloc; the stalkes stonden whit and ser eueryȝere. In some contre it is called kex, in some contre wodewhistel." Arund. MS. 42, f. 23. Eldynge here signifies fuel; see EYLDYNGE, above, p. 136. Allusion is made to the use of the stalks of hemlock instead of candles, in Turn. of Tottenham, 201. "*Eruca*, a humlocke, or a keyclogge." ORTUS. "Keckes of humblockes, *tviau*. Kickes, the drie stalke of humlockes or burres, *tvyav*. Kixe, *tviau*." PALSG. "*Sagaperium*, a gumme or rosyn, whiche runneth out of a kyxe or tree, called *ferula*." ELYOT. "*Canon de suls*, a kex or hollow stick, or branch of elder, or a pot-gun made thereof. *Segue*, Hemlocke, homlocke, herbe Bennet, Kex." COTG. "Kecks, *i.* hollow stalks and sticks, *cremium*." GOULDM. Holland, in his version of Pliny, B. xxv. c. 7, says that the stem of gentian "is hollow as a kex," and void within; and of line or flax, B. xix. c. 1, that "the long buns of the stalkes—will serve very well to maintaine fire under kills and leads." Shakespeare speaks of "hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs; the proverbs, as dry as a kex, as hollow as a gun or as a kex, are common; and the word is still used provincially. See Brockett, Craven, Hallamshire, Salopian, Wiltshire Glossaries, &c. "Kexes, kaxes, or kixes, *a Fr. G. cigue, utrumque a Lat. cicuta.*" SKINNER. Bunne, given here as synonymous with kyx, is so given likewise previously, p. 55; where BUNKYYDE, the reading of the MS., appears to be erroneous: the King's Coll. MS. gives Bunne, kyx, but possibly a kid or faggot of buns may be intended. This word occurs in the later Wicliffite version, Isai. i. 31. "And ȝoure strengthe schal be as a deed sparcle of bonys (either of herdis of flex);" in another MS. "bones (eiþer of herdis)," where three of the MSS. give "stobil," and the earlier Version "sparke of a flax top (*favilla stupæ*," Vulg.) Ang.-Sax. bune, *fistula*.

[1] —gnaste, or a kandel. *Enamctura*, MS. "*Emungo, id est sordes auferre de naso vel candelâ*, to snuffe. *Emunctorium*, a snuffynge yron." ORTUS. In the earlier Wicliffite version in the Bodl. MS. by the first hand, Isai. i. 31 is thus rendered: "And ȝoure strengthe shal ben as a gnast of a flax top (*favilla stupæ*, Vulg.) and ȝoure werk as a sparcle (*scintilla*)," where the corrected reading of the ordinary copies, instead of "gnast," is "deed sparke," in the later version "deed sparcle." "*Lichinum*, gnaiste or knast of a candell. *Lichinus*, gnast of þe candyl." MED. "*Lichinus*, candell weyke." ORTUS. In the Winch. MS. this word not only occurs in its proper place, but is repeated at the end of the letter K after the word KUNY, as follows: "KNASTE, or gnaste off a candel. *Muco. Versus; Est nasi muco, candele sit tibi muco.*" This was perhaps a marginal addition, misplaced by the transcriber. Compare Dan. gnist. Swed. gnista, Icel. gneisti, *scintilla*.

[2] The term knave long retained the simple meaning of the Ang.-Sax. cnafa, *puer*: thus, in the Wicliffite version, "*peperit filium masculum.*" Vulg. is rendered "sche bere a knaue child." Apoc. xii. 5. Chaucer says of Griselde,

——"She a daughter hath ybore,
All had hire lever han borne a knaue child." Clerk's Tale.

bytyñ' (knavyn, or gnavyn, s.) *Corrodo.*

KNAVYNGE., or gnavynge (*sic*, s. knawynge, K. H. P.) *Corrosio.*

KNEE.[1] *Genu.*

KNEDARE of paste (or pastare, s.) *Pistor, et plura alia infra in* M. MOOLDARE.

KNEDYÑ' paste. *Pinso*, UG. *pistrio.*

KNEDYNGE. *Pistura.*

KNELARE. *Geniculator, genuflector, geniculatrix.*

KNELYÑ.' *Geniculor*, CATH. *geniculo*, CATH. *genuflecto.*

KNELYNGE. *Genuflectio, geniculatus.*

KNYFE. *Cultellus, culter* (*cultrum*, P.)

KNYLLYNGE of a belle.[2] *Tintillacio.*

KNYGHTE (knyte, K. knyth, H. knyȝht, s.) *Miles.*

KNYGHTE awnterows (knyht a-ventowrs, s.)[3] *Tiro*, C. F. *et* CATH. (BRIT. S.)

KNYGHTE-HOODE. *Milicia, tironia.*

KNYTTE. *Nodatus, nexus, connexus.*

KNYTTYÑ' a knotte. *Nodo, necto, connecto.*

KNYTTYÑ' yn wylle, or cumnawnte (knyttyn to-gedyr in wyle or comnawnt, K. cvnaunt, H. conawnt, S. couenaunt, P.)[4] *Federo, confedero.*

In Arund. MS. 42, f. 26, it is said of *Carduus* that it is "on of þe noblest mete þat is for þe matrice; wommen desyren it, for it disposith hem to haue cnaue children." "A knafe, *hic et hec calcula, garcio.*" CATH. ANG. "Knaue, *quocquin, uillain.*" PALSG.

[1] KENE, MS. kne, K. S. Palsgrave gives the following curious observation, to illustrate the use of the verb to kneel: "The men of this countray knele vpon one knee whan they here masse, but ye frenche men knele vpon bothe."

[2] In W. Thorpe's recital of his examination by Abp. Arundel, 1407, he states that when charged with having preached heresy at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, he made answer, "As I stood there in the pulpit, busying me to teach the commandment of God, there knilled a sacring bell, and therefore mickle people turned away hastily, and with noise ran fro towards me;" this circumstance called forth the expression which had been construed into heresy. "I knolle a belle, *Ie frappe du batant.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. cnyllan, *campanâ signum dare.* Bp. Kennett remarks that in Yorkshire a passing bell is called "a sawl-knill, from Ang.-Sax. sawl, *anima*, and cnyll, *campanæ pulsatio.*" Lansd. MS. 1033.

[3] *Tyro* is explained in the Catholicon to be *novus miles, noviter electus ad militiam;* but implied, perhaps, more properly, the novice in arms, who sought occasions for warlike exercise at home and abroad, until his approved prowess should entitle him to the honour of knighthood. See Ducange, the Memoirs of St. Palaye, and other writers on chivalry. Scarcely any of the ancient Romances afford a more graphic and stirring picture of the education and adventure of the Tyro than the life of *le petit Jehan de Saintrè*, written about the period when the Promptorium was compiled. The practice of wandering on the uncertain quest of adventure was by no means laid aside when the novice had won his spurs. "Knyght of aduentures, *cheualier errant.*" PALSG.

[4] The verb to knit is used by old writers in the sense of to unite. Thus in Sloane MS. 3548, f. 99, b. is given an extraordinary nostrum "for to knyt synous þat are brokyne. Take greyte wormes þat are called angeltwycthys, and lat hem dry in þe sunne, and þen beyte hem to powder, and strew þat powder in þe wounde, and yt shall

KNYTTYNGE to-gedyr. *Nodacio, connodacio, connexus.*

KNYTTYNGE, or ioynynge, or rabetynge to-gedyr of ij. bordys, or oþer lyke. (*Gumfus*, C.F. s. *gumphus*, P.)

(KNOBBE of a mannys hande, or in another part of him, K. H. knoble, s. knolle, P.)[1] *Callus*, C. F. CATH.

KNOBBE yn a beestys backe or breste, þat ys clepyd a gybbe (knoble, s. knowe, P.) *Gibber, gibbus*, CATH.

KNOBBE, or knotte y(n) a tre. *Vertex*, CATH. (*cortex*, s.)

KNOBBYD, as hondys or other lymmys. *Callosus.*

KNOBBYD, or knottyd as trees. *Vertiginosus, verticosus.*

KNODŌN (knedid, K.) *Pistus.*

KNOKYL of an honde (knokilbone, K.) *Condilus*, C. F. *et* CATH.

KNOKYLLE BONE of a legge. *Coxa*, C. F.

KNOKKYN̄' (knollyn, s.) *Pulso.*

KNOPPE (or knot, K.)[2] *Nodus, fibula.*

KNOPPE, or bud of a tre (burge of a tre, H. P.) *Gemma*, C. F. (*germen*, s.)

KNOTTE. *Nodus.*

KNOTTE yn the fleshe, vndyr the skynne. *Glandula.*

KNOTTY. *Nodosus.*

KNOTTY, wythe-in the flesche. *Glandulosus.*

KNOWYN'. *Cognosco, agnosco, nosco*, CATH.

KNOWYNGE. *Cognicio, agnicio.*

KNOWLECHYN̄,' or beñ a-knowe be constreynynge. *Fateor.*

KNOWLECHYN̄', or beñ a-knowe wylfully. *Confiteor.*

KNOWLECHYNGE, or beynge a-knowe. *Fassio, confessio.*

Koo, bryd, or schowghe.[3] *Mone-*

knytte to-geder. *Probatum est sepissime.*" Palsgrave gives the following verbs: "I knytte a knotte, *Ie noue;* Knytte your purse faste, for their be shrewes a brode. I knyt as a matte maker knytteth, *Ie tys*, coniugated in I wayue. I knyt bonettes or hosen, *Ie lasse.* I knyt one vp, I take hym vp, I reproue hym, *Ie reprouche.* I knytte vp a mater, I make an ende or conclusyon of a matter, *Ie determine.* I knytte vp a man, I holde hym shorte, or kepe hym from his libertye, *Ie tiens court.*"

[1] This term is used to denote in general any swelling in the flesh. Chaucer describes the Sompnour's visage, from which no detergent could remove the evidences of surfeit.

"That him might helpe of his whelks white,
Ne of his knobbes sitting on his chekes." Prol. v. 636.

"Knobbe, or rysing after a stroke, *bigne.* Kyrnell, or knobbe in the necke, or other where, *glandre.*" PALSG. Andrewe Boorde, in the Breviarie of Health, 1575, gives a detailed account of the kinds, cause, and cure of *nodi*, or "knottes, knobbes, knorres, or burres, the which is in man's flesh or fatnesse;" c. 109.

[2] "A knoppe of a scho, *bulla.* To knoppe, *bullare.* A knoppe of a kne, *internodium.*" CATH. ANG. The word knop, or knob, in its various significations, seems to be derived from Ang.-Sax. cnæp, *jugum*, and denotes any protuberance, as a button, a bud, or the head of a sore. "Knoppe of a payre of beedes, *hovppe.* Knoppe of a cuppe, *pomeau de couuerleque.* Knoppe wede, an herbe." PALSG.

[3] See the note on the word COO, above, p. 84. Ang.-Sax. ceo, *cornix.* In the Gloss

*dula*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et cetera in* C. (*nodula*, P.)

KOCAY, priuy. *Cloaca.*

KOCATRICE. *Basiliscus*, CATH. *et cetera in* C. *supra* (*cocadrillus*, P.)

KOK, bryd. *Gallus.*

KOKE, mete dytare. *Cocus.*

KOKENEY,[1] *Carinutus, coconellus, vel cucunellus; et hec duo nomina sunt ficta, et derisorie dicta; delicius.*

KOKEREL.[2] *Gallulus* (*galluncu-lus, vel gallinellus*, S.)

KOKYS COŌM. *Cirrus*, C. F. *galla, in libro equivocorum.*[3]

KOOTE, garment. *Tunica.*

KOTE, lytylle howse (or coote, or cosh, *supra.*) *Tugurrium*, (*casa*, P.)

KUKOW, bryd (kukowbryd, K.) *Cuculus, cucula.*

KUKSTOLE (for flyterys, or schyderys.)[4] *Turbuscetum, cadurca.*

on G. de Bibelesworth, "*chouwe*" is rendered "a co brid." "Koo, a byrde." PALSG. In the nun's lament for her bird, killed by the cat, all the fowls are enumerated who are to be bidden to the funeral:

———"the churlysshe chowgh,
The route, and the kowgh:—
At this *placebo*,
We may not well forgo
The countrynge of the coe." Skelton, Philip Sparrow.

[1] "*Delicius, puer in deliciis matris nutritus*, a cokenay. *Collibista, qui recipit munuscula pro usurâ et servicio aliqua, et qui vendit collibia, et dicitur* a cokenay." MED. MS. CANT. The term seems here to signify a little cook. In the vision of P. Ploughman, line 4371, it had been supposed to have this meaning; but Mr. Wright, in his Glossary, suggests that it implies some kind of meagre food, as a small cock, which, by comparison with Turnam. of Tottenham, Anc. Poet. ii. 24, and Heywood's Prov. pt. i. c. xi. seems highly probable. "*Coquine*, a cockney, simperdecockit, nice thing." COTG. "A cockney, *niais, mignot, cailhette*. A waspish cockney dame, *guespine*." SHERW. "A cockney, or child tenderly brought up: *mammothreptus, vinciolus, pedagium, delitiæ pueri*," &c. GOULDM. Tusser uses the word in this last sense, as given in the Promptorium: speaking of the nursery, and defects of early training, he says, in his Points of Huswifery,

"Some cockneys, with cocking, are made very fools,
Fit neither for 'prentice, for plough, nor for schools."

See the note on the word COKNAY, p. 86; and Fuller's Worthies, London.

[2] In the Household Book of Sir John Howard, in 1466, is the item, "for yonge kokerelles to make of capons, ix.*d.*" "Kockerell, *cochet*." PALSG.

[3] The treatise here cited is attributed to Joh. de Garlandiâ, and has been printed. MSS. of it may be found in Harl. MS. 4967, art. 18; Arund. MS. 52, art. 14.

[4] See the note on CUKSTOKE, p. 107, where the reading cukstolle, according to the other three MSS. is probably more correct. The following observation occurs amongst Bp. Kennett's Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "A goging stool, a ducking stool, or cucking stool, called in Domesday *cathedra stercoris*, properly a gonging stool, gong stool, or gang stool. Sax. ȝongȝ stole, *sella familiaris*, a close stool." That such was sometimes its form is proved by the engraving in Boys' Hist. of Sandwich, which exhibits the cucking-stool and wooden mortar used there for the punishment of scolds; see pp. 500, 785. In a satire on the evil government of the times of Edw. II. it is said, in reference to the corrupt dealings of the assisours, (Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 345,)

KUNY, or conye of mone (mony, K. keny of mony, S. kuwn, or koyne of money, P.) *Numisma*, C. F. *et* CATH.

(KUS, *supra in* KYS.)

*Nota quod multa vocabula videntur hic esse ponenda sub literâ* K. *in principio, ut que incipiunt in* KA. KO. *et* KU. *que causâ brevitatis emisi; sed querenda sunt in* C. *literâ, ubi* A. O. V. *sequuntur* C. *immediate.*

LABBE, or he that can kepe no counsel (that can not kepyn non consel, K.)[1] *Anubicus, anubica,* CATH. *futilis,* CATH. *et* UG. *in fundo.*

LABELLE.[2] *Labellum.*

"The pilory and the cucking-stol beth i-mad for noht."

It seems also to have been called thewe, as in the *Plac. in Itin. apud Cestriam*, 14 Hen. VII. cited by Blount, it is recorded that George Grey, Earl of Kent, claimed in his manors of Bushton and Ayton, to punish offenders against the assize of bread and ale, "*per tres vices per amerciamenta, et quartâ vice pistores per pilloriam, braciatores per tumbrellum, et rixatrices per* thewe, *hoc est ponere eas super scabellum vocatum* a cucking stool." In cases where fine was substituted for the cucking-stool, as a punishment, the lord became liable to the forfeiture of his manorial liberties, as in the case of the Dean of Lincoln, in 1384, who fined transgressors of the assize of bread and ale, in certain of his manors in Derbyshire, whereas "*puniendi sunt per pillorium et tumbrellum, et non per amerciamenta;*" for that offence, and the deficiency of pillory and tumbrel, his liberties were seized, and forfeited into the King's hands. Pat. 8 Ric. II. The tumbrel seems to be occasionally mentioned as distinct from the stool, and sometimes as the same mode of punishment, and from the examination of the stool and its carriage still preserved at Warwick, it is obvious that the two might be used either singly or together, according to local usage, and the nature of the offence. An extent of the manor of Marham, in Norfolk, taken about the commencement of the XVth cent. states that W. Beleth, who held the chief manor, claimed "*habere libertatem in furch', tumbrell',* thewe, *emendacionem forisfacture pistorum, brasiatorum, mensur',* galone, weyf, *et* stray;" and that the Abbess of Marham enjoyed the like liberties. Orig. Roll, in the possession of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. In the XVIth cent. the punishment of the cucking stool was still fully in use: by the statute 3 Hen. VIII. c. 6, as the penalty of fraudulent practices by carders or spinners of wool, the offender was to be "sett upon the pillorie or the cukkyngstole, man or woman, as the case shall require." Stat. of Realm, iii. 28. In Mr. Beesley's Hist. of Banbury will be found several notices regarding the pillory, "kockestoll," and tumbrell, in use at that place as late as the reign of Elizabeth. Harrison, who wrote his description of England about 1579, says in the chapter of sundry kinds of punishments, "scolds are ducked vpon cucking stooles in the water." "Cucke stole, *selle à ribauldes.*" PALSG.

[1] LABLE, MS. labbe, H. S. P. Compare BLABBE, or labbe, wreyare of cownselle; BEWRAYER of counsel, and DYSCURER of cownselle. This word is used by Chaucer:

"Quod tho this sely man, I am no labbe,
Ne, though I say it, I n'am not lefe to gabbe." Miller's T. 3506.

Compare the Dutch labben, Belg. lapperen, to blab, or gossip. Labb, Dialect of Exmoor.

[2] It is not obvious in what sense this word is here to be taken: the Ortus follows the explanation given in the Catholicon, "*labellum, i. parvum labrum*, a lytelle lyppe." It appears from citations given by Ducange that *labellus, lambellus,* or *lablellus,* denoted a pendant ornament of dress, or the heraldic label, in which sense it occurs in the grant of a crest, 1324, Rym. vii. 763. See the observations of Upton on the differences of

LABOWRE. *Labor (vel labos,* S.)
LABOWRERE. *Laborator, laboratrix.*
LABORYN̄'. *Laboro.*
LACE. *Fibula, laqueum,* DICC. (*laquear,* K.)
LACE of an howserofe.[1] *Laquearea,* COMM.
LACYD. *Laqueatus, fibulatus,* C. F.
LACYN̄, or spere wythe a lace. *Fibulo.*
LACYNGE. *Laqueacio, fibulacio.*
LADDE, or knave. *Garcio.*
LADDE, thwonge (thounge, K. thang, S.) *Ligula.*
LADDYD. *Ligulatus.*
LADY. *Domina, Hera.*
LADYLLE, pot spone. *Concus,* DICC. *coclear,* NECC.
LADYN̄', wythe byrdenys. *Onustus, oneratus.*
LADYN̄', or chargȳn' wythe burdenys. *Onero, sarcino,* UG. *in sarcos.*
LADYN̄', or lay water (say water, S. lauyn water, P.)[2] *Vatilo.*
LAGGYD, or bedrabelyd (or belaggyd, *supra.*) *Labefactus, paludosus,* CATH.
LAGGYN̄', or drablyn̄'.[3] *Palustro* (*labefacio,* P.)
LATCHE, or snekke (lahche, K. lach, S.)[4] *Clitorium, vel pessula,* NECC. (*pessulum,* KYLW. S.)

arms termed by him *lingulæ, or labellæ;* Mil. Off. iv. p. 255. Fortescue describes the habit of the Serjeant-at-law as consisting of "*roba longa, ad instar sacerdotis, cum capitio penulato circa humeros ejus; et desuper collobio, cum duobus labellulis, quales uti solent doctores legum in Universitatibus quibusdam.*" Laud. Legum Angl. V. 51. This hood with labels, as it is called by Dugdale, appears in illuminations copied from Roy. MS. 19 C. IV. and Harl. MS. 4379, in Strutt's Dresses, ii. pl. 80, 112; and in the latter, the hood being brought up over the head, the use of the labels, which are attached together under the chin, is apparent. There was also a furred hood with long labels, worn by ecclesiastics, representations of which are supplied by the Missal of Philippe le Bon, Harl. MS. 2897, the figure of William de Rothwell, Archdeacon of Essex, who died 1361, given by Messrs. Waller, in their beautiful series of Sepulchral Brasses, and other examples. Horman says, in the chapter "*De fortunâ iratâ,*" of misfortunes and perils, f. 129, "I wyll recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quâdam;*" and Palsgrave gives "labell, *hovppe.*" "*Houppe,* a tuft, or topping; a tassell or pretty lock. *Lambeau,* a labell." COTG. "A labell hanging on each side of a miter, *infula.* Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crownes, *lemnisci.*" HULOET.

[1] In the Ortus *laquear, laqueare,* and *laquearium* are explained as signifying "*Conjunctio trabium in summitate domus,* a seelynge of a howse."

[2] "I laade water with a scoup, or any other thyng out of a dytche or pytte, *Ie puyse de l'eaue.* I lade, I take in water, as a shyp or bote that is nat staunched, *Ie boy de l'eaue.*" PALSG. This verb is used by Shakespeare, Hen. VI. pt. 3, Act ii. In Sussex and Hants, to lade means to take water from a vessel or pond by a scoop or pail, and in Somersetshire the utensil employed for this purpose is termed a lade-pail. Ang.-Sax. hladan, *haurire.*

[3] Compare BE-LAGGYD. Ang.-Sax. laȝu, *aqua.* Horman says, "there is rysen a fray amonge the water-laggers, *amphorarios.*" In the Northumberland Household Book, 1511, it appears that the "laggs" of wine, when the cask ran low, were to be made into vinegar. See Jamieson, *v.* Laggerit.

[4] Compare CLYKETT, *clitorium;* and SNEKKE. "Lache, or snecke of a dore, *locquet.*

LATCHESSE, or tarryynge lahches, or teryinge, K. lahchesse, S. latche, P.)[1] *Mora, tarditas.*

LACHET of a schoo. *Tenea*, UG. V. *in T.*

LATCHYD, or speryd wythe a leche (*sic*, lahche, K. S. sperd with a laspe or latch, H.) *Pessulatus.*

LATCHYD, or fangyd, or hynt, or caw3t (lahchid, or takyn, K. fangyd with handes, or other lyke, P.) *Arreptus*, C. F.

LATCHYN', *idem quod* FANGYN, *supra in* F.[2]

LATCHYN, or snekkyn. *Pessulo.*

LATCHYNGE, or sperynge wythe a lacche. *Clitura, pessulatus.*

LAY HARPE.[3] *Sambuca*, KYLW. (*cithera, symphonia, melos*, S.)

LAYKYN', or thynge þat chyldryn'

Latche of a dore, *clicquette, locquet.* Sneke latche, *locquet, clicquette.* I latche a doore, I shytte it by the latche, *Ie ferme à la clicquette.*" PALSG.

[1] In the Vision of P. Ploughman this word signifies negligence, Fr. *lachesse.*

" The lord, of hus lacchese, and hus luther sleuthe,
By nom hym al that he hadde."

See also line 4973. Chaucer says in the Persone's Tale, " Then cometh lachesse, that is, he that whan he beginneth any good werk, anon he wol forlete and stint it;" and uses the adjective " lache," sluggish or dull; Boec. B. iv. Gower observes that the first and chief point of sloth is " lachesse," which has this property, to leave all things in arrear. Conf. Am. B. IV. See Jamieson, *v.* Lasche. Palsgrave gives the verb " I latche, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, *Ie tarde*, and *Ie targe.*"

[2] To latch, signifying to seize or catch, is a verb the use of which occurs in R. Brunne, p. 120; the Vision of P. Ploughman, 1279: Crede, 934; Cov. Myst. p. 29, &c. Chaucer speaks of a " nette or latch," set by Love to snare birds. In Will. and the Werwolf it is used in the sense of embracing:

" Certes Sire þat is soþ, sede Will'm þanne,
And lepes li3tli him to, and lacches him in armes." p. 163.

See also p. 25. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 17, b, it is related how the wood of aloes is obtained, which grows on the mountain tops, near a lake beyond Babylon, and falling into the water, either from age and decay, or blown by the wind, the " folk þat dwellen in þat countre, or nere, casten nettys, or oþer sley3tes, and laceyn it, and so it is had." Palsgrave gives the verb " I latche, I catche a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes or it fall to the grounde, *Ie happe.* If I had latched the potte betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde." Forby gives to latch as used in Norfolk in this sense; and Brockett states that it is still retained in the Northern dialect. Ang.-Sax. læccan, *prehendere.*

[3] *Cithara* is rendered, in the Medulla, " a harpe," in the Ortus " a lewte;" and in the latter occurs " *citharizo*, to synge with a harpe." LAY HARPE seems here to denote the instrument in its use as an accompaniment to the voice. Thus Chaucer says,

" Thise old gentil Britons in hir dayes
Of diuers auentures maden layes,
Rimeyed in hire firste Breton tonge
Which layes with her instrumentys they songe." Cant. T. 11,022.

See Tyrwhitt's observations on the derivation of the word lay. Ang.-Sax. ley, *canticum.* As, however, *sambuca* is defined by Papias, and other glossarists, to have the sense of " *cithara rustica*," lay harp may, possibly, imply the instrument used by the vulgar. The instrument called *symphonia*, according to Uguitio, was a tamburine.

pley wythe.[1] *Ludibile*, UG. *ludibulum*, *adluricum*, UG. *in adri vel adros.*

LAY, londe not telyd.[2] *Subcetinum*, C. F. (*subsennum*, KYLW. S.)

LAY, man or woman, no clerke. *Illiteratus*, *laicus*, *agramatus*, C. F.

LAK, or defawte. *Defectus*, *defeccio.*

LAKE, or stondynge watur. *Lacus*, C. F. *et* CATH.

LAKKYN̄', or blamyn̄' (dyspresyn, S.)[3] *Vitupero*, *culpo.*

[1] Laking, signifying a child's toy, is a word still used in the North, as Brockett observes. In the Towneley Mysteries, Mak tells the shepherds that his wife brings him every year "a lakan," and some years twins. The verb to layke, Ang.-Sax. lacan, *ludere*, and the substantive layke, disport, occur frequently in the old writers. See Sir F. Madden's Glossaries to William and the Werwolf, and Gawayn ; Seuyn Sages, 3310 ; Minot, p. 10 ; Vision of P. Ploughm. line 341 ; Towneley Myst. pp. 96, 102, 141. The local use of the verb is noticed in the Cheshire and Craven Glossaries, as likewise by Brockett. Skinner remarks that it is commonly heard throughout the North, a circumstance which he is disposed to attribute to the Danish occupation. Dan. leeger, *ludo.* Bp. Kennett gives "Leikin, a sweet-heart, Northumb. *ab* Ang.-Sax. lician, *placere.*" Lansd. MS. 1033.

[2] The Gloss on G. de Bibelesworth gives "*terre freche*, leylond ;" in the MS. in Sir Thos. Phillipps's collection, "leyȝe." "*Rus*, a leylonde. *Ruricola*, a tyleare of leylonde." MED. MS. CANT. "*Selio*, a lee lande." ORTUS. "*Novale*, falowe. *Sellio*, *Anglice* leye." HARL. MS. 1002, f. 148. "A leylande, *selio*, *frisca terra*. Ley, *iscalidus*, *isqualidus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Iscolidus*, a felde untylde." MED. "Lay lande, *terre novuellement labovrée.*" PALSG. "*Rudetum*, lande which hath leyen leye, and is newly put in tylthe." ELYOT. In the poem entitled the Hunttyng of the Hare, it is related how the hare escaped, "and feyr toke up a falow ley," no more to be seen by her pursuers. Ed. Weber, 152. Layland, according to Bailey, is fallow or unploughed land, and there are many places which have thence derived the name. Ang.-Sax. ley, *terra inculta*, *novale.* Forby observes that in central Suffolk a coarse old pasture is called a lay. Compare SOMYR laylond. *Novale.*

[3] Compare DYSPREYSYN', or lackyn̄'. "*Vituperium*, blame or lacke." ORT. To lakk, *depravare*, *&c. ubi* to blame." CATH. ANG. In the Vision of P. Ploughman, Envy says that when his neighbour met with a customer, whilst he sold nothing, he was ever ready

> "To lye and to loure on my neghebore,
> And to lakke his chaffare." 2736.

Chaucer uses the word precisely in the same sense, in Romance of the Rose. Fabyan, in "Lenuoy" of his viith part, excuses himself as unable to adapt his Chronicle to the liking of every reader,

> "And specyally to suche as haue theyr delyghtynge
> Euer wyth dyselaunder moste wryters to lacke,
> And barke whyle they maye, to sette good wryters a backe."

"I lacke a thynge, I fynde faute at it, *Ie trouue à redire.* I lacke, I wante a thynge, *I'ay faulte.* I lacke a penne." PALSG. Compare Dutch laecken, *minuere*, *deterere.* Lydgate uses the substantive lack in the sense of dispraise. See his poem to put in remembrance of virtue and vice, of the diligent and the indolent. (Minor Poems, p. 84.)

> "Of whiche the reporte of both is thus reserved,
> With lawde, or lack, liche as they haue deserved."

Lam, or loom, yonge scheep. *Agnus.*

Lame.[1] *Claudus.*

Lamyñ, or make lame. *Acclaudico* (*claudico*, K.)

Lammesse.[2] *Festum agnorum, vel Festum ad vincula Sancti Petri.*

Lane. *Lanella, viculus* (*venella*, K. S.)

Lanere.[3] *Ligula*, UG. *in ligo.*

Langage, or langwage. *Idioma, lingua.*

Langdebefe, herbe. *Buglossa*, CATH. *lingua bovis.*

Langelyd, or teyyñ' to-gedyr. *Colligatus.*

Langelyñ, or byynd to-geder.[4] *Colligo* (*compedio*, P.)

Languryñ' yn sekenesse (langeryn, K.)[5] *Langueo.*

Lanret, hauke. *Tardarius*, KYLW.

[1] Lame was formerly used in a more general sense than at present. In the Golden Legend it is related that a poor man came to St. Loye, "that hadde his honde styffe, and lame." "Lame of one hande, *manchet.* Lame of all ones lymmes, *perclus.* Lamenesse, *mehaygneté.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. lam, *claudus.*

[2] On the calends, or first of August, the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*, it was customary in Anglo-Saxon times to make a votive offering of the first-fruits of the harvest, and thence the feast was termed hlaf-mæsse, Lammas, from hlaf, *panis*, and mæsse, *missa, festum.* In the Sarum Manual it is called *Benedictio novorum fructuum.* "Lammas, a feest, *la Sainct Pierre aux liens.*" PALSG. See Brand's Popular Antiquities.

[3] Compare THOWNGE, or lanere. "*Ligula*, a laynere, *et fascia. Corrigia*, a thong of lethur, or a layner." MED. "*Ligula*, a leynerde." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. "A lanȝer, *ligula, ligar.* To lanȝere, *ligulare.*" CATH. ANG. "Lanyer of lether, *lasnière*," PALSG. "*Lanière*, a long and narrow band, or thong of leather." COTG. Magister Joh. de Garlandiâ, speaking in his Dictionary of the trades of Paris in the XIIIth century, says that the Merchants who dwelt on the great bridge sold "*capistra, et lombaria, vel lombanaria, ligulas et marsupia de corio porcino vel cervino;*" where the gloss is as follows: "*ligulæ, lanières, vel formechaz.*" In the accounts of Lucas le Borgne, tailor of Philippe de Valois, printed by Leber, is the item, in 1338, "*ij. livres de soie de plusieurs couleurs, pour faire lanières pour le Roy.*" Charles VI. in 1398, in consequence of the change in the fashion of nether garments, granted licence to the *chausettiers* of Paris to sell "*chausses garnies d'aiguilettes ou lanières.*" Leber, Invent. 467. Laniers, usually called points, from the tags with which they were tipped, were much used in ordinary dress, and for attaching the various portions of armour: when so employed they were termed arming points. Archæol. xvii. 296. In Chaucer's brilliant picture of the preparations for a tournament, the following duties appear to have pertained to the esquires:

> "Nailing the speares, and helmes bokeling,
> Gigging of shields, with laniers lacing." Knight's Tale.

In Norfolk the lash of a whip is called the lanner, or lanyer, which in Suffolk denotes only the leather lash. See Forby, and Moore, *v.* Lanna.

[4] In the North to langel signifies to hopple, or fasten the legs with a thong. "Lanyels, side-lanyels, hopples for horses. Yorksh. Dial. p. 44." Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033. See Grose, Craven dialect, and Jamieson. To langle, in Norfolk, implies to saunter slowly, as if it were difficult to advance one foot before the other.

[5] Sesekenesse, MS. R. Brunne says that Adelard, King of Wessex, abdicated in favour

LANTERNE. *Lanterna, vel laterna, lucerna.*
LAPPE, skyrte (lappe, barme, K.)[1] *Gremium* (*birrus*, C. F. S.)
(LAPPE of the ere, *infra in* TYPPE. *Pinnula*, C. F.)

LAPPYN̄', or whappyn̄' yn clopys (happyn to-gedyr, S. wrap to-geder in clothes, P.)[2] *Involvo.*
LAPPYN̄', as howndys. *Lambo.*
LAPPYNGE of howndys. *Lambitus.*
(LAPPYNGE, *infra in* WAPPYNGE.)

of Uttred his cousin, "and died in langoure." p. 6. Chaucer speaks of Damian as one that "langureth for loue." Merchant's Tale, 9741. Fr. *langourir*, ROQUEF.

[1] The word lap, according to many ancient writers, signified the skirt of a garment. Thus G. de Bibelesworth says,

> "*Car par devant avez eskours* (lappes,)
> *Et d'en costé sont vos girouns* (sidgoren.)"

It denoted likewise the hinder skirt, as in Seuyn Sages, 899, where the herdsman is described as picking haws, and filling with them first his "barm," and afterwards "his other lappe." In Emare also, v. 652, Egarye, being cruelly exposed with her child, conceals her face "with the hynther lappes" of her large and wide surcote. See moreover Amis and Amiloun, 988; Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 8461. In the Life of St. Dominic, in the Golden Legend, it is related that on a certain occasion, when the friars had little bread, there came two young men, "whiche entred into the refectorye or fraytour, and the lappes of theyr mantells y^t^ henge on theyr necke were full of breed," which they gave to the Saint. "Lappe, or skyrt, *gyron*." PALSG. "*Gabinus*, a garment with two lappes, wherof the one cast backward," &c. ELYOT. Ang.-Sax. lappa, *fimbria*. The word is also used, by analogy, to denote the lower part of the ear: "A lappe of y^e^ ere, *cartilagia, legia*." CATH. ANG. Horman says that "yf the lappe of the eare wax redde, there is somewhat amysse. *Labo rubescente aliquod peccatum est.*"

[2] "*Plico*, to folde, or lappe. *Volvo*, to turne or lappe." MED. "*Obvolvo*, to lappe about. *Involutus, i. circumdatus*, lapped or wrapped. *Involutio*, a lappynge in. *Epiphio, i. equum totaliter ornare*, lappynge of a horse." ORTUS. "To lappe, *volvere, convolvere.* To lapp in, *intricare, involvere.* A lappynge in," &c. CATH. ANG. This verb is used most commonly in the sense of wrapping, as a garment. See Cheuelere Assigne, p. 101; Wicl. version, Math. xxvii. 59; Gower, Conf. Am.; Cov. Myst. p. 125. In the Wicliffite version it is written repeatedly "wlappe," as in Isaiah xxxvii. 1, "Whanne Kyng Ezechie hadde herd, he to rent hise clopis, and he was wlappid in a sak (*obvolutus est sacco*," Vulg.) See also Job, iii. 5; Mark, xv. 46. John Paston writes to his wife, about 1490, for a plaster of her "*flos unguentorum*," to be applied to the knee of the Attorney-general, to whom he was under obligation: and bids her write "whethyr he must lape eny more clothys aboute the playster to kepe it warme, or nought." Paston Letters, v. 346. To bi-lappe signifies to surround, or close in. Sir Amiloun in a dream saw his brother Amis "bilappid among his fon." Amis and Amiloun, 1014. Hampole uses the compounded word "umbilape" (Ang.-Sax. umbe, ymb, *circum*), as in the Prick of Conscience, where he says amongst the pains of hell, that the "vermyne salle vmbelape þaim all abowte." Harl. MS. 6923, f. 94. Latimer, in his Vth sermon on the Lord's Prayer, says, "Note here that our Saviour biddeth us to say, us; this us lappeth in all other men with my prayer." Palsgrave gives the following phrases: "Lappe this chylde well, for the weather is colde, *enuelopez bien*, &c. Lappe this hoode aboute your head, *affublez vous de ce chaperon*." "*Plisser*, to plait, fould, lap up, or one within another, whence also to plash." COTG. To lap is still used in the sense of wrapping, in Warwickshire. Compare WAPPON̄, or hyllyn wythe clothys: *Tego;* and WAPPYN̄, or wyndyn a-bowte yn clothys: *Involvo.*

LAPWYNKE, or wype, byrde (lappewynge, K. lapwhyng, S.) *Upipa.*
LARDE of flesche. *Larda, vel lardum,* C. F.
LAARDERE. *Lardarium.*
LAARDYD. *Lardatus.*
LARDYN̄ flesche, or other lyke. *Lardo.*
LAARDYNGE. *Lardacio.*
LARGE, hey, longe, and semely. *Procerus,* CATH.
LARGE. *Largus, amplus.*
LARGYN, or make large. *Amplio, amplifico.*
LARGELY. *Largiter.*
LARGENESSE. *Largitas.*
LARKE, byrde. *Alauda.*
LASCHE, stroke. *Ligula* (*flagrum,* P.)
LASCHE, or to fresche, and vnsavery (laysch, H )[1] *Vapidus,* CATH. *insipidus.*
LASSCHYN̄' (lashyn, *supra in* betyn, L.) *Ligulo, verbero.*
LASCHYNGE, or betynge. *Verber* (*verberacio,* P.)
LASTE of alle. *Ultimus, novissimus, postremus, extremus.*
LASTE save one. *Penultimus.*
LATE, not redyly. *Tarde.*
LATE, tyme passyd. *Nuper.*
LATE frute. *Sirotinus.*
(LATEN, or laton, metall, P. *Auricalcum, electrum.*)
LATENERE, or latenmare (latonere, S.) *Erarius,* CATH. *auricalcarius.*
(LATHE, *supra in* BERNE.)[2]
LATHE, for howsys (latthe, K. P. laththe for howsynge, S.) *Tignus, vel tignum,* COMM. C. F. *latha,* KYLW. *et* NECC. *tigillum,* C. F. *et* NECC.
LATTHYN̄'.[3] *Latho,* KYLW.
LAATYN̄', wenyn̄', or demyn̄'.[4] *Puto, reor, opinor* (*reputo,* P.)
LAATYN to ferme (or fermyn, P.) *Loco,* C. F.

[1] Lash, or lashy, signifies in Norfolk soft and watery, as applied to fruits. Forby derives the word from Fr. *lâche.* A lash egg is an egg without a fully-formed shell. Palsgrave gives only "lashe, nat fast, *lache.* Lasshnesse, *lascheté.*" In the North cold and moist weather, when it does not actually rain, is called lasche. Brockett.

[2] "*Horreum est locus ubi reponitur annona,* a barne, a lathe. *Grangia,* lathe or grange." ORTUS. "*Orreum, granarium,* lathe." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A lathe, *apotheca, horreum.*" CATH. ANG. This word is used by Chaucer, Reve's Tale, 4086. Harrison, speaking of the partition of England into shires and lathes, says, "Some as it were roming or rouing at the name Lath, do saie that it is derived of a barn, which is called in Old English a lath, as they coniecture. From which speech in like sort some deriue the word Laistow, as if it should be trulie written Lathstow, a place wherein to laie vp or laie on things." Description of England, Holinshed's Chronicle, i. 153. Skinner gives Lath as most commonly used in Lincolnshire, and derives it from to lade, because it is loaded with the fruits of the earth. Bishop Kennett notices it also as a Lincolnshire word, and gives the derivation Ang.-Sax. ȝelaðian, *congregare fruges.* Lansd. MS. 1033. It is retained in the dialect of the North. See Hallamshire Glossary.

[3] Latchyn, MS. This verb occurs after LATE blod; and is not found in the other MSS.

[4] The verb to lete of, signifying to take account of or esteem, is used by R. Brunne, as in the phrases, "þer of wel he lete—þei lete of him so lite." Langt. Chronicle, p. 45. In the Vision of P. Ploughman to lete occurs repeatedly in the same sense, as in

LAATYN̄' huly (latyn haly, K. H. S. P. or asemys, H.P.)[1] *Indignor, dedignor.*

LATYN', or levyn̄ (leuyn or letyn, P.) *Dimitto, relinquo, derelinquo.*

(LATYN, or demyn in word, or hert, s. *Arbitror, reor.*)

LATYN̄, or sufferyn̄ a thynge to beēn (to be doon', s.) *Permitto.*

LATE blod. *Fleobotomo*, UG. *et* KYLW. *flegbotomo*, KYLW.

LATYNE (spech, s.) *Latinum* (*Romanum*, P.)

LATONERE or he þat vsythe Latyn' speche (Latonyster, or he þat speky þ Latyn, s.)[2] *Latinista.*

LATŌN', metal (laten or laton metall, P.)[3] *Auricalcum*, UG. *in aer, electrum*, C. F.

LAWE. *Jus, lex.*

LAWE brekare. *Legirumpus.*

LAW of Godde. *Phas, unde versus; Phas lex divina, jus est humana potestas.*

LAWFULLE. *Legitimus, juridicus, legalis.*

the line "all that men saine, he lete it soth." See also v. 4132, 9595, &c. Jamieson, under the word Lat, has cited several passages where it is used by the poets of the North. Ang.-Sax. lætan, *putare, admittere.* Compare the provincial use of the verb to lete, or leeten, to pretend or make a show of, given by Junius and Mr. Wilbraham as retained in Cheshire. See also Jamieson, *v.* Lait and Leet.

[1] Compare HALY, or behatyd, *Exosus.* "Huly, peevish, fretfull. When a man is not easily pleased, or seems captious and froward, he is said to be huly, and a huly man; *Dunelm.*" Bp. Kennett, Lands. MS. 1033.

[2] Selden remarks that acquaintance with the Latin tongue was considered such an attainment that *Latinista, Latinator*, or *Latinarius*, became significant of an interpreter in general. Hugo *Latinarius* is mentioned in Domesday. *Latinier*, as Roquefort explains it, signified commonly an interpreter, *truchement*, or dragoman. He cites the *Roman de Garin*, where mention occurs of a *Latinier*, whose attainments extended to speaking "*Roman, Englois, Gallois, et Breton, et Norman.*" Sir John Maundevile, speaking of the routes to the Holy Land, says of the one by way of Babylon, "And alle weys fynden men Latyneres to go with hem in the contrees and ferthere beȝonde, in to tyme that men conne the langage." Voiage, p. 71. In R. Coer de Lion, 2473, 2491, K. Alis. 7089, the words latymer, latimeris, as printed by Weber, have the same sense.

[3] Latten, a hard mixed metal much resembling brass, was largely used in former times, especially in the formation of sepulchral memorials. The precise nature of its composition does not appear to have been accurately ascertained. It is repeatedly mentioned as a metal of a bright and golden colour; Chaucer uses the comparison that Phœbus "hewed like latoun." Gower speaks of it as distinct from brass, as it seems properly to have been, although occasionally confounded therewith, and even with copper. "*Auricalcum, i. fex auri*, laten or coper." ORTUS. "*Auricalcum, Anglice* goldefome; *Electrinum*, latyne." Harl. MS. 1002, f. 149. "Latyn metall, *latn.*" PALSG. Latten was probably obtained from Germany. In the covenants for the workmanship of the effigy of Richard Beauchamp, 1454, by Thos. Stevyns, copper-smith of London, the metal is described as "latten," or "Cullen plate," (Cologne ?) the value of which was 10*d.* a pound. The remote derivation of the word is very obscure: it was probably adopted in England from the German Letton, or French *laiton*. Compare Dutch lattoen, Isl. laatun, Ital. *ottone, lattone*, Span. *alaton, laton*. Plate tin had also the appellation latten. See Forby and Brockett, and the remarks of Nares and Jamieson.

LAVENDERE, herbe. *Lavendula.*
(LAUENDER, wassher, P. or lawndere, *infra.*[1] *Lotrix.*)
LAWERE, or lawȝer. *Legista, jurista, legisperitus, jurisperitus, scriba.*
LAWHYN̄' (lawyn, K. laughen, P.) *Rideo.*
LAWHYN̄ to skorne (lawyn, K. lawghen, P.) *Derideo, irrideo.*
LAWGHYNGE (lawhinge, K.) *Risus.*
LAWMPE. *Lampas* (*lampada*, P.)
LAWMPE of glas. *Ticendulum*, C.F.
LAWMPERY. *Murena, lampreda.*
LAWMPEROWNE (lamprun, P.) *Lampredula, murenula.*
LAWNCEGAY.[2] *Lancea.*
LAWNCENT, or blode yryne (lawnset, K. lawncot, S.) *Lanceola*, C.F.
LAWNCHE, o(r)skyppe. *Saltus*, UG.
LAWNCHYN̄, or skyppyn̄ ouer a dyke, or oþer thyngys lyke (ouer a dyche, P.)[3] *Perconto, persalto.*
LAWNCYN, or stynge wythe a

[1] This term is used by Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Prol. 358, and is taken from the French. "Lau(e)ndre, a wassher, *lauendière.* Laundre that wassheth clothes," *id.* PALSG. "*Candidaria, lotrix pannorum*, a wasshere, and a lavyndere." MED. "*Albatrix, candidaria*, blecherre, or lawnderre." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. "A lawnder, *candidaria, lotrix.*" CATH. ANG. Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Beatrice the lauendre shall come hethir after diner, so gyue her the lynnen clothis." W. Thomas, in his Rules of Ital. Grammar, gives "*lauandaia*, a launder that wassheth cloathes." See Jamieson, *v.* Layndar.

[2] The precise nature of this weapon, as likewise the etymology of its name, is still questionable; it was probably adopted in this country from the French, but the derivation from the name of an Eastern or Moorish weapon, called *zagaye, arzegaye*, or *assagay*, seems more reasonable than that which has been proposed, *lance aigüe.* That it was a missile weapon is apparent from Guill. de St. Andrè, who wrote about the middle of the XIVth cent. and speaks of throwing "*dardes, javelots, lances-gayes;*" but Guiart seems to mention the "*archegaie*" as a thrusting weapon, rather than a missile. Carré gives a comparison of the *Lance-guaye*, or *archegaye*, of the Franks, with the Oriental zagaye, and considers them as missiles. Armes des Français, p. 198. From "the Rime of Sire Thopas," which describes him as going forth to ride with "a launcegay" in his hand and long sword at his side, it appears to have been a weapon carried for occasional defence, rather than a proper part of equipment for war or the tournament." Cant. T. 13,682. The stat. 7 Ric. III. c. 13, confirming the stat. of Northampton, 2 Edw. III. c. 3, against riding, or appearing in public assemblies, with force and arms, ordains "*que desoremes nulle homme chivache deinz el Roialme armez—ne ovesque lancegay deinz mesme de Roialme; les queux lancegayes soient de tout oustez deinz le dit Roialme, come chose defendue par nostre seigneur le Roi, sur peine de forfaiture dicelx lancegaies, armures, et autres herneys quelconques.*" Compare stat. 20 Ric. II. c. 1; Stat. of Realm, ii. 35, 92. In the Rolls of Parl. V. 212, there is a petition for vengeance by the widow of a person who had been murdered in 1450 by a gang of men "arraied in fourme of werre, with jakkes, salettez, longe swerdes, longdebeofs, boresperes, and other unmerciable forbodon wepons," one of whom "smote him with a launcegay thorough the body, a fote and more." In 1459 there were found in the Great Hall of Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, Norfolk, cross-bows, a boarspear, a target, "xxj. speris: Item, j. launcegay." Archæol. xxi. 272. "Launce gay, *lanceleyne.*" PALSG.

[3] *Perconito*, MS. *perconto*, P.; a verb apparently derived from *contus*, a pole. "To launch, to take long strides. That long-legg'd fellow comes launching along." FORBY.

spere, or blode yryne (lawnchyn, K. S.) *Lanceo.*

(LAUNDE clothe, P.)

LAWNDE of a wode.[1] *Saltus*, UG. *in salio.*

LAWNDE KEPARE. *Salator*, KYLW.

LAVOWRE (lawowre, K. lavre, H. lawere, S.) *Lavatorium.*

LA(U)RYOL, herbe (lawryal, K. lawryol, S.) *Laureola.*

LAWNDERE (or lavendyre, K. lavunder, H.) *Lotor, lotrix.*

LEE of threde.[2] *Ligatura.*

LABBARDE (lebbard, (K. S. P.) *Leopardus.*

LEECE, or lees, of howndys.[3] *Laxa*, KYLW. *veltrea.*

LECHE, mann or woman.[4] *Medicus, medica.*

LECHE, wy(r)m of þe watur

[1] Camden, in his Remains, explains laund as signifying a plain among trees. Thus in the account of the hunting expedition, Ipomydon, 383, the Queen's pavillion was pitched at a "laund on hight," whence she might command a view of all the game of the forest. Compare Vision of P. Ploughm. 5028, 10,248; Chaucer, Compl. of Black Knyght; Shakespeare, Hen. VI. pt. i. III. 1. In Cullum's Hawsted a rental dated 1509 makes mention of "9 acres *in campo vocato le* lawnde." "*Indago*, a parke, a huntyng place, or a lawnde." ORTUS. "A lawnde, *saltus*." CATH. ANG. "Launde a playne, *launde*." PALSG. "*Lama*, a launde or playne. *Landa, id.*" W. Thomas, Ital. Gr. "*Lande*, a land or launde, a wild untilled shrubbie or bushy plaine." COTG.

[2] Compare LEGGE. Forty threads of hemp-yarn are termed in Norfolk a lea. The "lea" by which linen yarn was estimated at Kidderminster contained 200 threads. Stat. 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 8.

[3] "A lese, *laxa*." CATH. ANG. "Lesshe for a grehounde, *lais, lesse*." PALSG. In the note on the word FUTE, p. 183, it was suggested that the term feuterer might thence be derived; Sir F. Madden likewise, in his Glossary to Gawayn, had explained "Vewter," Gawayn and Grene Knyȝt, 1146, as denoting the huntsman who tracked the deer by the fewte or odour. It seems probable, however, that the derivation given by Blount, Bp. Kennett, and other glossarists, is more correct. The Gaulish hounds, of which Martial and Ovid speak, termed *vertagi*, or *veltres*, appear to have been greyhounds, and hence the appellations *veltro*, Ital. *viautre, vaultre*, Fr. Welter, Germ. The Promptorium gives GREHOWNDE, *veltres*, p. 209; and from the practice of leading these dogs in couples, the leash appears to have received the name *veltrea*, here given, a word unnoticed by Ducange. The "*ministerium de Veltrariâ*" is mentioned in Rot. Pip. 5 Steph. In the Household Constitutions of Hen. II. Liber Niger Scacc. i. 356, amongst the stipends assigned to the different officers connected with the chace, is the statement, "*Veltrarii, unusquisque iij.d. in die, et ij.d. hominibus suis; et unicuique leporario ob. in die.*" Blount has cited the Tenure of Setene, in Kent, by the service of providing one *veltrarius*, to lead three greyhounds, when the King should go into Gascony, as appears by Esch. 34 Edw. I. and Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. II. where the word is written *vautrarius*. Various details regarding the duties of the "foutreres," and their fee, or share of the produce of the chace, will be found in the Mayster of Game, Vesp. B. XII. f. 99, 104, b. Of the dogs termed *veltres, veltrahi, vertragi*, &c. see further in Ducange, *v. Canis*. At a later time the *vaultre* was a mongrel hound, used in hunting bears and boars, as Nicot observes, "*C'est une espèce de chien entre allant et mastin, dont on chasse aux ours et sangliers.*" The feuterers appear to have been at a later period termed "children of the lesh:" they were four in number in the household of Henry VIII. 1526, as appears by the Ordinances of Eltham.

[4] Compare FYSYCIAN', or leche, p. 163. "A leche, *aliptes, empiricus, medicus, cirurgicus*. A leche house, *laniena, quia infirmi ibi laniantur*." CATH. ANG. "Leche, a surgion,

(wurme, H.) *Sanguissuga, hirudo.*

LEEHE of flesche, or oþer mete.[1] *Lesca.*

LEED, metalle. *Plumbum.*

LEEDARE, or plummare (plumbare, s.) *Plumbarius.*

LEDARE, or gyde. *Ductor, director.*

LEEDYD. *Plumbatus.*

LEEDYN̄' wythe leed. *Plumbo.*

LEDYN̄', or wyssyn̄. *Duco, conduco, perduco.*

LEDYN̄' A-WEY. *Abduco.*

LEDYN̄ A-ȝEN. *Reduco.*

LEDYN̄ YN̄. *Induco, introduco.*

LEDYN̄ OWTE. *Educo.*

(LEDEN OUER, P. *Transduco.*)

*servrgion.* I leche, I heale one of a sore wounde as a cyrurgyen dothe. *Ie gueris.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. læce, *medicus.* The appellation was used to denote those who professed any branch of the healing art, as well as the ladies, who frequently supplied the place of the regular practitioners. Amongst the innumerable treatises of the ancient herbalists few afford a more curious insight into the practices of leech-craft, about the period when the Promptorium was compiled, than Arund. MS. 42. The author, who had a herb-garden at Stepney, states that he "knew a lady, þe lady Sowche, þe beste Godys leche of Bryȝthlond, in women," and recounts her practice in preparing a nostrum, termed "nerual." f. 22. The fourth, or ring finger, was called the leech finger, from the pulsation therein found, and supposed to be in more direct communication with the heart, as in the tract attributed to Joh. de Garlandiâ, under the title of Distigius, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 115, it is said, "*Stat medius* (medylle fyngure) *medio, medicus* (leche fyngure) *jam convenit* (accordyt) *egro.*" In another line the fingers are thus enumerated: "*Pollex, index, medius, medicus, auricularis.*" CATH. ANG. See Brand's Popular Antiquities.

[1] The term leche, which occurs frequently in connection with ancient cookery, had two distinct significations. It denoted such viands as it was usual to serve in slices, probably for the sake of convenience, before the general use of forks. "*Lesche,* a long slice, or shive of bread, &c." COTG. The nature and variety of dishes thus to be served may be learned from Harl. MS. 279, where recipes are given for 64 different "Leche vyaundys;" and where the meaning of the verb to leche is evident from such directions as the following: "Brawn in comfyte—leche it fayre wyth a knyff, but not to þinne, and þan ȝif þou wolt þou myȝt take þe rybbys of þe bore al bare, and chete hem enlongys þorw þe lechys, an so serue forth a leche or to in euery dysshe." f. 27, b. Compare the use of the verb to "leshe," Forme of Cury, pp. 36, 56, 57; "yleeshed," p. 18. Compare the "leyched beefe" as ordered for supper in the dietary of the Princess Cecill, with the item "beefe sliced," in the Ordinances of Eltham, Househ. Ord. pp. *38, 181. R. Holme gives this signification, iii. p. 78, and another sense, namely, "a kind of jelly, made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds." p. 83. "White leach, *gelatina amigdalorum.*" BARET. "Leche made of flesshe, *gélée.*" PALSG. One lechemeat appears to have formed an ordinary portion of every course, as may be gathered from the bills of fare at various great festivities, Harl. MS. 279, f. 44, and from the accounts of the installation feasts of Abp. Nevill, 1466, Lel. Coll. vi. 6; of Abp. Morton, 1478, Arnold's Chron. 239; and the coronation banquet of Elizabeth, Queen of Hen. VII. 1487, Lel. Coll. iv. 226. The various kinds of "leche" named in these documents appear to have ranged with "suttleties," such as "leche Lumbart gylt, partie gelly, leche porpul, damaske, reiall, ciprus, rube, Florentine," &c. See further the Roll of Cookery appended to the Household Ordinances; the *Liber cure cocorum,* Sloane MS. 1986; and Cott. MS. Jul. D. VIII. Skinner interprets brawn lechyd, which is mentioned in the St. Alban's Book, as signifying "*aper medicatus, aromatis conditus;*" as if the term had some connection with Ang.-Sax. læce, *medicus.*

LEDYÑ TO. *Adduco.*
(LEDE wythe a carte, *supra in* CARTYN'. *Caruco*, CATH.)[1]
LEEDYNGE wythe leed. *Plumbacio.*
LEDYNGE, or wyssynge (wysynge in the way, K. gydinge, P.) *Ducatus.*
LEDYR, or leþyr, or lethyr (leyre, or leþyre, S. leddyr, or lethyr, P.)[2] *Corium.*
LEDDERE, or ladder. *Scala.*
LEDDYR stafe.[3] *Scalarium, scalare*, CATH.
LEEF of a book, or a tre, or oþer lyke. *Folium.*
LEEFE of a vyne. *Pampinus*, UG. *in pando.*
LEFE, and dere.[4] *Carus.*
LEFTE, or forsakyñ'. *Dimissus, derelictus, relictus.*
LEFT, or thynge þat ys on the lyfte syde. *Sinister.*
LEFT hande. *Sinistra, leva.*
LEFT hande man (handid man, K. S.) *Mancinus*, CATH.
LEFULLE, or lawfulle. *Licitus.*
LEG. *Tibia.*
LEG harneys. *Tibialia.*
LEGGE, ouer twarte byndynge (ouer wart, S. ledge, P.)[5] *Ligatorium.*
LEGENDE (boke, S.) *Legenda.*
LEGISTER. *Legista, jurista.*
LEGYŌN' (or legivn', S.) *Legio.*
LECHERY (lehcherye, K. lechchery,

[1] An instance of this use of the verb to lead has been already given in the note on CARTYN', p. 62. Sir John Maundevile uses it in the sense of carrying, generally, as in the following passage: "That arke or hucche, with the relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome, whan he had scomfyted alle the Jewes." Voiage, p. 102. In the Liber Niger Regis Edw. IV. an ordinance is given that no seller of wheat for the use of the King's house "be compelled to lede or carrye his wheete, pourveyed for this household, towardes the Kinges garner," more than the distance of 10 miles at his own cost. Household Ordin. p. 68. A municipal regulation, cited in Beesley's Hist. of Banbury, p. 233, prescribed in 1564, "that no maner of person shall feche, lede, or cary any donge or mucke furthe of the towne, but betwene the fyrst day of May and the feest of Seint Michell th' Archangell." Among the trades enumerated in the order of the pageants of the play of Corpus Christi at York, 1415, occur "water leders." Drake's Hist. App. "I lede a man or thynge aboute a towne vpon a hardell, or after a horse, *Ie trayne.*" PALSG.

[2] The marked distinction made by the author, in this and several other instances, between the Saxon character þ and the equivalent expression th, is deserving of notice. It is probable that the reading of the MS. HERTYS LETHYR, or lethyr[i], as it has been printed, p. 238, is faulty, and the following correction may be suggested,—leþyr, or lethyr. Ang.-Sax. leðer, *corium.* Bp. Kennett gives "leer, leather, hence Bandaleers. Leer, *corium.*" Kilian. Lansd. MS. 1033.

[3] The explanation of *scalare* given in the Catholicon defines it as signifying "*lignum transverso in scalâ positum, quod et hoc interscalare dicitur.*" "A leddr staffe, *scalare.*" CATH. ANG. The transverse bars are more commonly termed the rounds or rungs of the ladder. Chaucer speaks of the "ronges" of a ladder, Miller's T. 3625.

[4] Lefe, or lief, beloved, is a word which occurs in most of the old writers. Chaucer and Gower use it as a substantive. Ang.-Sax. leof, *dilectus.* "Lefe, lyefe, dere, *cher.* Lefenesse, *chereté.* Lefe or yuell." PALSG.

[5] In Norfolk a bar of a gate, or stile, of a chair, table, &c. is termed a ledge, according to Forby. "Ledge of a dore, *barre.* Ledge of a shelfe, *apuy, estaye.*" PALSG.

s. letchery, P.) *Luxuria, mechia, fornicacio, Venus.*

LECHOWRE (lehchour, K.) *Fornicator, lectator, leno, fornicatrix, lectatrix, mecha, lena* (*lecator*, P.)

LEYARE, or werkare wythe stone and mortere.[1] *Cementarius.*

LEYD, or put. *Positus.*

LEY for waschynge (or lye, *infra*, leye, K. lye for wesshynge of heddys, s.)[2] *Lixivium*, C. F. *et* UG. *in luxos.*

LEYYNGE of a thynge. *Posicio.*

LEYN̄', or puttyn̄ (to, s.) *Pono, depono* (*repono*, s.)

LEYN̄' eggys, as hennys (eyryn, K. eyre, s.) *Ovo*, C. F. *pono.*

[1] In the accounts of works at the palace of Westminster and the Tower during the XIVth cent. preserved amongst the miscellaneous records of the Queen's Remembrancer, mention is made continually of "*cubatores*," or stone layers. See also the abstracts of accounts relating to the erection of St. Stephen's Chapel, in the reign of Edw. III. printed in Smith's Antiqu. of Westm. In the contract for building Fotheringhay Church, 1425, the chief mason undertakes neither to "set mo nor fewer freemasons, rogh setters ne leye(r)s," upon the work, but as the appointed overseer shall ordain. Dugdale, Mon. iii. 164, Collegiate Churches.

[2] *Lixinum*, MS. and s. Uguitio gives *lixen, aqua*, whence "*lixinum, quia sit ex aquâ et cinere.*" Arund MS. 508. The early romances and Chaucer's poems afford evidence that yellow or light-coloured hair was in especial esteem. The fashion prevailed at a very early period, as appears from the writings of Tertullian, who reproaches Christian women with an affectation of seeking to resemble in this respect those of Germany and Gaul. The art of producing this colour artificially was termed *crocuphantea*, and is condemned by St. Cyprian and St. Jerome as a sinful vanity, and by Galen as prejudicial to health. At the time when the Promptorium was compiled this fashion continued in full force, and numerous artificial expedients had been devised for supplying the defect of nature, by means of some vegetable decoction or lie, whereby, with subsequent exposure to the sun, the hair might be made to assume the desired colour. The herbals and medicinal treatises of the XVth cent. indicate a great variety of processes which were adopted for colouring or preserving the hair. In Arundel MS. 42, f. 82, the decoction of madder is recommended to make it red, and the juice of sage applied in the hot sun to make it black; f. 77, b. The virtues of the lily are commended for making hair to grow again, and the oil of hazel nuts as infallible against "mowtynge of here," f. 59; and an effectual depilatory "for-doyng here" is given at f. 35. The strangest substances were in request for such purposes: thus in Jul. D. VIII. f. 79, b. "*lixivium de cinere fimi columbi*" is recommended as an approved remedy against the falling of hair. The extent to which such artificial aids were made available at a later period appears from the numberless prescriptions given by Gerarde, Parkinson, Langham, in his Garden of Health, 1579, and similar writers. See the satirical observations of Bulwer on this subject, in the Artificial Changling, 1653. Horman, who wrote at the commencement of the reign of Hen. VIII. says that "maydens were sylken callis, with the whiche they keepe in ordre theyr heare made yelowe with lye; *comas lixivio ruffatas sive rutulatas.* Women chaunge the naturall colour of theyr heare with crafty colour and sonnyng. Some cherisshe theyr busshis of heare with moche kymbeynge and wesshynge in lye. He maketh his heare yelowe byeause he wolde seme lustye; *rutilat capillos ut vegetus appareat.* His heare was lyght ambre." Vulgaria, 1519. To such practices allusion is perhaps made in the Promptorium by the word HEED WASCHYNGE, which will be found above, p. 232. "Lee, *lixivium, locium.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives only "lye to wasshe with, *lessiue.*" Ang.-Sax. leah, *lixivium.*

LEYN̄ TO, or put to (leyn to, or ley to, s.) *Appono.*
LEYN̄, or leye waiowre. *Vadio*, CATH.
LEYN̄ to wedde. *Pignoro, impignoro.*
LEYNYN̄' (lenyn, or restyn, K.) *Podio, appodio.*
LE(Y)NYNGE.[1] *Appodiacio.*
LE(Y)NYNGE staffe.[2] *Calopodium, podium*, C. F. CATH.
LEYSERE. *Oportunitas.*
LEEK, or garleke. *Alleum.*
LEEK, or porret. *Porrum*, CATH. C. F.
LEEK pottage. *Porrata*, CATH.
LEEM, or lowe (lawe, H.)[3] *Flamma.*
LEMMAN̄.[4] *Concubina, amasia.*

[1] Levynge, MS. lenynge, K. S. P.

[2] *Podium* is explained in the Catholicon and Ortus to be "*baculus super quem innitimur, cum quo sepe terram ferimus*, a lene." Ducange cites the Usus Ord. Cisterc. c. 68, where by this term is implied "*pars formæ monachicæ, cui monachi, cum procumbunt, innituntur;*" and it seems possible that allusion is here made by Friar Geoffrey to the staff which, according to the usage in some establishments, served to give an occasional support during the long services of the choir, an object which was more usually attained by means of the *misericorde*, or *formella*. In some of the German churches the use of the leaning staff is still retained, and a remarkable specimen, apparently of German workmanship, now preserved in the De Bruges collection at Paris, was intended, as Lenoir supposed, to answer this purpose. The curious character of its ornaments indicates its having been fashioned for some sacred use, and the lion statant, by which it is surmounted, gives it, in some measure, the form of the Tau staff, as it has been termed. Hist. des Arts en France, pl. xxxvii. "Leanyng stocke, *appuial.*" PALSG.

[3] Leme, a shining light, Ang.-Sax. leoma, *jubar*, is a word not uncommonly used by the old writers; see R. Glouc. p. 186; Vision of Piers P. 12,324; Cant. Tales, 14,836. "*Fulgus*, lemynge þat touchethe. *Fulgur*, lemynge þat brennethe. *Casma*, brennynge of the leeme of the fyre." MED. MS. CANT. In the *Abbreviata Chronica* printed by the Camb. Antiqu. Soc. from the MS. at Caius Coll. it is recorded, A.D. 1402, "*hoc anno apparuit stella comata, Anglice vocata* lemyng sterr, *prognosticans bellum futurum, vid. bellum Salopie.*" Fabyan relates that in 7 Will. Rufus "grysly and vncouth syghtes were sene, as hostes of men fightyn in y^e^ skye, and fyre lemys and other." Compare GLEMYNGE, or lemynge of lyghte, p. 198. See also hereafter STEEM, or lowe of fyre, and STEMYNGE, or lemynge of fyyr. Bp. Kennett notices leam as signifying a flash or blaze of fire, in Durham; Lansd. MS. 1033; and Brockett gives leam, as retained in the Northern Dialect.

[4] Junius derives this term from Ang.-Sax. leof, *dilectus*, and man, denoting the human species generally, without distinction of sex. Hickes in his A.-S. grammar gives leue-mon, *amasius*, Norm.-Sax.; by R. Glouc. the word is written lefmon, p. 344; and in the Winchester MS. of the Promptorium leefman' is given as synonymous with SPECYAL, concubyne, the man. The editor of the Towneley Mysteries would deduce an argument for the antiquity of that work from the fact that lemman occurs therein solely in the primary and simple sense of a person beloved. It is thus used also by R. Brunne, p. 236; but it more commonly denotes one loved illicitly, or with mere gallantry, as the word is used by Chaucer and Gower, and applied to either sex. "*Bassaris*, a mylche cowe, or a prestys lemmande." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. "A leman, *amasius, amasia, concubina, focaria, pelex; pelignus, peligna, filius vel filia ejus; multicuba, multigamus, polidamas.* A lemanry, *concubitus, concubinatus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Amasius, qui intemperate amat*, a lemman, or a louer. *Amasia, i. mulier qui amat sine lege*, a lemman. *Ancuba, i. concubina, vel succuba*, a lemman. *Concubina est que ad usum Veneris non*

LEMYN̄', or lowyn̄' as fyyr (as lowe of fyre, K. H. P.)[1] *Flammo.*

LEMYNGE, or lowynge of fyyre, *Flammacio.*

LENDARE, or he þat (lendythe, H. S.) a thynge. *Fenerator, creditor.*

LEEND, lym of a beeste (or luddok, *infra*, lende, K. P.)[2] *Lumbus.*

LEENDYN̄. *Presto, fenero,* CATH. *feneror,* CATH. *mutuo* (*concedo,* H. *credo,* P.)

LENDYNGE. *Mut(u)acio.*

LENE, not fet. *Macer, macilentus.*

LENESSE, or lennesse (*sic,* S. lene fleshe, K.) *Macies, macredo, macritudo,* CATH.

LENYN̄, or make lene. *Macero.*

LEENGE, fysche.[3] *Lucius marinus* (*longenus,* P.)

LENGTHE. *Longitudo.*

LENTE, holy tyme. *Quadragesima.*

LEEP, or baskett (lepp. K.)[4] *Sporta, calathus, corbis,* CATH. *et* C. F. *canistrum.*

*legitime tenetur*, a lemman." ORTUS. "Lemman, *concubine, amovrevse.*" PALSG. Horman remarks that "some loue theyr lemmans (*pallacas*) better than theyr true wyfe." Compare SPECYAL, hereafter.

[1] Compare GLEMYN̄, or lemyn̄, p. 198. See Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 591, 1137, &c.; Vision of P. P.; Townel. Myst. p. 92. Ang.-Sax. leoman, *lucere.*

[2] In the later Wicliffite version Job xl. 21 is thus rendered: "His (*i.* Behemot) strengþe is in his lendis, (*lumbis*, Vulg.) and his vertu in the naule of his wombe." See also Judith viii. 6; Luke xii. 35. Chaucer describes the milk-white and well plaited "barm-cloth" or apron, worn by the carpenter's wife "upon hire lendes." Miller's Tale, 3238. "A lende, *lumbus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Lumbus*, a leynde, *vel idem quod ren*, a nayre. *Lumbifractus*, broken lended." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. lendenu, *lumbi.*

[3] Caxton, in the Boke of the fayt of armes, ii. c. 16, speaking of things with which a garrison ought to be well supplied, mentions "grete foyson of ling fysshe, and haburden." In Sir John Howard's Household Book the following item is entered by his steward, A.D. 1465: "My mester payde at Yipswyche viij*s.* iv*d.* for xxxij. leenges;" and in the provision for Hengrave in 1607 the item occurs, "bought at Sturbige fayre of great organ lynge, xxj." Rokewode's Hengrave, 210. "Lynge, fysshe, *colin.*" PALSG. The ling, *Asellus longus*, received its name from the length of the fish, as Skinner and Willughby suppose; it was supplied from the Northern seas, and probably retained the name by which it was known to the fishermen in those regions. Teut. linghe, Dutch, lëng, *piscis ex asellorum genere.* Keeling is doubtless of cognate derivation; compare also GRENE LYNGE, above, p. 210.

[4] In the later Wicliffite version the following passage occurs: "Whanne sche myȝte not hele, þanne sche took a leep of segg, (*fiscellam scirpeam*, Vulg.) and bawmede it with tar and picche, and puttide the yong child wiþinne." Exod. ii. 3. Compare Dedis ix. 25; ii. Cor. xi. 33. See also Towneley Myst. p. 329. "A lepe, *canistrum, cophinus, corbis, &c. ubi* a baskyt. A lepe maker, *cophinarius, corbio.*" CATH. ANG. "*Cartallum*, a basket or a lepe. *Cofinus, vas vimineum ad opus servile deputatum*, a hande basket. *Cofinulus*, a lytyll lepe. *Corbulus*, a lytell lepe or basket." ORTUS. "Lepe, or a basket, *corbeille.*" PALSG. See Jamieson, *v.* Lippie. Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, has the following observations on this word: "Leap, in Yorkshire, a large osier basket bore between two men, for the use of carrying corn to be winnowed, &c. called commonly a wheat-leap. Sax. leap, *calathus, speciatim seminatoris corbis.* A seed leap, or seed lip; Wilts. A leap, a weel to

LEEP, for fysshe kepynge, or takyñge.[1] *Nassa*, CATH. *et* UG. *in no.*

LEEP, or styrt (lepp, or skypp, K. sterte, s.) *Saltus.*

LEPARE, or rennare. *Cursor.*

LEPARE, or rennar a-wey. *Fugax, fugitivus.*

LEPYNGE, or rennynge. *Cursus.*

LEPYNGE a-wey. *Fuga.*

LEPYR, or lepre (seke, K. P.) man, or woman, or beeste. *Leprosus.*

LEPYR, or lepre, sekenesse.[2] *Lepra.*

LERARE, lernare, or techare. *Doctor, instructor, informator.*

LERARE, or lernare, or he þat receyvythe lore (þat takyt informacyon, K. takethe lernynge, P.) *Discipulus.*

LERYÑ, or receyue lore of a-nothere

catch fish; Lancashire. An ozier basket borne between two men for the use of carrying chaff out of a barn is called in Northamptonshire and Bucks a bear-leap. Isl. laupur, *scrinium quo lanifices linum servant.* A leap or lib, half a bushel; Sussex. A seed leap, or lib, a basket to carry corn on the arm to sow; Essex. *Lepa*, 31 Edw. I. *est tertia pars duorum bussellorum. Ext. Man. de Terring, com. Sussex.*" Forby gives lep, or lepe, a large deep basket, and seed lep, a basket for the use of the sower, or carrying chaff to feed horses. Moore mentions lib, doubting whether the word is still in use in Suffolk. Grose gives leap as a North-country word. Plot speaks of the "cubb or beer-lip" used to make a cavity in a rick, to prevent heating. Hist. Oxf. p. 256. Compare CRELLE, baskett, or lepe, above, p. 101, and BARLYLEPE, p. 25.

[1] This term occurs in the later Wicliffite version, in the description of Behemoth: "Shul marchaundis departe him? wher þou shalt fille nettis wiþ his skin, and a leep of fishis (*gurgustium piscium*, Vulg.) wiþ his heed?" Job xi. 26. "A lepe for fysche, *fiscella, gurgustium.*" CATH. ANG. "*Nassa, quoddam instrumentum ex viminibus tamquam rhete contextum, ad capiendos pisces*, a pyche, or a fyshe lepe. *Fiscina*, a chesefat, or a fysshe lepe." ORTUS. "Lepe to take fysshe, *nasse à prendre poyson.* Thou cannest nat bringe this leepe (*nasse*) downe to the botome, except thou tye a stone to it." PALSG. "*Nasse*, a wicker leap, or weel for fish." COTG. "Leaps to take eeles, *caudecæ.*" GOULDM. The statute 4 William and Mary, c. 23, forbids all persons, not owners of fisheries, to keep "any net, angle, leap, piche, or other engine for the takeing of fish." Statutes of the Realm, vi. 415. Bishop Kennett observes that the term is in use in Lancashire and in Leicestershire. Ang.-Sax. leap, *nassa.* Compare FYSCH LEEP, above, p. 163.

[2] It has been affirmed that leprosy was brought into Europe by the crusaders; in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, however, which has been attributed to Ælfric, occurs the word "*leprosus*, hreofliȝ, oððe licðrowera." Jul. A. II. f. 123. In the *Assisa de Forestâ*, which is of uncertain date, but is assigned by Manwood to 6 Edward I. it is enacted that if any beast of chase be found wounded or dead, "*caro mittatur ad domum leprosi, si qua prope fuerit,*" or otherwise given to the infirm and poor. Statutes of Realm, i. 244. In Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, there were several spital houses, or hospitals of lepers. The most ancient, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, was founded in the reign of Stephen by Petrus Capellanus for a prior and twelve brethren, of whom three were to be lepers. See Parkins' account of Lynn, Blomf. Norf. iv. 608. Mackarell, in his History of that town, p. 255, mentions a bequest to the leprous men and women in 1408; and Parkins records the devise of Stephen Guybon to every house of lepers about Lynn, in 1432, namely at West Lynn, Cowgate, Herdwyk, Setchehithe, Mawdelyn, and Geywode. The number of these charitable institutions in England was considerable; permission had been granted by Pope Alexander III. in 1179, that leprous persons, being excluded from all communion with their fellow-men, might, wherever

(betawt of another, K. lerne or be taught, P.)[1] *Disco*, CATH. *addisco*.

LERYN̄', or techyn̄' a-nother. *Doceo, instruo, informo.*

LERYNGE, or lernynge, or lore (teching, K.) *Doctrina, instructio, informacio.*

LEES, or false.[2] *Falsus.*

LEES, for howndys, *idem quod* LE(E)CE, *supra.* (*Laxa, letra,* P. *sic, pro veltrea?*)

LESARDE wy(r)m (worme, s.) *Lacertus,* C. F.

LESSE. *Minus, adv.*

LESYN̄', or lese. *Perdo.*

LESSYN̄', or make lesse. *Minuo, diminuo, minoro.*

LEESYNGE, or lyynge (or gabbynge, *supra;* leȝynge, s. liynge, P.)[3] *Mendacium.*

LESYNGE berare. *Mendifer.*

LESYNGE, or thyngys loste (of thynge loste, s.) *Perdicio.*

LESYNGE, or losynge of a thynge bowndyn̄' (boounde, s.) *Solucio.*

LESKE (or flanke, *supra.*)[4] *Inguen,* C. F.

LESSONE. *Leccio.*

LESTE, sowtarys forme. *Formula,*

they should form a congregation, have a church for themselves. These hospitals were of the Augustine order, and included amongst the religious houses which were surrendered 26 Henry VIII. The formalities with which the seclusion of lepers was effected, and the restrictions imposed upon them, may be learned from the Manuale ad usum Sarum. Hentzner, who visited England during the reign of Elizabeth, speaks of the English as very subject to the disease of leprosy. "A lepyr, *lepra, elefancia, missella.* A leprus man, *leprosus, misellus.*" CATH. ANG. Horman says, "He hath made a leper, or a lasar house; *hierocomion condidit.*" "Lepar, a sicke man, *lasdre.* Lasar, *id.* Lypre, the sickenesse, *lasderie.*" PALSG. The term mesel is very commonly used to designate a leprous person, and appears to be directly taken from the French *mesel;* some writers have, however, supposed a distinction to have existed between *mesellerie* and *ladrerie.* See MASYL, hereafter.

[1] The double signification of the verb to lere occurs in most of the old writers; R. Glouc., R. Brunne, and Minot use it in both senses; Chaucer uses it in that of learning, Frankel. T. 1106; and it signifies teaching, Vis. of Piers Ploughm. 4742, 9551; Townel. Myst. p. 38, &c. Ang.-Sax. læran, *docere.* A rhyming epitaph, inscribed on brass, is found at Grundisburgh, Suffolk, dated 1501, to the memory of a person,

"Which decessyd, as yee shall lere,
The vj. day off September."

[2] Les is used by R. Glouc. as an adjective; as a substantive, lees, a falsehood, occurs more frequently. Lese, Gawene and the Carle, 7, 265; "Withouten lees," Chaucer, Rom. of Rose, 3904; les, leasse, Townel. Myst. Cov. Myst. Ang.-Sax. leas, *falsus.*

[3] "*Nuga,* a scorne, a lesynge, a bourde, a trifulle. *Nugicanus,* a singer of lesinges. *Feria,* lesing, or chirche-werk." MED. "A lesynge, *mendacium, &c. ubi* a lee." CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. leasunȝ, *mendacium.*

[4] "A leske, *ipocundeia.*" CATH. ANG. ("*Ipocundie, i. coste molles.*" MED.) "*Nomina membrorum, mes flanks,* my laskes." Harl. MS. 219, f. 150. "Leske by the belly, *ayne.*" PALSG. Bp. Kennett gives "Lisk, that part of the side which is between the hips and the short ribs. Yorkshire." Lansd. MS. 1033. Skinner gives lesk as most commonly used in this sense in Lincolnshire; see also Brockett and Jamieson, *v.* Lisk. Compare Dan. and Swed. liuske, Belg. liesch, *inguen.*

CATH. *formipedia*, DICC. *calopodia*, C. F.

LESTE, nowmbyr, as heryngys, and other lyke.[1] *Legio.*

LEEST of alle. *Minimus.*

LESTAGE of a shyppe.[2] *Saburra*, CATH. *et* COMM.

LESTYN̄, or induryn̄'. *Duro, perduro.*

LESTYNGE, or yndurynge (durynge, K. P.) *Perduracio.*

LEEST wurthy. *Eximius* (*sic*, P. *exilimus*, S.)

LETANYE. *Letania.*

LETTE GAME, or lettare of pley. *Prepiludius*, C. F. *in prepedio.*

LETTYN̄'. *Impedio, prepedio.*

LETTYNGE. *Impedimentum.*

LETTYNGE, or longe taryynge, and a-bydynge. *Mora.*

LETTYR. *Littera, grama.*

LETTERYD. *Litteratus.*

LETERONE, or lectorne, deske (lectrone, K. letrone, or lectrun, H. P. leteron, or letervn, S.)[3] *Lectrinum, lectorium, pluteum*, C. F. *lectrum*, C.F. (*pulpitum*, C.F. *discus, secundum li. equi*, P.)

[1] The statute Hen. III. *de mensuris*, and the statute 31 Edw. III. *de allece vendendo*, ordained that a last of herrings should be accounted by ten thousand, and the hundred by six score, the highest price being fixed at 40*s.* the last. Stat. of Realm, i. 354. In "the Costis for to make hering at the Coeste," printed with Arnold's Chron. p. 263, it is stated that to make a last "ye shal bye fresh hering out of the ship, x. m.; vj. score, and iiij. heringis for the c. xij. barellis ful packed is a last of white hering, and xx. cādis rede hering is a last, v. c. in a cade, vj. score iiij. heringis for the c." Of "Rede sprottis—x. cades maketh a last, xij. c. in euery cade." In the summary of the office of the Celleresse of Barking is the "*Memorandum*, that a barrell of herring shuld contene a thousand herrings, and a cade off herryng six hundreth, six score to the hundreth." Mon. Angl. i. 83. "Last of fysshe, xij. barelles, *lay*." PALSG. A last of unpacked herrings, according to Coles, is 18 barrels. See Ducange, *v. Lasta.*

[2] "A lastage, or fraghte of a schippe, *saburra*." CATH. ANG. *Saburra* signifies the ballast of a ship, "*multitudo lapidum, vel inutilis sarcina navis, que solet esse de lapidibus et arenâ*." CATH. ANG. "*Lestage*, the balast of a ship." COTG. "A last or lastage, *onus, saburra*. To lastage, *vide* balast." GOULDM. The statute 21 Ric. II. c. 18, reciting that the beacons and outworks of the town of Calais were decayed, in consequence of the rages of the sea, ordains that ships coming thither from England "*portent ovesque eux tout lour lastage des bones piers convenables pur l'estuffure de les* Beeknes," &c. Stat. of Realm, ii. 108. See Ducange, *v. Lastagium.* Of the custom exacted for freightage, termed *lestagium*, see Spelman's Glossary. Ang.-Sax. hlæst, *onus navis*, behlæstan, *onerare*. Belg. lastagie, ballast.

[3] The lectern is not named amongst the appliances of sacred use enumerated by Ælfric, Cottonian MS. Julius, A. II. f. 126, b.; in the Regula Bened. mention, however, occurs of the ræding-scamol. The various uses of the lectern in cathedral or collegiate establishments may be gathered from the ancient rites of Durham, in which it appears that there was a pelican "lettern" of brass at the north side of the high altar, where the Epistle and Gospel were sung; a second lower down in the choir, in the form of an eagle of brass, used at mattins, or other times when the legends were read; and there was also a "letterne" of wood, like a pulpit, standing and adjoining to the organ over the door of the choir. It seems highly probable, as Mr. Rudge supposes, that the white marble desk discovered in 1813 near the site of the abbey church of Evesham, formed part of the lectern that was erected about 1218 by Thomas de Marl berg, at that time sacrist, and subsequently Abbot, according to the following record: "*Fecit lectricium*

LECTURE (letture, K. lettrure, H. P.) *Lectura* (*litteratura*, P.)
LETUARYE. *Electuarium*, CATH.
LETUCE, herbe. *Lactuca.*
LEVE. *Licencia.*
LEVECEL be-forne a wyndowe, or other place.[1] *Umbraculum*, C. F.
LEVE(Y)NE of dowe (leveyn, or dowe, S. P.) *Frumentum*, *zima*, C. F. (*fermentum*, H. S. P.)

*retro chorum, quod prius non erat factum in ecclesiâ Eveshamensi, et legebantur lectiones juxta tumbam S. Wilsini.*" Cottonian MS. Vesp. B. XXIV. This lectern is represented in the Archæologia, xvii. pl. 23. A lectern of marble, resembling such as is quarried in Derbyshire, exists at Crowle in Worcestershire; it appears to be a work of the XIIth century. Another beautifully-sculptured specimen is preserved in the ancient abbatial house at Wenlock, Salop. In the former instance alone, the arrangement whereby the desk was supported on small columns may be ascertained. Of the moveable lecterns of a later period, numerous specimens have escaped the ravages of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries. Carved lecterns of wood exist at Bury, Huntingdonshire, date about 1300; at Ramsey; Swanscombe and Lenham in Kent; Hawsted in Suffolk; and in many other churches. Those of brass are mostly of the XVth century, or later date. At Rouen Cathedral an ancient lectern of iron may be seen, which, being hinged together like a *falldistorium*, and furnished with a socket for a candle on one side, might be folded up when not in use, and laid aside, so as not to encumber the area of the choir. The lectern was adorned with a covering, frequently termed the "des-cloth," of rich material conformable to the suit, or complete vestment, of which it formed a part. In the Inventory of the Church of St. Faith, in the crypt at St. Paul's, 1298, is mentioned "*pannus de pal ad lectrinium.*" In the Wardrobe Book, 27 Edw I. amongst the furniture and ornaments of the royal chapel, occurs "*unum manutergium curtum, sutum de auro et serico, pro lectrone.*" p. 352. John of Gaunt bequeathed, 1399, a richly-embroidered vestment of white satin to the high altar at St. Paul's, the "*couverture pour la letteron*" forming an item in the description, as likewise in that of a vestment of red cloth of gold, wrought with gold falcons, devised by him to the "*Moustier de N. Dame de Nicole.*" Testamenta Eboracensia, i. 227, 228. "*Lectrinum, lectrum, et legium pro eodem, scilicet pro pulpito; et dicuntur a lego*, a pulpyt, or a lectrone." ORTUS. "A lettrone, *ambo, descus, lectrinum, orcista.*" CATH. ANG. "Lecterne to syng at, *levtrayn.*" PALSG. See further in Ducange.

[1] The etymology and precise meaning of this word are exceedingly obscure; it is used by Chaucer in the tale of the Cambridge scholars who came to the Miller of Trumpington to have their grain ground, and left their horse under a pent-house or outbuilding, instead of putting him into the "lathe;" the miller, to play them a shrewd trick, slipped off the bridle, and let the horse run.

> "He looked up and doune, till he had yfound
> The clerkes horse, there as he stood ybound,
> Behind the mill, under a lessel." Reve's Tale, 4059.

Tyrwhitt prints the word "levesell," and its meaning here is less obscure than in a passage in the Persone's Tale, where it again occurs. Chaucer defines the difference between pride in the heart of man, and pride shown in external show and costly array: "But nathelesse, that one of these spices of pride is signe of that other, right as the gaye leuesell at the taverne is signe of the wine that is in the seller." Speght, who had here consulted the Promptorium, explains the word as signifying a bush, or a hovel, which is repeated by Skinner, with the suggestion that it may be derived from the French "*lais, vepres, virgulta, additâ term. dim.* ell." This derivation seems little to the purpose. According to Cotgrave *lais*, or *layes*, are trees left as marks in cutting a copse wood. Tyrwhitt in his notes says confidently that the word is derived from

LEVEL, rewle. *Equicium*, (C. F. *regula*, P.)

LEVEL, rewle.[1] *Perpendiculum.*

LEVENE, or lyghtenynge (levyn, H. S.)[2] *Fulgur*, *coruscacio*, *fulmen.*

LEVENESSE, or belevenesse. *Fides.*

LEVENESSE, or grete troste (leveneste, or grette tryst, S. leuenesse or trust, P.) *Confidencia.*

LEVYN̄, or belevyn̄'.[3] *Credo*, CATH.

LEEYYN̄, or forsakyn̄' (levyn, or blevyn, K. H.) *Relinquo*, *derelinquo*, *dimitto*, *desero.*

LEEVYN̄', sesyn̄', or be stylle. *Dimitto*, *desisto.*

LEWDE, not letteryd. *Illitteratus*, *agramatus*, C. F. (*incipiens*, P.)

LEWDE, vnkunnynge, or vnknowynge yn what so hyt be. *Inscius*, *ignarus* (*laicus*, K. P.)

LEWDENESSE of clergy.[4] *Illitteratura.*

LEWDENESSE of on-conynge

Ang.-Sax. lefe, *folium*, and setl, *sedes*, but afterwards confesses himself dissatisfied with that explanation ; yet still holds to the notion that in the second passage allusion is made to the bush, the ancient sign of a wine-shop, and cites Chatterton's Elinour and Juga, attributed to Rowley, where the hunter is said to rouse the fox from "the lessel." In the Editor's MS. of the Medulla, *umbraculum* is rendered "an oumbrelle:" in the Canterbury MS. "an amerelle;" in Harl. MS. 2270, "an vmbrelle."

[1] LEVER, MS. and S. "Leuell, a ruler, *niueav.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. læfel, *libella.*

[2] The lightning, or any sudden gleam of light, is frequently termed by the old writers levene, a word which has been derived from Ang.-Sax. hlifian, *rutilare.* See Lye, and Jamieson, *v.* Levin. R. Brunne, describing the engines devised by Richard Cœur de Lion, to throw wild fire and stones, at the seige of Acre, says that "as leuen þe fire out schete." Langt. Chron. p. 174. Compare Havelok, 2690 ; Ywaine and Gawain, Ritson, Metr. R. i. p. 17 ; Cant. Tales, 5858 ; Gower, Conf. Am. ; Townel. Myst. pp. 39, 116 ; Cov. Myst. 156. Fabyan relates that in 7 Hen. 1, "was sene an vncouth starre, whyche nyghtely appered at one howre, and continued so by the space of xxv. days; and fore agaynst that, oute of the Eest parte, appered a great leuyn or beme of bryghtnes, whyche stretched towarde the sayde starre." Spenser uses the word "levin" repeatedly. "*Fulgur*, leuenynge that brenneth. *Fulgetrum*, a shynynge of leuenynge that brenneth. *Fulmen*, leuenynge, or lyghtnynge." ORTUS. "To levyne, or to smyte wyth lewenynge, *casmatisere*, *fulgore fulminare.* A levenynge, *casma*, *fulgur*, *fulmen*, *fulgetrum*, *ignis.* A levenynge smyttynge, *fulgoratus.*" CATH. ANG. In the Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. are given "*Fulgor*, *fulmen*, lewenynges. *Fulgurat*, (it) lewnes." Palsgrave gives the verb "it leueneth as the lyghtenyng dothe, *il esclere.* Dyd you nat se it leuen right nowe?" "Leving, *vide* lightning." GOULDM.

[3] The verb to leve is used in this sense by R. Glouc. p. 30 ; it occurs repeatedly in the Vision of P. Ploughman. See also Chaucer, Tale of Melib.; Gower, Conf. Am. iii. Ang.-Sax. lyfan, *concedere*, leafnes, *venia.*

[4] Clergy, as it has been remarked in the note, p. 81, signifies erudition, precisely according to the sense of the French *clergie ;* and the word is thus to be understood in the term "benefit of clergy." See Barrington's observations on statute 4 Hen. VII. The use of the word in this acceptation is, however, a striking evidence of the general ignorance that prevailed amongst all classes, churchmen alone excepted, so that the community might be classed under two great divisions, clerks and "lewede," R. Glouc. p. 471 ; or "lered and lewed," R. Brunne, p. 8. It is needless to cite instances of the frequent use of the word lewd in its primitive signification by the old writers. Ang.-Sax. læwd, lewed, *laicus.* "Lewde, *agramatus*, *illiteratus*, *laicus*, *mecanicus.*

(vnknowynge, P.) *Insciencia, ignorancia.*

LEWKE, not fully hote.[1] *Tepidus.*

LEWKENESSE. *Tepor.*

LEWTE, cuppe.[2] *Culusus*, COMM.

LEWTE, pot or vessel of mesure. *Fidelia*, CATH.

LEWTE, or lytylle feythe. *Fidecula*, CATH.

LETHY, or weyke (or screte, *infra;* leyth, S )[3] *Flexibilis.*

LYARE, or gabbare. *Mendax, mendosus.*

LYBERALLE, or fre in yevynge (gyuynge, P.) *Liberalis, munificus.*

LYBERALYTE, or frenes of herte. *Liberalitas.*

LYCHE, dede body.[4] *Funus, gabares*, C. F. *et* UG. *in Gabriel dicit gabaren, vel gabbaren.*

LYCHE, lady or lorde (lysch to

Vnlettyrde. *ubi* lewde." CATH. ANG. "Leude of condycions, *maluays, villayn, maulgraneux.* Leude worde, *entresayn.* Leude frere, *bourdican.*" PALSG. Horman says, "I am not so leude (*adeo sum iners*) but I knowe or spye what thou goest about. This matter is utterly marred by thy leudnes (*ignaviâ.*) I make as though I sawe nat thy leude paiantis (*conniveo tuis ineptiis*). Here is leude or naughty wyne (*illaudatum vel spurcum.*)

[1] "Lewke, *tepidus.* To make lewke, *tepifacere.* To be lewke, *tepere.*" CATH. ANG. "Leuke warme, or blodde warme, *tiède.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. wlae, *tepidus.*

[2] *Culusus* is given only in the Harl. and Winch. MSS. The word is not noticed by Ducange, and possibly is erroneously written for *culullus*, which, according to Papias, is *calix fictilis.* "*Fidelia, olla vel ciphus*, or a cherne." MED. Ang.-Sax. liδ, *poculum.*

[3] "*Lentus*, slowe and febulle, or lethy, moyste." MED. MS. CANT. "*Lentesco*, to waxe slowe or lethy, *i. tardum esse.*" ORTUS. Nich. Munshull also gives in his *verbale*, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 131, "*lentesco*, to wex lethy." "Lethi" occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughm. 5979, and is explained by Mr. Wright as signifying hateful, but its precise meaning is not obvious. In a Treatise on Obstetrics, of the later part of XVth cent. Add. MS. 12,195, particular instructions are given "at what age a maydyn may vse of drwrery," and it sets forth the evils arising from the anticipation of the age of puberty, "for trewly and sche vs þat deduyt or þat tyme, on of þes iij. thynges, or elles alle schalle falle to her: owder sche xalle be baren, or her brethe schalle haf an yll savore, or sche xalle be to lythy, or lauy of her body to oþer þan to here hosbonde; but for þe ij. fyrst ȝe xalle fynde medysignus here after, and þe iij. is vnne eurabylle." "Lethe, delyuer of ones lymmes, *souple.*" PALSG. Lathy is given by Moore as a Suffolk epithet, signifying thin in person. Ang.-Sax. liδ, *tener.* Compare LYTHE, hereafter.

[4] Leik, Havelok, 2793, and liche, Vision of P. Ploughm. signify a living body, as in line 5599, where Dame Studie is described as "lene of lere, and of liche both:" it is so used likewise in K. Alis. 3482. This is perfectly in accordance with the signification of the Ang.-Sax. etymon lice, *corpus*, a body, either living or dead. The latter seems, however, to have been the more usual sense of the word. Chaucer, in the Knight's Tale, 2960, speaks of the "liche-wake" at the burning of the corpse of Arcite. In the North the custom of watching the corpse, termed lyke-wake, is not entirely laid aside: see Brockett, *v.* Lake-wake, and Jamieson, *v.* Lyk-waik. It is by corruption termed late-wake; Pennant, Tour in Scotl. i. 112. The term is evidently derived from Ang.-Sax. lic, *cadaver*, and wæece, *vigilia.* A full account of the usages and abuses customary on these occasions will be found in Brand's Popular Antiqu. and Ducange, *v. Vigiliæ.* In the Invent. taken 1421, church of St. John Baptist, Glastonbury, printed by Warner, are mentioned "iij. lyche bells;" in the Invent. of St. Dunstan's Canterbury, 1500, termed "bells for mortuarys." G. Mag. vol. viii. N.S. In the ordinance

lady or lorde, s.)[1] *Ligius* (*dominus ligius*, F.)

LYCHE, man or womann. (*Ligius*, P.)

LYCORYCE (or lycuryce, P.) *Liquericia*, C. F. (*lingricia*, *licoricia*, P.)

LYCURE (lycowre, S.) *Liquor.*

LYCURE, or brothe of fysche, and oþer lyke. *Liquamen*, CATH. C.F.

LYDE, wesselle hyllynge (lyde, or lede, P.) *Operculum.*

LYDER, or wyly (liyire, or wily, K. lydyr, H. ledyr, S. lydir, P.)[2] *Cautus, et alia infra in* WYLY (*cautulosus*, P.)

LYDRŌN, or lyderōn (lydrun, or lyderyn, H. P. lyderon, or lydron, S.)[3] *Lidorus. Hec quedam glosa super correctione Biblie.*

LYE, *supra in* LEYE.

LYE, or lyes of wyne (lyȝe, S. P.) *Lia*, C. F, *tartarum*, C. F.

LYFE. *Vita.*

LYYF, hooly. *Devotus, sanctus.*

LYFTYN̄'. *Levo.*

LYFTYN̄' VP. *Sublevo, pendo*, CATH.

(LYGGYN̄, *infra in* LYYN̄.)

LYTHE, *idem quod* LYM (or membre), *infra.*[4]

of Abp. Peckham, 1280, which sets forth the articles to be provided by the parishioners, these bells are designated as "*campanæ manuales pro mortuis.*" Wilk. Conc. ii. 49. Of the local use of the term lich-gate, signifying the outer gate of the cemetery, beneath which the corpse is placed, whilst awaiting the officiating minister, see the Glossary of Architecture, Cheshire and Shropshire Glossaries. In the West, the path by which the corpse is carried to the grave is known as the leach-way; in Cheshire it is called the lich-road. Coles gives "lich fowles, carcass bird, scritch-owls, night-ravens."

[1] The term liege is commonly used by the old writers in the two-fold sense which is here given to it, denoting both the chief and the subject, as bound by the *ligantia*, or bond whereby they were reciprocally connected. Palsgrave gives only "Lege lorde, *souerayn*, *liege*." See Spelman and Ducange, *v. Ligius.*

[2] LEDER, MS. Lither, or lidder, has in the North the signification of idle or sluggish. In the Vis. of P. Ploughman the expression "luther sleuthe" occurs; and "lithere" in King Estmere. One of the evils of the times enumerated in the curious lines, Roy. MS. 7 A. VI. f. 38, b. is that "*Lex* is layde, and lethyrly lukes." Tusser speaks of the unprofitableness of the "litherly lubber." Lyndsay uses the word "lidder" in the sense of backward or shy, which approaches more nearly to that assigned to it in the Promptorium. "*Desidieux*, idle, lazie, lither, slouthfull. *Ignave*, lazy, lither," &c. COTG. "Lither, *fingard, festard, faineant, nice, oisif, paresseux.*" SHREW. See Brockett, *v.* Lither, and Jamieson, *v.* Lidder.

[3] In the description of the march of Alexander's army the poet describes the various classes of which the host was composed, high and low, knight and knave,

> "Mony baroun, ful wel y-thewed,
> Mony ledron, mony schrewe." K. Alis. 3210.

Weber explains the word ledron as signifying here a leper, or a mean person. Skelton uses the word, in the poem entitled Slaunder, and false detractions.

> "But my learning is of an other degree,
> To taunt theim like lyddrons, lewde as they be."

"*Laideron*, somewhat ugly, pretty and foule." COTG. It must, however, be observed that as *lidorus* has not been found in the Latin glossarists, it cannot be asserted positively that LYDRŌN is to be taken in this sense in the Promptorium.

[4] The term "lithes," occurring in Havelok, 2163, is explained by Sir F. Madden as

Lythe fro lythe, or lym fro lym. *Membratim.*

Lyghte, or bryghtnesse (liht of brytnes, K. lyth3, H. light, P.) *Lux, lumen.*

Lyghte, or wyghte (liht of wyhte. K. light of weight or mesure, P.)[1] *Levis.*

Lyght of knowynge, or werkynge. *Facilis.*

Lyghte, or þat þynge þat yevythe lyghte, as sunne, and candel, and oþer lyke. *Luminare.*

Lyghte foote (liht fotyd, K.) *Levipes*, UG. *in alo, alipes*, C. F. *acupedius*, UG. *in acuo.*

Lyghte handyd. *Manulevis, alicirus.*

Lyght hertyd. *Letifer.*

Lyghteyñ', or kyndelyñ' fyyr or candelys (or ly3tnyn candelys, or odyr lyhtys, S.) *Accendo.*

Lyghtyñ chargys or byrdenys (or wyhtys, K. wettys, S.) *Deonero.*

Lyghteyñ', or make wyghtys more esy (lightyn burdens, heuy weightis, P.) *Allevio.*

Lyghtely, or sone. *Leviter.*

Lyghtly, or esyly. *Faciliter.*

Lyghtenyñ', or leuenyñ' (lithnyn, as levyn, K. lyhtyn, S.) *Coruscat, fulmino.*

Lyght(e)nynge (or leuene, P.) *Coruscacio, fulgur, fulmen.*

Lyghtesum, or fulle of lyghte. *Luminosus.*

Lyghtesum, or esy (lihtsum, K.) *Facilis.*

Lyghtesumnesse, or esynesse. *Facilitas.*

Lyghtesumnesse, of bryghtenes (or lyht, S.) *Luminositas.*

Lyyñ, or lyggyñ (lyin, or ligyn, K.) *Jaceo*, CATH.

Lynn'yñ, or yn chylde bedde (liyn in of childe in childe bed, P.) *Decubo*, C. F.

Lyyñ, or make a lesynge (ly3yn, or gabbyn. H.) *Mentior.*

Lyke. *Hoc instar.*

Lyke, in lykenesse. *Similis.*

Lykdysshe. *Scurra*, C. F. *et* CATH. *papas*, UG. *in popa.*

Lykerowse. *Ambroninus, delicatus, deliciosus.*

Lykerowsnesse. *Delicacia.*

Lykyñ' or haue lyste (or plesyn, K. P. lykyn or lystyn, S.) *Delector.*

Lykynge, or luste (lyste, S.) *Delectacio.*

Lykynge, or lusty, or craske. *Delicativus, crassus* (*delectativus*, S.)

signifying the toes, the extremes articulations. In the Grene Knight, 56, the expression "wounded both lim and lighth" is found; and in Syr Gawene and the Carle, 190, "lyme and lythe." The usher of King Arthur's court is described as repulsing Sir Cleges with these discourteous words,

> "I schall the bette euery leth,
> Hede and body, wythout greth,
> Yf thou make more pressynge." Sir Cleges, 292.

See also Cant. Tales, 14,881; Townel. Myst. 327; and the citations given by Jamieson. Ang.-Sax. liδ, *artus.* "Oute of lythe, *dislocatus, luxus.*" CATH. ANG. It should be noticed that the order of the Harl. MS. has been here left unaltered; possibly the word was written by the first hand LYGHTE, as would appear by the alphabetical arrangement.

LYKENARE, or he þat lykenythe. *Assimilator, assimilatrix.*

LYKENESSE. *Similitudo, effigies, assimilacio, instar,* CATH.

LYKENESSE, fygure, or forme (figure off forme, S.) *Figura, forma.*

LYKENYD. *Assimilatus.*

LYKNYN̄'. *Similo, assimilo.*

(LYKNYNGE, S. *Assimilacio.*)

LYKKARE, or he þat lykkythe. *Lecator,* UG. (*lambitor,* P.)

LYKKYN̄, as beestys wythe tongys. *Lingo,* CATH.

LYKKY(N)GE of howndys, or oþer beestys. *Lictus, licacio, vel licacitas : hec omnia* UG. *in lingo.*

LYKPOT fyngyr.[1] *Index.*

LYLY, herbe. *Lilium.*

LYM, or membre (or lythe, *supra.*) *Membrum.*

LYME, or mortare. *Calx.*

LYME, to take wythe byrdys. *Viscus.*

LYME ȝERDE. *Viminarium,* COMM. *viscarium* (*virga viscilenta,* S.)

LYMYN̄ wythe bryd lyme. *Visco.*

LYME wythe lyme, *idem quod* WHYTON̄ wythe lyme, *infra in* W.[2] (lymyn or whytlymyn, K. qhythlymyn, H. qwytyn, S.)

(LYMOWS, *supra in* GLEYMOWS. *Limosus, viscosus, glutinosus.*)

LYNCENT, werkynge instrument for sylke women (lyncet, a werkynge stole, K. H. P.)[3] *Liniarium,* KYLW.

LYYNDE, tre. *Tilia,* C. F.

LYNE, or rope. *Corda, funiculus* (*cordula,* P.)

LY(N)GE of the hethe (lynge, or hethe, K.)[4] *Bruera, vel brueria,* C. F. *mirica, secundum multos, et timus secundum extraneos altellos* (*aliarum terrarum,* P.)

LYYNGE, or gabbynge. *Mendacium.*

LYYNGE, or lyggynge. *Jacencia.*

LYYNGE YN, of chylde bedde. *Decubie,* C. F.

LYNE, or lynye. *Linea.*

LYNEAGE, or awncetrye. *Effenum,* C. F. (*escenium,* S.)

In the other MSS. as likewise in the printed editions, this and the succeeding nouns and adjectives, as far as LYGHTESUMNESSE, or bryghtenesse, are placed differently, being found after LYSTLES-HEDE, as if written LYTHE, &c. In all the MSS. and the printed editions the verbs are placed between LYSPYN̄ and LYVYN̄, as if written LYTENYN̄, LYTYN̄, &c.

[1] "A lykpotte, *index, demonstrativus.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] —*idem quod* whyly, *infra in* M. MS. See WHYTON̄ wythe lyme. *Calcifico, decalceo.*

[3] This word may perhaps be read LYNCEUT. An entry occurs in the Household Book of Sir John Howard, 1465, "for a lynset, viij.*d.*" p. 483. "*Licia,* be thredes, whych sylk women do weaue in lyncelles or stooles." ELYOT.

[4] Compare HETHE, or lynge, fowaly, p. 238. This name of the *Calluna vulgaris,* Linn. occurs in the Tale of Robin Hood, Hartsh. Metr. T. 189. It is still retained in the North, according to Brockett; but Jamieson states that in Scotland various species of grass growing in mossy ground are called ling. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 23 b. it is said that "in Wiltesshire nere Shaftesbery, is an heth þat groweþ ful of þat (Junipere femel) and of lynk, and þe lynk is heyere þan þat, and is faste by an heyh wey." "*Erica, brya silvestris,* sweetebroome, heath, or linge." Junius, by Higins. Skinner gives ling as the common appellation of heath in Lincolnshire. Moore says that in Suffolk it signifies the turf of heath or heather. Dan. lyng; Isl. ling, *frutex, species ericæ.*

Lynyd, as clothys. *Duplicatus, liniatus, garnitus.*

Lynyn̄ clothys. *Duplo, duplico.*

Lynynge of clothe. *Deploys* (*duplicatura*, p.)

Lynyne clothe, or clope of flax. *Lineus.*

Lynyolf, or inniolf, threde to sow wythe schone or botys (lynolf, h. p. to sew wyth shon', or bokys, s.)[1] *Indula*, c. f. *licinium*, dicc. *et* kylw.

Lynke, or sawcistre.[2] *Hilla, hirna*, c. f. *utrumque* ug. *in hirquus, salcia*, ug. *ibidem.*

Lynt, schauynge of lynēn clothe. *Carpea, secundum sururgicos et* c. f.

Lyone (or lyvn', s.) *Leo.*

Lyonesse. *Leonissa* (*vel lea*, s.)

Lyowre, to bynde wythe precyows clothys.[3] *Ligatorium, redimiculum*, cath. *et* c. f. (*vitta*, p.)

Lyppe. *Labium, labrum; et nota quod labium est hominis, et labrum vasis: hec* ug. v. *in L.*

Lyquyde, or moyste. *Liquidus, liquus*, c. f.

Lyspare. *Blesus, blesa, sibilus, sibila*, cath.

Lyspyn̄ yn speche. *Sibilo.*

(Lyspynge, k. s. p. *Sibilatus, blesura*, cath.

Lyst, or lykynge (or talent, *infra.*) *Delectacio.*

[1] *Lignioul*, or *lignel*, signifies, according to Roquefort, the strong thread used by shoemakers or saddlers. "*Lignoul, ligneul*, shoomaker's thread, or a tatching end." cotg. Brockett gives liniel as a word still in use in the North. Compare Lingan and Lingel, which have the like meaning; Jamieson. "Lyngell that souters sowe with, *chefgros, lignier.* Lynger to sowe with, *poulcier.*" palsg. This term denotes also a thong or strap. "*Lingula*, a lachet or lingell. *Cohum*, a thonge or lyngell, wherwith the oxe-bowe and the yoke are bounden together." elyot. "A lingel, *lingula, ligula.*" gouldm. See Nares.

[2] Forby gives "link, a sausage; we call two together a latch of links. In some counties a far more correct expression is used, a link of sausages." Links have the same meaning in Suffolk, and Ray speaks of black-puddings, or links, as a term used in the South. See Rops, North C. words. "*Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling; a big hogs-gut stuffed with small guts, cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt. *Friquenelles*, slender and small chitterlings, or linkes." cotg.

[3] Compare frenge, or lyowre. *Tenia.* In the third book of the Boke of Curtasye, *de Officiariis in curiis dominorum*, it is said that the *garciones*, or grooms, were to make pallet beds, and beds for lords,

> "That henget shalle be with hole sylour,
> With crochettes and loupys sett on lyour." Sloane MS. 1986.

That is, with hooks and eyes sown to the binding of the bed-furniture. In the Household Book of Sir John Howard payments appear, in 1465, to "the bedmaker at London for x.*li.* lyere for the grete costere, v.*s.*" for canvas, and making the "costeres." Househ. Exp. in England, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 486. In the Wardrobe accounts of Edw. IV. edited by Sir H. Nicolas, a delivery appears in 1480, for the office of the beds, of 55lb. "corde, and liour for liring and lowping" of certain hangings of arras. See further in the Indexes to those accounts, and the Privy Purse Expenses of Eliz. of York, 1503.

LYST, or fre wylle. *Arbitrium, libitum.*

LYSTARE, clothe dyynge (or lytaster of clop dyynge, s. lytstar, P.)[1] *Tinctor.*

LYYST of clothe. *Forago*, CATH.

LYYST, or lysure. *Strophium* (CATH. S.)

LYYSTE, lysure, or schrede, or chyppyngys, what so euer hyt be. *Presegmen*, C. F.

LYSTY (or lusty, *infra.*) *Delectabilis.*

(LYSTYLY, *infra in* LUSTYLY.)

LYYSTERRE (lystyr, H. lystore, S. listyr, P.)[2] *Lector* (*delector*, S.)

LYSTYN̄, or herkyn̄'. *Asculto.*

(LYSTYN, or lykyn, *supra in* LYKYN, S.)

LYSTLES. *Desidiosus, segnis.*

LYSTLES-HEDE. *Segnicies, desidia*, CATH. *pigricia.*

(LYSURE, *supra in* LYST. S.)[3]

LYTERE of a bed.[4] *Stratus, stratorium*, C. F.

LYTERE, or strowynge of horse, and other beestys. *Stramentum, subsisternium.*

LYTERE, or forthe brynggynge of beestys. *Fetus, fetura*, C. F.

(LITH, liht, lihtnynge, lihtsum, lihtsumnesse, &c. K. H. S. P. *vide supra.*)[5]

[1] "*Tinctor*, a litster, or heuster." MED. Sir Thomas Phillipps' MS. "*Tinctor, tinctrix*, a lyster." ORTUS. "A littester, *tinctor, tinctrix.*" CATH. ANG. Walsingham relates that the Commons made a rising in the Eastern Counties, in 1380, at the time of Jack Straw's rebellion, their leader in Norfolk being "*quodam tinctore de Norwico, cujus nomen erat Johannes* Littestere," who called himself King of the Commons, and was beheaded by the Bp. of Norwich: ed. Camd. 263. In the Paston Letters, iii. 424, mention occurs of another Norwich "lyster." The word occurs also in the Towneley Mysteries. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, the continuation of Broad Street, otherwise Websters' Row, is called Lister Gate Street. See Jamieson.

[2] The reader, who occupied the second place in the holy orders of the Church, is probably here intended. In the Vision of P. Ploughman mention is made of "lymitours and listres," 2747. Mr. Wright, however, supposes that the word signifies deceivers.

[3] The term "liser" occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughman, 2891, in connection with the "drapiers," or weavers of cloth. "*Lisière*, the list of cloth, or of stuffe; the edge, or hem of a garment." COTG. Palsgrave gives also "Lyste of clothe, *lisière.* I lyste a garment, or border it rounde aboute with a lyst, *ie bende d'une lisière.* I haue lysted my cote within to make it laste better, am nat I a good housebande? Lyste on a horse backe, *raye.* Lyste of the care, *mol de l'oraylle.*" Compare SCHREDE, and STEMYNE, or stodul, or stothe yn a webbyshonde (in a webbys eend, S.) *Forago.*

[4] The process of making "litere" for beds is set forth in the chapter on the duties of the grooms, "*garcionum.*" Sloane MS. 1986. Boke of Curtasye, edit. Halliwell, p. 19.

[5] In the other MSS. the words from LYTHE to LYGHTESUMNESSE, given above, pp. 303, 304, are placed here. They are not, however, in all cases written in conformity with this position in the alphabetical arrangement, being mostly in the King's Coll. MS. written Liht, Lihtsum, &c.; in Sir Thos. Phillipps' MS. Lyth3, or bryghtnesse, &c.; and in the Winch. MS. Lyth, Ly3th, Lyhth, Lyhtsum. These irregularities are to be attributed to the second hand, who, writing by ear, vitiated the spelling of the original MS.

LYTYL, or sumwhatt. *Parum, modicum, adv.*

LYTYLLE, not grete yn quantite. *Parvus, modicus* (*paucus*, P.)

LYTYLLE BETTER. *Meliusculus.*

LYTYLLE CHYLDE. *Pucrulus, pusius*, CATH. *parvulus, pusio, pusillus*, C. F.

LYTYL FEYTHE (or lewte, *supra;* litil feyȝt. K. lytyll in feyth, P.) *Fidecula*, CATH.

LYTYLLE LYARE. *Mendaculus*, CATH. *mendacula.*

(LYTYLL MAYDEN, P. *Puella.*)

LYTYLLE MANN. *Homuncio, homullus, homunculus.*

LYTYLLE MANN, or dwerfe (litilman or dwarw, K. dwerwe, H. S. dwerue, P.) *Nanus*, C. F. *sessillus*, CATH.

LYTYLLE THYNGE. *Recula.*

LYTYN̄' clothys (littyn, K. P. lytyn, or lete, S.)[1] *Tingo.*

LYTYN̄', or longe taryyn̄'.[2] *Moror.*

LYTYNGE of clothe (littinge, K. P.) *Tinctura.*

LYTYNGE, or longe taryynge. *Mora, morositas.*

(LYTSTARE, *supra in* LISTARE, S.)

LYVELY, or qwyk, or fulle of lyyf (liyfly, ful of liyf, K. *Vivax.*

LYVELY, or qwykly (liyfly, K.) *Vivaciter.*

LEVELYHEEDE, or qwyknesse (liyflines, K.) *Vivacitas.*

LYVELODE, or lyfhode (liyflode, K.)[3] *Victus.*

LYFLODE, or warysome (liyflode, K. lyuelode, H. P.)[4] *Donativum.*

LYVEREY of clothe, or oþer ȝyftys.[5] *Liberata* (*liberatura*, P.)

[1] "*Tingo*, to dye, to coloure, or to lytte." MED. "To litte, *colorare, inficere, tingere, tinctare.* A littynge, *tinctura.*" CATH. ANG. Ray gives "to lit, to colour or dye: *a linendo, sup. litum.*" N. Country words. It is also given by Jamieson, but is not noticed by Brockett, or the other Northern Glossarists. Isl. lita, *tingere.*

[2] In the Vis. of P. P. 12,067, the good Samaritan is described as hastily quitting the dreamer, saying, "I may no lenger lette." See also 11,524. A.-Sax. latian, *tardare.*

[3] —lyshode, MS.

[4] Compare WARYSON. *Donativum, possessio.* The term here implies a pension for services; a largess in money or grain; a dole given to veteran soldiers. "*Donativum*, yifte of knyghte. *Emericio est liberacio ab officio cum remuneracione*, a waresone." MED.

[5] A livery denoted whatever was dispensed by the lord to his officials or domestics annually, or at certain seasons; whether money, victuals, or garments. Even in the Saxon times there appears to have been a distribution of this nature, the ȝafol-hwitel, *saga vectigalis*, of the Laws of Ina, which was, as Spelman observes, a kind of livery. The term chiefly denoted external marks of distinction, such as the *roba estivalis*, and *hiemalis*, given to the officers and retainers of the Court, as appears by the Wardrobe Book, 28 Edw. I. p. 310, and the Household Ordinances. The practice of distributing such tokens of general adherence to the service or interests of the individual who granted them, for the maintenance of any private quarrel, was carried to an injurious extent during the reigns of Edw. III. and Rich. II. and was forbidden by several statutes, which allowed liveries to be borne only by menials, or the members of gilds, &c. See Stat. of Realm, ii. pp. 3, 74, 93, 156, 167. The "*liverée des chaperons*," often mentioned in these documents, was an hood or tippet, which, being of a colour strongly contrasted to that of the garment, was a kind of livery much in fashion, and

LYVERESONE.[1] *Corrodium*, UG. v.
LYVYN̄', or havyn̄' lyyf. *Vivo, dego*, CATH.

LYVYR, wythe-yn beestys body (lyuyr or leuyr, P.) *Epar.*
LYVYR WORTE, herbe. *Epatica.*

well adapted to serve as a distinctive mark. This, in later times, assumed the form of a round cap, to which was appended the long *liripipium*, which might be rolled around the head, but more commonly was worn hanging over the arm, and vestiges of it may still be traced in the dress of civic livery-men. The statute 7 Henry IV. expressly permits the adoption of such distinctive dress by fraternities, and "*les gentz de mestere*," the trades of the cities of the realm, being ordained with good intent; and to this prevalent usage Chaucer alludes where he describes five artificers of various callings, who joined the pilgrimage, clothed all "in o livere of a solempne and grete fraternite." Prol. v. 365. By the same statute, lords, knights, and esquires were allowed, in time of war, to distinguish their retainers by similar external marks, the prototypes of military uniforms. In the metrical paraphrase of Vegecius, entitled "Of Knyghthode and Batayle," Cott. MS. Titus, A. XXIII. f. 22, it is said that ancient usage had ordained three kinds of signs in an army, vocal, semivocal, as trumpet or clarion, and a third which is noiseless,

> "And mute it hight, or dombe, as is dragoun,
> Or th'egil, or th'ymage, or the penoun,
> Baner, pensel, plesaunce. or tufte, or creste,
> Or lyuereys on shilder, arm, or breste."

In this passage the collar is evidently one of the liveries to which allusion is made. It was much in fashion at the time when the Promptorium was compiled. See COLLER, or lyuerey, p. 87; and the curious dissertations on collars of the royal livery, by Mr. J. G. Nichols, Gent. Mag. 1842. Much information respecting external distinctions, as the original of uniforms, will be found in the *Traité des marques nationales*, by Beneton de Peyrins. "A lyveray of clothe, *liberata; hic et hec liberatalis.*" CATH. ANG. "Lyueray gyuen of a gentylman, *liuerée.*" PALSG. See Douce's Illustr. of Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew, Act IV.

[1] "*Corrodium*, a lyuerey in a abbaye." MED. Harl. MS. 2257. "A lyveray of mete, *corrodium.*" CATH. ANG. *Conredium, corredium*, or *corrodium*, implied generally an alimony or allowance, "*prœbenda monachi vel canonici.*" DUCANGE. Thus in the Custumal of Evesham it is directed that for a whole year after the decease of an abbot or monk, his entire "*conredium*" should be allowed, to be given to the poor, for the good of his soul." Mon. Ang. i. 149. The term "livrere—liueray" occurs in this sense of a daily pittance for food, Amis and Amiloun, 1640, 1659; in the Household Ordinances the daily allowance of meat and drink received by each individual is commonly termed his livery, and the livery cupboard was the buffet appointed in apartments of greater state to receive this provision at certain times. The term corrody implied also more particularly a kind of pension, either for life or in reversion, with which a monastery was charged, granted by the founder to a kinsman or retainer, or by the house for service rendered, or some valuable consideration. The Sovereign instituted corrodies in favour of royal dependants, and Spelman observes that 119 monasteries, charged with one, and in some cases two such corrodies, were, as it may thence be supposed, of royal foundation. The injurious practice by heads of monasteries, who made traffic in such pensions for their own advantage, was restricted by the Constitutions of the Legate Othoboni, in 1267, which forbade them to sell and charge their establishments with "*liberationes seu corrodia*," especially when granted in perpetuity. See further the notes of Joh. de Athona, Constit. Legatin. p. 150, ed. 1679, and Ducange, *v. Conredium.*

LYYE, or lythe, stylle and softe (lyþe, stille, K. light, P.)[1] *Tranquillus.*

LYTHE, and softe yn felynge. *Mollis, lenis, cum n. non cum v. Anglice*, smothe.

LYTHE, wythe-owte wynde, and calme (lyve, or lythe, s.) *Calmus*, C. F.

LYYE, or lythe, and calme wedyr. *Malacia*, C. F.

(LYTHE, and not sharp in taste, s. *Suavis.*)

LOBURYONE, blake or wyghte snayle. *Limax.*

LOCE, or loos, vnbowndyñ'. *Solutus.*

LOCHE, or leche, fysche.[2] *Fundulus*, C. F.

LOCCHESTER, wyrm, *idem quod* LOKEDORE, *infra* (loccester, or lokcester, s.)[3]

LOODE, or caryage. *Vectura.*

LODYSMANNE.[4] *Vector, lator, vehicularius.*

LOOF of brede. *Panis.*

[1] The different significations of the word LYTHE here given are to be deduced from the Ang.-Sax. liðe, *tener, mitis.* As applied to the elements it occurs in Emare.

"The wynde stode as her lust wore,
The wether was lythe on le." 833; Ritson, Metr. R. ii.

In the Seuyn Sages, 2517, when the caldron, which was discovered boiling with seven "walmes," had been stilled by the directions of Merlin, it is said that the water "bicom faire and lithe." In the sense of soft to the touch lythe is used by Chaucer, Dream, 953; House of Fame, i. 119. "Lyȝth, or sotylle, *agilis, levis, efficax.*" Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "Lethe, delyuer of ones lymmes, *souple.* Lythenesse, delyuernesse, *souplesse.*" PALSG. "*Mol*, soft, supple, tender, lithe, limber." COTG. Bishop Kennett gives lithe as used in the North in the sense of soft or flexible; see likewise the Craven Dialect, and Jamieson. The compound word lith-wake is also used there; Ang.-Sax. liðewac; Gloss. Ælfr. Jul. A. II. Bishop Kennett cites Davies' Rites of Durham, 105, where it is related that the body of St. Cuthbert was found uncorrupted, flexible, and "leath-wake;" and remarks "*potius* lith-wake, *a Sax.* lið, *membrum, et* wace, *flexibilis.* A lith-wake man, a clever, nimble fellow. Durham." Lansdowne Manuscript, 1033. Compare the Craven Dialect. "Lith wayke, *flexibilis.*" CATH. ANG. The word occurs in the Hymn to the Holy Ghost, by W. Herebert, a manuscript in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

"Ther oure body is leothe-wok, ȝyf strengthe vrom aboue." Rel. Ant. i. 229.

The verb to lithen, Ang.-Sax. liðian, *lenire*, is used by Chaucer, Troil. iv. 754; in Arund. MS. 42, f. 42, b. one of the virtues of *bardana* is stated to be that "it lyþyn nayles, þat ben scabbe and sore;" and of "squylle—if it ben etyn with hony, it lytheþ wombe." f. 53, b.

[2] "*Alosa, i. fundulus*, a loche." ORTUS. *Cobitis barbata*, Linn. "*Loche*, the loach, a small fish. *Lochette*, a groundling, or small bearded loach. *Locher*, to shog, shake, shock, wag." COTG. It has been suggested that this fish may have been so named in allusion to its singularly restless habits.

[3] "*Loche*, the dew snaile, or snaile without a shell." COTG. Menage remarks, "*peut-être d'eruca. Eruca, ruca, luca, loche.*"

[4] "*Plaustrum, vehiculum duarum rotarum*, a lode, or a wayne." ORTUS. The Lodesman seems to be here the carrier, Ang.-Sax. ladman, *ductor.* Compare the use of the verb LEDE wythe a carte, p. 292. Possibly, however, the etymon hlad, *onus*, may be

Looft, or soler. *Solarium.*
Logge, or lytylle howse. *Teges,* CATH. *casa* (*tega,* P.)
Logge yn an hylle (lodge of a wareyne, H. P.) *Pergulum,* CATH. UG. *in rege.*
Loggyn̄', or herberwyn̄', or ben herbervyd (lodgyn or harborowen, P.) *Hospitor.*
Loytron̄', or byn ydyl. *Ocior.*
Lok of schyttynge, or sperynge. *Sera.*
Lok of hey, or oþer lyke. *Vola.*
Lok of here. *Cincinnus,* KYLW.
Lok of wulle. *Floccus,* UG. *in flo.*
Loke, sperynge of a dore or wyndow (loke of sperynge, as dore or wyndowe, K.)[1] *Valva.*
Loke, or palme of wulle. *Palma.*
Lokdore, wyrme (or locchester, *supra.*)[2] *Multipes,* C. F. (*et* UG. P.)
Loke, or lokynge of þe eye. *Visus, aspectus, inspeccio.*
Lokere. *Cistella, cistula, capcella,* COMM.
Lokyn̄', or seene. *Video, respicio, aspicio, intuor, contemplor.*
Lokyn̄ a-bowte. *Circumspicio.*
Lokyn̄ yn a thynge. *Inspicio.*
Lokynge, *idem quod* LOKE, *supra.*
Lokkyn̄', or schette wythe a lokke. *Sero.*
Lokkyn̄', or barryn̄'. *Obsero,* UG. *in sereno.*
Loksmythe. *Serefaber.*
Lollarde.[3] *Lollardus, Lollarda.*

preferred, as expressive of the burden conveyed by him. Lodesman generally signifies the leader of a ship,—a pilot, as the term is used by Chaucer, Legend of Hipsiphile, and by Gower. In the Wardrobe Book 28 Edward I. p. 273, a payment appears "*pro vadiis unius lodmanni conducti pro nave guiandâ,*" apparently bringing supplies to Karlaverok. "Lodesman of a shippe, *pilotte.*" PALSG. "Lodesman, a guide, *perductor.*" GOULDM. See Jamieson, *v.* Ledisman. In the statute 31 Edward III. c. 2, a fishing vessel is named, termed a "lode ship."

[1] An evident distinction is here made between LOKE, meaning apparently the leaf of a door, or shutter, and lock of a door, in its ordinary sense. In both cases the term is taken from Ang.-Sax. loc, *claustrum, sera.* In the Register of W. Curteys, Abbot of Bury, now in the possession of Edm. Woodhouse, Esq. an Indenture is preserved, dated 1438, for the performance of certain carpenter's work in the chapel of St. John at Hille, Bury, by John Heywod, of Ditton, Camb. in which the following clause occurs: "And to eythir dore of the same chapel he shal do maken a louke of estriche borde competent." It seems here to denote what is commonly called the wicket, or hatch of a door; *valva* is rendered in the Medulla "a wyket;" and this signification is more clearly defined in the Ortus: "*Valva est ostium, vel porta parva in majori existens.*" In the Promptorium wicket is given as synonymous with a little window.

[2] In the Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. under *Nomina vermium,* f. 55, b, is given "*Multipes,* lugdorre." Jamieson states that the *Lumbricus marinus,* Linn. a worm which is dug out of the sand, and used for bait, is called a lug. The name dor denoted a beetle or chafer, but more properly a drone. Ang.-Sax. dora, *fucus.*

[3] "*Apostaticus, i. perversus,* a renegate or a Lollarde. *Hereticus, errans in fide,* an heretyke, or Lollarde." ORTUS. "Lollar, *heretique.*" The sect of Lollards appears to have arisen in Germany as early as 1309, according to Hoesemius, and the rise of Lollardy in this conntry during the reign of Richard II. was probably due to the influence of his alliance with Anne of Bohemia. Knyghton states that the "*Wycliviani, qui et Lollardi dicti sunt,*" flourished and increased about 1387; and gives a

Lombe, yonge schepe. *Agnus, agnellus.*

Loome, or instrument (loombe, s.) *Utensile, instrumentum.*

Loome of webbarys crafte (of webstare, K. P.) *Telarium.*

(Lonche, *supra in* dunche.[1] *Sonitus, strepitus.*)

Lond. *Terra, tellus* (*solum*, P.)

Londyd, or indwyd wythe lond. *Terradotatus.*

Londe fro schyppe, and water. *Appello*, CATH. *applico*, CATH.

Londyd fro schyppe, and watur. *Applicitus, applicatus.*

Londynge fro schyppe, and watur. *Applicacio*, CATH. *in plico.*

Lond ivyl, sekenesse (londe euyll, P.)[2] *Epilencia.*

Lone, or lendynge. *Mut(u)acio, accommodacio.*

Long, yn quantyte of bodyly thyngys. *Longus.*

Longe, yn doynge, or werkynge. *Prolixus.*

Longe, yn taryynge, or mevynge (yn abydyng, K.) *Morosus.*

Longe, yn tyme (or long tyme, K.) *Diutine, diu, diuturne.*

Longyn̄', or desyryn̄'. *Desidero, opto, affecto.*

Longyn̄', or belongyn̄ to a thynge (belongyn to a-nother, K. P. been longyn, s.) *Pertineo, consto*, CATH. *attineo.*

Longynge, hertely desyry(n)ge (hertely desyre, s.) *Desiderium, optacio*, CATH.

Loyne of flesche (lony, s.) *Lumbus, clumbus*, UG. v. *in N. literâ.*

Lorde. *Dominus, herus, kirius.*

Lordly. *Dominativus.*

Lordly. *Dominanter* (*dominative*, P.)

Lordlynesse. *Dominacio, herilitas.*

Lordschyppe. *Dominium, predium*, C. F. *et* BRIT.

(Lordschyppyn, or been lorde, s. *Dominor.*)

summary of their peculiar opinions. Ed. Twysden, col. 2706. The derivation of the name has been much discussed; some with Chaucer, Lyndwode, and Fox tracing it to *lolium*, as comparing them to the darnel among the wheat—others to the name of an early promoter of the heresy. The suggestion, however, of Ducange, that it was taken from Lollaerd, *mussitator*, seems most reasonable. Gower speaks in his Prologue of "this newe secte of Lollardye."

[1] In the Harl. MS. this word seems to denote only a sudden or boisterous noise; but the King's Coll. MS. gives Dvnche, and Pynson's edition Dunchinge, or lunchinge, as signifying *tuncio, percussio*. In Norfolk, according to Forby, to lunge signifies to lean forward, to throw one's whole weight on anything, to thrust with full force, possibly from the French *allonger*. Mr. Wilbraham gives lungeous, ill-tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. Cheshire Glossary. See also Grose; Herefordshire and Shropshire Glossaries. A violent kick of a horse is termed a lunge. Dunsh, signifying a shove or punch, is a word used in Suffolk and North Britain. See Moore and Jamieson. Compare Teut. donsen, *pugno in dorso percutere;* Su. Goth. dunsa, *impetu et fragore procedere.*

[2] See FALLYNGE downe, or fallynge yvelle, p. 148. Epilepsy was termed likewise in French *le mal de terre*, evidently because those afflicted therewith fell and rolled upon the ground. "*Caceria, mala vexacio*, the londe yuelle." MED. MS. CANT. "*Mau de terre*, the falling sickness." COTG.

Loore, techynge. *Doctrina, dogma, instructio, informacio.*

Lorel or losel, or ludene, (lordayne, s. lurdeyn, p.)[1] *Lurco,* c. f.

Loryel, or lorel tree (loryȝer, h. loryȝell, p.) *Laurus,* cath. *laurea,* cath.

Los, or lesynge. *Perdicio.*

Loos, or fame.[2] *Fama.*

Loos, or bad name. *Infamia.*

(Loos, yn-bowndyn, *supra in* loce, s.)

Losange, or spancle (spangyl, k. s. p.)[3] *Lorale,* dicc.

Losyñ', or vnbyndyñ.' *Solvo.*

[1] Compare lurcare, *lurco;* and see the note on lurdeyne, p. 317. Verstegan defines a losel to be "one that hath lost, neglected, or cast off his own good, and so is become lewde, and careless of credit and honesty." Names of Contempt, p. 262. Lorel has been derived from Ang.-Sax. leoran, as likewise losel from leosan, *perdere.* Both occur repeatedly in the Vis. of P. Ploughman; Chaucer, in his version of Boethius, B. i. renders "*perditissimum*—lorell," and uses the word in the Wife of Bath's Prol. 5855, and Plowman's Tale, ed. Speght, 1601, f. 91. See also Ly beaus disconus, 259, "lorell and kaytyf." In Rich. C. de Lion, 1864, 1875, the French King speaks of the English as cowards and "losards." In the Boke of Curtesy, t. Hen. VI. the youth sitting at the table of a great man is admonished thus:

> "Ne spit not lorely for no kyn mede,
> Before no mon of god, for drede." Sloane MS. 1986, p. 21.

Holinshed terms Wat Tyler "a naughtie and lewd lozzell." Chron. iii. 432. Skelton uses the word "loselry," and both "lorrell" and "lozell" occur in Spenser, and other later writers. "Lorrell or losell, *fetart, loricart.*" palsg. "*Loricard,* a luske, lowt, lorell, slow-backe. *Maschefouyn,* a chuffe, bore, lobcock, lozell; one that's fitter to feed with cattle, then to converse with men. *Vastibousier,* a lusk, lubber, loggarhead, lozell, hoiden, lobcock. *Aujourd'huy Seigneur, demain singe ord,* Prov. To day a goodly lord, to morow an ouglie lozell." cotg. "Lorel, or lossel, *i.* clown; also fraudulent." gouldm.

[2] Tooke considers this word as derived evidently from the past part. of Ang.-Sax. hlisan, *celebrare:* it is, however, more probable that it was taken from the French, *los, loz,* which seems to be always used in a good sense, whereas the English word signifies either praise or dispraise,—renown on account of vice, as well as of virtue. In the sense of praise it occurs, R. Glouc. p. 189; R. Brunne, p. 25; Vis. of P. Ploughm. 7164; Cant. T. 16,836; Gower, Conf. Am. In the Tale of Sir Gowghter, 186, it is said that, in consequence of his outrageous and sacrilegious acts, "his lose sprong ful wide;" see also the tale of the King of Calabria, Seuyn Sages, 1586; and Ritson, Met. Rom. ii. 2. Sir John Maundevile uses the word in the like secondary sense, "ȝe schulle undirstonde that in that time there weren iij. Herodes of gret name and loos for here crueltee." Voiage, 108. Chaucer uses the expression "name of badde loos," Test. of Love, i. 278. "*Defamo,* to mislose. *Fama,* a loos. *Infamia,* wikkud loos. *Infamis,* losud." med. "*Fama,* good lose, or fame." ortus. Compare Fame, or loos of name, p. 148.

[3] Compare spangle, or losangle (*sic*). *Lorale.* In the Ortus *Lorale* is rendered "a lorayne, a brydell," but *lorum* implies any strap or band of leather; and as at the period when the Promptorium was compiled the fashion of attaching pendant ornaments to the girdle and the baldrick, the reins and the trappings of horses, was singularly prevalent, it may perhaps be concluded that losange, or spangle, here denotes these decorations, which were occasionally, but not invariably, of a lozenge form.

Losyñ', or slakyñ. *Laxo, relaxo.*
Lot. *Sors.*
Lothe, or vnwylly. *Involuntarius, inspontaneus.*
(Lothely, onwilli, k. h. vnwilly, p. *Involuntarie.*)
Lothly. *Abhominabilis.*
Lothsum, *idem quod* lothly.
Low, or lowe. *Profundus.*
Low, or ny þe grownde. *Bassus.*
Loveache, herbe. *Levisticus.*
Lovare. *Amator, dilector, amatrix, dilectrix.*
Lowce, wyrme. *Pediculus, sexcupes,* c. f. *et* cath.
(Lowsi, k. *Pediculosus.*)
Lowde yn voyce, or noyze. *Altus.*
Lowde, or yn lowde maner. *Alte.*
Lowdenesse. *Altitudo.*
Love. *Amor, dilectio.*
Lovely, or able to be lovyd. *Amabilis, diligibilis.*
Lovely, or yn lovely vyse (or frendly, s.) *Amicabiliter.*
Lovyñ (or love, s.) *Amo, diligo.*
Lowe, or softe yn voyce (or styll in voyce, p.) *Submissus.*
(Lowe, or meke, h. s. *Humilis.*)
(Lowe, or ny the drestis, h. p. dressys, or lyys, s.)[1] *Bassus.*
Low of fyyr (or leem, *supra,* or steem, *infra;* lowre, s.)[1] *Flamma.*
Lowely, or softe yn voyce. *Submisse.*
Lowely, or mekely. *Humiliter.*
Louely, or semely. *Decens.*
Lownesse, or mekenesse. *Humilitas.*
Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche (goodlynesse, k. s. p.) *Affabilitas.*
Lownesse, or depnesse (with owtyn heythe, k. h.) *Profunditas.*
Lownesse, ny the grownde. *Bassitas.*
Lowyste. *Infimus.*
(Lovon, and bedyn as chapmen, s.[2] *Licitor,* brit. *in duntaxat.*)

[1] *Flamma,* þe leye of fuyr. *Flammesco,* to belewe. *Flammiger,* beringe lowe." med. "A lowe of fyre, *flamma.*" cath. ang. This word occurs, Awntyrs of Arthure, vii. 5; it is written "leye" in the Vis. of P. Ploughman, lines 11,783, 11,921. Gower uses "loweth," signifying kindleth. In the Dialect of the North a blaze is called a lowe, and the verb to low, or flame, is still in use. See Craven Dial.; Brockett, and Jamieson. Ray gives lowe as a N. country word, and laye as signifying in the South and East flame, or the steam of charcoal, or any burnt coal. Compare Ang.-Sax. leȝ, Dan. lue, Germ. Lohe, *flamma.*

[2] Brito observes that *taxo* signifies "*licitari, imponere precium rei que venditur:—ponitur pro licitari, quia licitatores in foro venalia considerantes dicunt, hoc valet tantum.*" Summa Britonis, Add. MS. 10,350, f. 37. "To lowe, *ubi* to prase. To prayse, *preciari, appreciari, liceri, licitari.*" cath. ang. "*Licitor,* to sett pryce; *et addere, vel diminuere precium rei. Licitacio,* lykynge, or batynge, or bergeynynge." med. ms. cant. "I alowe, or abate vpon a reckenyng, or accompte made, *Ie aloue, Ie abats*—coniugate in I beate downe." palsg. Bp. Kennett gives "to lothe, to offer in sale, or allow a thing at such a price, as, I'le lothe it you for so much money; Cheshire. A.-S. laðian, *invitare.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. Jamieson states that to low has the signification of to higgle about a price; according to the Craven Glossary it is used as an abbreviation of to allow, to grant or give. In the Towul. Myst. p. 177, Pilate bargaining with Judas to betray Jesus, says, "Nou, Judas, sen he shalbe sold, how lowfys thou him?" Dutch, looven, Flem. loven, *estimare.*

LOWYN̄, or mekyn̄' (or make lowe, or meke, K. H. P.) *Humilio.*

LOWYN̄, or make lowe to the grownde (or botme, S.) *Basso,* CATH.

LOWYN̄', or flamyn as fyyr. *Flammo.*

LOWYN̄', or cryyn̄, or bellyn̄, as nette. *Mugio.*

LOWYNGE, or lemynge of fyyr. *Flammacio.*

LOWYNGE, or cryynge of nette. *Mugitus.*

LOVEDAY. *Sequestra,* CATH. *vel dies sequestra.*

LOVEDAY MAKERE.[1] *Sequester,* CATH.

LOVER of an howse.[2] *Lodium,* NECC. *umbrex.*

[1] "*Dicitur sequester reconciliator, qui discordes pacificat, et qui certantibus medius intervenit,*" *&c.* CATH. The term loveday occurs in the Vis. of P. Ploughm. v. 3327, 5634; Cant. Tales, Prol. v. 261; Test. of Love, i. f. 274, ed. 1602; Cov. Myst. p. 111. See also Rot. Parl. 13 Hen. IV., and Bracton, V. f. 369, where a day fixed for an amicable settlement is termed "*dies amoris.*" In the Paston Letters, V. 346, the following passage is found: "My lord Skalys hath made a lofeday with the p'or and Heydon, in alle materys except the matere of Snoryng," &c. "He is more redy to make a fraye, than a loue daye." HORM. "Loueday to make frendes, *appointement.*" PALSG.

[2] The received derivation of this term is that suggested by Minsheu, from the French *l'ouverte*, the open turret or lantern on the roof of an house which permitted the escape of smoke. In the article on dialects in the Quart. Rev. lv. 373, the Icelandic lióri, *foramen pinnaculi domus*, is proposed as an etymon; the sort of cupola with a trap-door which, in the Northern countries, serves the double purpose of a chimney and a sky-light, is called in Norway liore, in W. Gothland liura. *Lodium*, a word unnoticed by Ducange, who gives only *lucanar* in the same sense, is explained in the Ortus as signifying "a louer; *dicitur de lux et do, quasi dans lucem.*" In the Latin-English Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. are given "*Lodium lucare, impluviare,* lowere;" f. 27. "*Fumarium,* a chymeney or a lovyre. *Imbricium,* a gotyre, or a lovyre." MED. MS. CANT. In the edition of the Ortus in Mr. Wilbraham's library, *lucanar* is thus rendered, "A sloghe, a potte, a louer." "A luvere, *fumarium, fumerale, lucar, lodium.*" CATH. ANG. In a roll of purchases for works in the Royal palaces, 2—5 Edw. I. amongst the miscellaneous records of the Queen's Remembrancer, the item occurs repeatedly, "*pro bordis ad* louere *cum corantis,*" &c. In the Treatise entitled *Femina*, MS. Trin. Coll. Cant. B. 14, 40, it is said in the chapter *ad edificandum domos*, that it is fitting to make a "good louer (*lamueire*) and wyndow:"

> "Louer (*amueire*) and almarye (*ameire*) me haþ,
> At þe louer fume goþ out.
> þat en Fraunce ys *amueyre* namede,
> þat here louer ys apelyt, *i. nominatus.*"

Horman says, "Moche of the showre fell into the louer (*impluvium*), but moche more into the barton (*cavedium.*)" "Louer of a hall, *esclére.*" PALSG. "*Dosme*, a flat round louer, or open roofe to a steeple, banketting house, pigeon house, &c. *Tournevent*, a horse, or mouable louer of mettall on the top of a chimney or house. *Trottouër*, the boord in the louer of a doue-coat for pigeons to alight on." COTG. "A loouer, or tunnell in the roofe, or top of a great hall to auoid smoke. *Fumarium, spiramentum.*" BARET. Whital gives among "the parts of housing—The lovir or fomerill, *infumibulum,*" &c. This word is used in the Vision of P. Ploughm. and by Spenser in the

LOWMYSHE.[1] *Canicus* (*ardulio-sus*, C. F. S.)
LOWMYSCHENESSE. *Canicatus* (*ardulitas*, S.)
(LOWMISMAN, or woman, S. *Ardulio*, C. F.)
LOWPYNGE, or skyppynge.[2] *Saltus.*
LOWRYN̄, or mornyn̄. *Mereo*, CATH. *merere est cum silentio dolere, secundum* UG.
LOWRYN̄, or fade coloure, and chere (or castyn lowre, S.) *Tabeo*, BRIT.
LOWRYN̄, or scowlyn̄. *Oboculo*, KYLW.
LOWRYNGE. *Mestus, tristis.*
LOWRYNGE. *Tristicia, mesticia.*
(LOWS, *supra in* LOWCE, S.)
LOWSYN̄. *Pediculo.*
LOWTYN̄'.[3] *Conquinisco*, C. F. UG. *obstipo*, CATH. *inclino.*
LOWTYNGE. *Conquiniscia*, C. F. *in conquinisco, inclinacio* (*conquinacio*, P.)
LOTHYN̄' (loþin, or lothyn, S.) *Abhominor, horreo, detestor.*
LOTHYNGE (loþynge, or lothynge, S.) *Abhominacio.*
LUCE, fysche. *Lucius.*
LUCE, propyr name. *Lucia.*
LUDDOK, or lende.[4] *Lumbus.*
(LUKCHESTER, worm', *supra in* LOCHESTER, S.)
LURKE, or wynnynge (luk, K. S. P.) *Lucrum.*
LUMBRYKE.[5] *Lumbricus*, KYLW.

sense of an aperture for giving light, F. Q. vi. c. 11. In the Craven Dialect a chimney is still termed the love, or luvver. Compare FOMEREL of an halle, p. 169.

[1] LOWNYSHE, MS. lowmysshe, K. H. S. P. The following explanation is given in the Catholicon: "*Ab ardeo dicitur hic ardelio, i. leccator, quia ardens est in leccacitate;*" the Ortus gives "*Ardelus, inquietus: qui mittit se omnibus negociis*, a medler of many matters." "*Ardelio*, one full of gesture, a busie man, a medler in all matters, a smatterer in all things." MOREL. Jamieson gives loamy, slothful, inactive. "Lome, *vetus Holl. tardus, piger*," KILIAN. Dan. Lummer, a long lubber, a looby, a tony.

[2] "A lopynge, *saltacio, saltus*. A lope, *saltus;* a loper, to lope," &c. CATH. ANG. See Jamieson, *v.* Loup. Ang-Sax. hleapan; p. part. hleop; hleapanȝ, *saltatio.*

[3] The verb to lout occurs frequently in the old writers as signifying to bow down, to bend to, or stoop. See Sir F. Madden's Glossary to Gawayn; Syr Tryamoure, 1062; Vis. of P. Ploughman; Cant. T. 14,168, 15,654; Gower, Townl. Myst. p. 18, &c. In the earlier Wicliffite version, Numb. xxii. 31 is thus rendered: "Anoon the Lord openyde the eyen of Balaam, and he lowtide hym redi to the erthe;" in the later version, "worschipide hym lowli in to erthe." In the *Liber Festivalis* it is said of the Virgin Mary, "She lyued so clene and so honestly yᵗ all her felawes called her quene of maydens; and when ony man spake to her, mekely she lowtyd with her head, and sayd, *Deo gracias.*" Ed. Rouen, 1499, f. 144, b. "I lowte, I gyue reuerence to one, *Ie me cambre, Ie luy fais la reuerence.* It is a worlde to se him lowte and knele." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. lutan, *inclinare.* Compare BOWYN' or lowtyn', p. 46; and BEK, or lowte, p. 29. In the North to bow in the rustic fashion is still termed to lout. See Brockett and Jamieson.

[4] "A luddok, *femen mulieris, femur viri, lumbus.*" CATH. ANG. The word occurs in Townl. Myst. p. 313.

"His luddokys thai lowke like walk-mylne clogges."

[5] Numerous remedies may be found in the Treatise on the virtues of Herbs, Arund. MS. 42, "for lumbrikes." See f. 23, 40, 72, b. 84, &c. "*Lumbricus*, an earthly worm, also the belly-worm, or maw-worm." GOULDMAN.

LULLYN̄', or byssyn̄'. *Sopio*, CATH. (*nenior*, *lallo*, UG.)

LULLYNGE of yonge chylder (3ong chyldryn, K.) *Neniacio.*

LULLYNGE SONGE. *Nenia*, CATH. *fescennia*, C. F. (*fescennina*, S. *fascennina*, P.)

LYMNYD, as bookys (lvmynid, K.) *Elucidatus.*

LYMNORE (luminour, K. *Elucidator*, *miniographus*, CATH. *aurigraphus*, UG. *in aer*, *miniator*, UG. *alluminator*, *illuminator*, KYLW.

LUMPE. *Frustrum* (*sic*, P.)

LUNGE (lunche, K.) *Pulmo.*

LURCARE (lurcard, S. P.) *Lurco.*

LURDEYNE, *idem est* (*supra in* LORELL, P.)[1]

LURE for hawkys. *Lurale*, COMM.

LURKYN̄'. *Latito*, *lateo.*

LUSCH, or slak. *Laxus* (*rarus*, K. P.)

LUSCHBURUE (lushburue, S. *Papirus.*)[2]

LUSCHLY. *Laxe* (*rare*, K. P.)

LUSTE. *Voluptas.*

LUSTE of synne. *Libido.*

LUSTY, fulle of luste (lustyful, S.) *Voluptuosus.*

LUSTY, or lysty. *Delectuosus* (*delectabilis*, *voluptuosus*, K.)

[1] Fabyan, in his Chron. part vi. c. 197, suggests the fanciful etymology of this term, which is likewise given by Boethius, in his Hist. Scot. published in 1526, lib. x. s. 20, and adopted by Verstegan, in his remarks on names of contempt, c. x. namely, that a Dane being quartered as a spy in every family in England, was, from his tyranny, called Lord Dane, "quhilk is now tane for ane ydyll lymmer that seikis his leuyng on other mennis laubouris," as Bellenden expresses it in his version. The immediate derivation is, however, evidently from the French; "*Lourdin*, lourdayne; blunt, somewhat blockish; a little clownish, lumpish, rude; smelling of the churle, or lobcock." COTG. "*Lourdein: idiot*, *lourdaud*, *maladroit*, *sot; en bas Lat. Lurdus.*" ROQUEF. R. Brunne says that Sibriht, King of Wessex, when driven from his realm, "as a lordan gan lusk;" p. 9. The word occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughman, lines 12,278, 14,302; Townl. Myst. pp. 60, and 308. "A lurdane, *ubi* a thefe." CATH. ANG. "Lurdayne, *lovrdavlt.* It is a goodly syght to se a yonge lourdayne play the lorell (*loricarder*) on this facyon." PALSG. "A lourdon, or sot, *bardus.*" GOULDM. It denotes a vile person, a sot or blockhead, a clownish churl, or a sluggard. Andrew Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, 1573, quaintly observes at the close of his directions regarding fevers, "The 151 chapiter doth shew of an euyll feuer the which doth comber yonge persons, named the feuer lurden," with which many are sore affected now a days, from bad education, or natural habit. In the last case he pronounces it incurable, but offers the following nostrum: "There is nothing so good for the feuer lurden as *unguentum baculinum*, that is to saye, Take a sticke or wan of a yeard of length and more, and let it be as great as a man's fynger, and with it anoint the backe and the shoulders well morning and euening, and doo this xxj. dayes; and if this fever will not be holpen in that time, let them beware of wagging in the galowes; and whiles they do take their medicine, put no Lubberwort into their potage, and be(w)are of knauering about their heart; and if this will not help, send them to Newgate, for if you wyll not, they wyll bryng them selfe thether at length." In c. 262 he speaks also of "luskeshnes, brother to the feuer lurden." See Brockett and Jamieson.

[2] Counterfeit sterlings, closely resembling the pennies of the English coinage, but of inferior value, appear to have been largely introduced during the reign of Edward III. and were probably, as Skinner suggests, termed Lushborows from their having been issued at

LUST(Y)LY (lustili, K.) *Voluptuose.*
LUSTYLY, or lystyly. *Delectabiliter.*
LUTE, instrument of musyke (lute of mynstraley, K. P.) *Viella, samba, lambutum* (*citella*, K. *citolla*, H. P. *sambuca*, S.)
(LUTYN, P.)

Lutsenborgh, or Luxemburgh, a fact sufficiently evident from the word LVCEMBOR., LVSENBOR., or LVSEBVRGENSIS, forming part of the legend which occurs on many of these pieces. H. Knyghton thus records their importation in 1347: "*Eodem anno defertur in Angliam per alienigenas et indigenas mercatores falsa moneta quæ* lussheburue *appellata est; unde apud Londonias multi mercatores et alii plures tracti sunt et suspensi, et quidam magno precio vitam redemerunt.*" Chron. Cott. MSS. Claud. E. III. f. 253; Tib. C. VII. f. 152, v°. In the margin is written "*moneta* loysburues." It appears by the Rolls of Parliament, vol. ii. 160, that early in that year (20 Edw. III.) a petition had been presented by the Commons, which set forth that merchants and others exported the good sterling coin, and "*de jour en autre reportent diverses fauxes monoies appellez* Lussheboures, *dont la livre poet estre achaté par dela pur oyt souldz, ou pur meyns,*" with which the country was filled. The King's pleasure was that such offenders should be judged according to law, as "*faux moneours.*" In the year following the Commons again petitioned "*pur ce qe la fauxe monoie de* Lussheboures *encrest de jour en autre,*" an evil attributed to the infrequency and short duration of the sittings of the judges of assize, praying for "*plus aspre remedie.*" Rolls of Parl. ii. 167. In 1351 these false sterlings are again mentioned in the petition that declaration should be made by the King as to what offences should be adjudged treason, of which one was the importation of false coin, "*sicome la monoie appellé* Lusseburghe," or other resembling the coin of the realm, as fully declared in the Stat. 25 Edw. III. c. 2, where the word is written "Lucynburgh." Compare Rolls of Parl. ii. 239, and Stat. of Realm, i. 320. These fallacious monies are named in the Vision of P. Ploughman, which was composed, as it is conjectured, about 1362.

"As in lussheburwes is a luther alay,
And yet loketh he lik a sterlyng,
The merk of that monee is good,
Ac the metal is feble." v. 10,322.

In the Cant. Tales, which, according to Tyrwhitt, were written subsequently to 1382, allusion occurs to "Lusheburghes," as coins of base alloy; Monks Tale, v. 13,968: as likewise in Piers of Fulham, p. 128, ed. Hartshorne,

"No lussheborues, but money of fyne assay."

It must be observed, that in Twysden's edition of Knyghton, as likewise in the printed text of the Rolls of Parliament, the term has been given as Lussheburne, apparently in consequence of its origin having been forgotten; it seems, however, evident that the true reading should be Lussheburue, which is merely a variation from Lussheburwe, or Lucynburgh. See further on this subject Ruding, i. 222; Snelling's Plates of counterfeit Sterlings, and the Blätter für Münzkunde, 1839. The import of the word *Papirus* in relation to base coin is obscure. It is found in the Winchester MS. only. The coins of the Byzantine emperors, called *perpari*, and the Italian *paparini*, were monies of considerable value, but there was a base coinage in France during the XIVth cent. of pieces of bad alloy, called *parpilloles*. See Charpentier.

# PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM.

MACARE. *Factor, plasmator.*
MACARE of noghte, as God only. *Creator.*
MACE of a seriawnt. *S(c)eptrum, clava.*
MACER, or he þat berythe mace. *Scept(r)iger.*
MACYS, spyce. *Macie, in plur.* C. F.
MADDE, or wood. *Amens, demens, furiosus.*
(MADDE, or wroth be crafte or cunnyng, S. *Factus.*)
MADYR, herbe. *Sandix,* DICC. *rubia major, et minor dicitur* hayryf.
MADDYN̄, or dotyn̄. *Desipio.*
MADDYN̄, or waxyn̄ woode. *Insanio, furio,* CATH.
MADDENESSE. *Amencia, demencia.*
MAFEY, othe (maffeyth, S.) *Medius fidius.*
MAGERAM,[1] herbe. *Majorona.*
MAGESTE. *Magestas.*
MAGRY, vn-thanke.[2] *Vituperium, reprobacio* (*malas grates,* K. *demeritum,* P.)
MAY, monethe. *Maius.*
MAYDEKYN', or lytylle mayde (maydyn kyn, H. P.) *Puella, puerula, juvencula.*
MAYDE WEDE, herbe, or maythys

[1] This word should possibly be read MAGERAN, as the power of the contraction placed over the penultimate letter in the MS. is uncertain. The other readings are maiorū, K. mageron, S. magerym, P. W. margeryn, J.

[2] This word is used both as a substantive, from the French "*malgré; blâme, reproche, mauvais gré; malas grates;*" ROQUEF. and as an adverb, *maugré,* in spite of opposition.

" Ma manasinges ȝit have thai maked,
Mawgre mot thai have to mede!" Minot, p. 3.

Chaucer uses the word "maugre" in the same manner, Rom. of R. 4399. Compare Vision of P. P. 4280. See also the Prologue to Book ii. of the version of Vegecius, attributed to Trevisa. "Had ye, Sir Emperour, commaundede me to haue written your soueraigne dedes of armes—then had I been siker to haue deseruede thanke, there now I drede me to deserue magre." ROY. MS. 18 A. XII. Horman says, "I am not able to bere thy maugrefe, *impar invidiæ tuæ;*" and Palsgrave gives, as a substantive, "Maugry, *malgré, maltalent.*" See Jamieson, *v.* Mawgré. For instances of the use of the word adverbially see Sir F. Madden's Glossary to Gawayn; R. Glouc. p. 94; R. Brunne, p. 58; and Chaucer. "Maulgre my heed. Maulgre fortune. Maulgre his tethe, *maulgré ses dens,*" &c. PALSG. "*Maulgré eux,* mauger their teeth, in spight of their hearts," &c. COTG.

(maydewode, s. maydenwede, p.)[1] *Melissa, amarusca.*

MAYDYN (or maydon, s.) yn clennesse of lyyf.[2] *Virgo.*

MAYDĒN (or maydon, s.) seruaunt. *Ancilla.*

MAYDYN, or seruaunt folowynge a woman of worschyppe. *Pedissequa, assecla,* CATH.

MAYDYNHOOD. *Virginitas.*

(MAYFAY, *supra in* MAFAY, s.)

MAYLE of a haburione. *Squama,* C. F. *hamus,* CATH. *macula,* C. F. CATH. *et* UG. *in macero.*

MAYNE, or hurte (mayme, H. P.) *Mutilacio.*

MAYNYD (or mankyd, *infra,* maymyd, H. P.) *Mutilatus.*

MAYNYN̄ (or mankkyn̄, *infra,* maymyn, K.)[3] *Mutilo.*

MAYNPRYSYD, or menprisyd (maynsprisid, K. maymprysyd, or memprisyd, s.)[4] *Manucaptus, fidejussus,* C. F. (*mancipatus,* P.)

MĀ(Y)NPRISYN̄' (maynpresonte, s.) *Manucapio,* CATH. *mancipo,* CATH. *fidejubeo,* CATH.

MAYNPRISYNGE. *Manucap(t)io, manumissio,* C. F.

MAYNPRISOWRE. *Mancipator, fidejussor,* C. F. (*manucaptor,* P.)

MAYNE, or strengthe. *Vigor, robur.*

MAYNTENAUNCE. *Manutencio, supportacio, defencio.*

MAYNTENYD. *Manutentus, supportatus, defensus.*

MAYNTENOWRE. *Manutentor, defensor, supportator, fautor.*

MAYNTYN̄ (*sic,* s. maynteyne, K. P.) *Manuteneo, supporto.* (*defendo, protego,* P.)

MAYSTYR. *Magister, didascolus, petagogus* (*monitor, auctor, preceptor,* P.)

MAYSTERLY. *Magistraliter.*

MAYSTRESSE. *Magistra.*

MAYSTRYE, or souerente, and heyare honde y(n) stryfe or werre (maistri, or worchip, or the heyer hond, K. maystrys, s.) *Dextre, pl. victoria, triumphus.*

(MAISTRI, K. *Magisterium.*)

(MAYTHYS, *supra in* MAYDE WEDE.)[5]

[1] See MAYTHYS. *Anthemis cotula,* Linn. Ang.-Sax. mageðe, *chamæmelum.*

[2] The old writers occasionally use the term maiden in reference to either sex. In the Vision of P. P. 5525, Wit, discoursing of ill-assorted matrimony, commends alliances between "maidenes and maydenes." In the Liber Festivalis it is said that St. Luke "went to our Lady, and she taught him the gospell that he wrothe, and for he was a clene mayden, our Ladi cherished him the more." Ed. Rouen, 1491, f. cliij. "Mayde of the mankind, *puceau.* Maide of the woman kynde, *pucelle.*" PALSG.

[3] "To mayne, *mutulare.* Maynde, *mutulatus.* A maynynge, *mutulacio.*" CATH. ANG. "I mayne, or I mayne one, I take the vse of one of his lymmes from hym, *I'affolle,* and *Ie mehaigne,* but *mehaigner* is Normante." PALSG. The participle "mayned" occurs in the Golden Legend, f. 121, b. Compare *mahennare, mahemiare,* DUC.; and the old French *mehenier, mehaingner.*

[4] The second word is here contracted in the MS. and should possibly be read memprisyd. By a writ of main-prize the sheriff is commanded to take sureties for the appearance of a prisoner, called mainperners, or mainprisours, and to set him at large. This is done either when bail has been refused, or when the cause of commitment is not properly bailable. Of the distinction between *manucapere* and *balliare,* see further in Spelman.

[5] This plant is thus mentioned by G. de Bibelesworth; Arund. MS. 220, f. 301.

(MAKARE, *supra in* MACARE, S.)
MAKE, or fyt, and mete (mak, fyt, or esy, K.) *Aptus, conveniens.*
MAKE, mathe, wyrm yn þe fleſħe (or maye, *infra*, make, or magot, H. P. magat, may, or math, S.)[1] *Tarmus*, CATH. *cimex*, C. F. COMM.
MAKE, or metche.[2] *Compar.*
MAKEREL, fysche. *Megarus.*
MAKYN̄, or make. *Facio, plasmo, compono.*
MAKE ABLE. *Habilito.*
MAKE A-CEETHE (makyn sethe, K. a sythe, P.)[3] *Satisfacio.*
MAKE BETTYR. *Melioro.*
MAKE BYTTYR. *Exacerbo, amarico.*
MAKE BLAK. *Denigro.*
MAKE BLUNTE. *Obtundo*, CATH.
MAKE CLENE. *Mundo, purgo, purifico.*
MAKE COMUENAUNT, or comnaunt (cōmavnt, K. cumnawnte, S. couenaunt, P.)[4] *Pango.*
MAKE DEEF. *Surdo*, CATH.
MAKE DRUNKYN̄. *Inebrio.*
MAKE DUL. *Hebeto, obtundo, etc. ut supra.*
MAKE EVYN̄. *Equo.*

" *Si vous trouet en toun verger*
*Amerokes* (maþen) *e gletoner* (and cloten,)
*Les aracez de vn besagu* (twybel.)"

In the Vocabulary of names of plants, Sloane MS. 5, is given " *Amarusca calida, Gall. ameroche, Ang.* maithe ;" in another list, Sloane MS. 56, " *cheleye, i.* mathe." The camomile is still known by the appellation Mayweed ; *Anthemis cotula*, Linn. Gerarde describes the " May weed, wild cammomill, stinking mathes, or mauthen," *Cotula fœtida*, and observes that the red kind grows in the west parts of England amongst the corn, as Mayweed does elsewhere, and is called " red maythes, our London women do call it Rose-a-rubie." Ang.-Sax. maȝeðe, maȝða, *chamæmelum.*

[1] Maak in the Craven Dialect still means a maggot. Dan. mak, madike, *vermis.*

[2] " *Collega*, a make, or a yomanne." MED. In the edition of the Ortus in Mr. Wilbraham's library *collega* is rendered " a make, or a felowe." This term, as used by Chaucer and other writers, has the signification of a mate, or fellow, a spouse, either husband or wife. It is said of the turtle dove in the Golden Legend, " When she hath lost her make, she wyll neuer haue other make." See Jamieson. A.-S. maca, *consors.*

[3] The substantive a-cethe has occurred previously, p. 5, where the word has been printed A-CETHEN, a contraction appearing in the Harl. MS. over the final ē. which, however, is probably erroneous. The word is thus used in the earlier Wicliffite version : " Now than ryse, and go forth, and spekynge do aseethe to thi seruauntis ;" in the later, " make satisfaccioun (*satisfac servis tuis*," Vulg.) ii. Kings, xix. 7. In the later version it occurs in i. Kings, iii. 14 : " Therfore y swore to the hows of Heli that the wickidnes of hys hows shal not be doon a-seeth before with slayn sacrifices and ȝiftis ;" in the earlier, " schal not be clensid (*expietur*," Vulg.) See also Mark xv. 15. " Asethe, *satisfaccio.* To make asethe, *satisfacere.*" CATH. ANG. " *Satisfactio*, (*sic*) to make a-sethe." ORTUS. Chaucer, in the Rom. of Rose, 5600, rendered " *assez* —asseth ;" and in the passage previously cited from the Vis. of P. P. the line is printed by Mr. Wright, " if it suffise noght for assetz," where he explains the word as synonymous with the common law term, assets. Compare FULFYLLYN, or make a-cethe in thynge þat wantythe ; p. 182.

[4] Some doubt may here arise as to the power of the contractions in the MS. cōuenaunt, or cōnaunt. Compare BREKE cōuenant, p. 50, and see the note on cūnawnte, p. 108.

MAKE FET, or fat. *Impinguo, sagino.*
MAKE FOWLE. *Deturpo, sordido.*
MAKE GAY. *Orno.*
MAKE FREE. *Manumitto.*
MAKE HARD. *Induro* (*duro*, P.)
MAKE HEVY in herte, or sory. *Contristo, molesto, mestico,* CATH. (*mestifico*, P.)
MAKE HEVY yn wyghte. *Gravo.*
MAKE IOY, *idem quod* IOYN̄, *supra in* I. (maken ioyze, *supra in* ioyze, P.)
MAKE KNOWYN̄' (makyng open, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Manifesto, notifico.*
MAKE LARGE. *Amplio.*
MAKE LAWFULLE. *Legitimo.*
MAKE LENE. *Macero.*
MAKE LESSE. *Minoro.*
MAKE MEENDE (make mynde, or brynge to mynde, K. P.) *Commemoro.*
MAKE MERVELYOWS, or wonderfulle. *Mirifico.*
MAKE MERY, and gladyn̄ oþer menn. *Letifico*; (*nota*, P.) *supra in* GLADYN̄, G.
MAKE MERY, or be mery yn herte or chere. *Letor, jocor, jocundor.*
MAKE MORE. *Majoro.*
MAKE NESCHE (or make softe, *infra.*) *Mollifico, molleo,* CATH.
MAKE PERFYTTE. *Perficio.*
MAKE PLEYNE. *Plano, complano.*
MAKE PLAYNTE (make pleyne, S.) *Conqueror.*
MAKE PLENTYVOWS (plentows, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Fecundo.*
MAKE QWEYNT, or wonderfulle (make qveynte, or wonder, S.) *Mirifico.*
MAKE REDY. *Paro.*
MAKE RYCHE. *Dito.*
MAKE PASTE. *Intero.*
MAKE SACRIFYCE. *Sacrifico.*
MAKE SEKYR in grawnte. *Ratifico, confirmo.*
MAKE SYGHTY (sythty, K. sythy, S.) *Elucido.*
MAKE SOFTE, *idem quod* MAKE NESCHE, *supra.*
MAKE SOLEMPNYTE (solempte, K.) *Solempnizo.*
MAKE TOKYN̄ to a-nodyr, or bekyn̄' (beknynge, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Nuo, annuo.*
MAKE WERY. *Fatigo, lasso.*
MAKE WYTHE CHYLDE. *Impregno.*
MAKYNGE. *Faccio, factura.*
MAKLY, or esyly.[1] *Faciliter* (*apte*, P.)
MALENCOLYE, complexiōn' (malecoly, K.) *Malencolia, vel malancolia, secundum* C. F. (*et malincolica,* UG. *in cirus*, S.)
MALENCOLYOWS (malecoliowus, K.) *Malencolicus.*
MALAPERT (or presumptuowse, *infra.*) *Effrons.*

[1] The adjective MAKE has occurred already, and the reading of the King's Coll. MS. gives easy, as synonymous therewith. Jamieson cites Douglas, who uses the word in the sense of evenly, or equally. Compare Ang.-Sax. macalic, *opportunus*; Belg. maklyk, easy. Sir Thomas Brown gives matchly as a Norfolk word; it is likewise given by Forby, and signifies exactly alike, fitting nicely; the modern pronunciation being, as stated by the latter, mackly. Ang.-Sax. maka, *par.*

MALARDE, bryde (or mavelarde, *infra.*) *Anas* (*anatinus*, P.)

MALAWNDER, sekeness.[1] *Morbus.*

MALE of trussynge, and caryage.[2] *Mantica.*

MALE HORSE. *Gerulus*, CATH. *somarius*, CATH. *in gerulus.*

MALE, best or fowle, no femel. *Masculus*, CATH. *mas.*

MALYCE. *Malicia.*

MALYCYOWSE. *Maliciosus.*

MALYET, betyl (malle or malyet, H. P. malys, S.) *Malleolus*, CATH. *marculus*, CATH.

MALKYNE, or Mawt, propyr name (Molt, K. Mawde, W.) *Matildis* (*Matilda*, P.)

MALKYNE, mappyl, or oven swepare (malpyle, S. ouen swepe, H. P.)[3] *Dossorium, tersorium* (DICC. S.)

MALT. *Braseum.*

MALTE BOWDE (or wevyl, *infra.*)[4] *Gurgulio*, KYLW.

[1] This term denotes most commonly the disease in the legs of horses, as causing them *mal andare*, to go ill, according to Skinner's observation. *Malandria*, however, in medieval Latin, as in French, *malandrie*, denoted generally an ulcer, a disease difficult of cure, as leprosy. See Ducange. "Malandrie, sickenesse, *malandre*. Malandre, *malandre, serot.*" PALSG. In a veterinary treatise, Julius, D. VIII. f. 114, the following remedy is given "for the Malaundres. Tac parroures of chese, and tac hony, and tempre hem to-gedre, and ley hit on þe sore as hot as þou may."

[2] "A male, *mantica, involucrum.*" CATH. ANG. "Male, or wallet to putte geare or stuffe in, *malle.*" PALSG. Horman says, "Undo my male, or boudget (*bulga, hippopera, bulgula.*)" The horse by which it was carried was termed a somer, or sompter horse, *sommier*. See SOMER HORS, hereafter. In Norfolk the cushion to carry luggage upon, behind a servant attending his master on a journey, is still called a male-pillion.

[3] "*Fornaculum, Fornacale, instrumentum ad opus fornacis*, a malkyne, or a malott." MED. MS. CANT. "A malyne (*sic*), *tersorium.*" CATH. ANG. "Malkyn for an ouyn, *frovgon.*" PALSG. Holliband renders "*Waudrée*, the clout wherewith they clense, or sweepe the ouen, called a maukin. *Escouillon*, an ouen sweeper, a daflin." "A malkin, *vide* Scoven (*sic*). A Scovel or maulken, *ligaculum, scopula. Penicillum*, a bull's tail, a wisp, a shoo-clout, a mawkin, or drag to sweep an oven." GOULDM. This term is still used in Somersetshire. It would appear from the Medulla that this word was also used as an opprobrious appellation: "*Gallinacius, i. homo debilis*, a malkyn, and a capoun." Forby gives maukin, as signifying either a dirty wench, or a scarecrow of shreds and patches.

[4] Compare BOWDE, malte-worme; p. 46, and BUDDE, flye; p. 54. In the Eastern counties weevils that breed in malt are termed bowds, according to Ray, Forby and Moore; the word is repeatedly used by Tusser. R. Holme says that "the Wievell eateth and devoureth corn in the garners: they are of some people called bowds." Acad. of Arm. B. ii. p. 467. The appellation is applied to other coleopterous insects. Gower compares the envious to the "sharnbudes kynde," which, flying in the hot sun of May, has no liking for fair flowers, but loves to alight on the filth of any beast, wherein alone is its delight. "*Crabro, quedam musca*, a gnat, or a sharnebode. *Scarabeus*, a sharne budde." MED. R. Holme mentions the "Blatta, or shorn bud, or painted beetle." Ang.-Sax. scearn, *stercus*. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 64, an insect is described which devours the young shoots of trees. "Bruk is a maner of flye, short and brodissh, and in a sad husc, blak hed, in shap mykel toward a golde bowde, and mykhede of twyis and þryis atte moste of a gold bowde, a chouerc, oþer vulgal can y non þerfore." The name gold bowde probably denotes a species of *Chrysomela*, Linn.

(MALTE COMYS, *supra in* COMYS.)[1]
MALTYN̄', or make malt. *Brasio.*
MALTYNGE. *Brasiatura* (*brasiacio*, P.)
MALSTERE, or maltestere (maltar, H. P.) *Brasiatrix*, *brasiator.*
MALWE, herbe. *Malva.*
MANNE. *Homo*, *vir*, *mas.*
MANASSE, or thretynge. *Mine.*
MANASSYD, or thret. *Minatus.*
MANASSYNGE. *Minatus*, *comminacio.*
MANDRAGGE, herbe (mandrake, K. H. P.)[2] *Mandrogara.*
MANE of an horse. *Juba*, CATH.
MANER, dwellynge place (or lordship, K.) *Manerium*, *predium*, *munium*, COMM.
MANER, vse or custōm. *Modus*, *consuetudo* (*maneries*, P.)
MANER of theve (maner, or thewe, K. H. S. P.) *Mos.*
MANNFULLE. *Humanus*, *magnanimus.*

[1] "*Germinatus*, commyn as malte." ORTUS. Harrison, in his Description of England, speaking of the making of malt, says that the grain is steeped, and the water drained from it; it is then laid on the floor in a heap, "untill it be readie to shoote at the root end, which maltsters call commyng. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this maner, they saie it is come, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke, and afterward thinner and thinner vpon the said floore (as it commeth), and there it lieth by the space of one and twentie dayes at the least." B. ii. c. 6. Holinsh. i. 169. R. Holme, among terms used by malt-makers, says that "the comeing of barley, or malt, is the spritting of it, as if it cast out a root." Acad. of Arm. B. iii. p. 105. The little sprouts and roots of malted barley, when dry, and separated by the screen, are still called in Norfolk malt-cumbs, according to Forby. Bp. Kennett gives "Malt comes, or malt comings, the little beards or shoots, when malt begins to run, or come; Yorkshire." Lansd. MS. 1033. See Craven Glossary and Jamieson. Compare Isl. keima, Germ. keimen, *germinare.*

[2] The strange and superstitious notions that obtained in olden times regarding the mandrake, its virtues, and the precautions requisite in removing it from the soil, are recorded by numerous writers. In an Anglo-Saxon Herbal of the Xth cent. Vitell. C. III. f. 53, v°, a representation will be found of the plant, at the side of which appears the dog, whose services were used in dragging it up. The account there given of the herb has been printed by Mr. Thorpe in his Analecta. Alex. Neccham, who died 1227, mentions it as if it had been commonly cultivated in gardens, which should be decked, as he observes in his treatise *de naturis rerum*, "*rosis et liliis*, *solsequiis*, *molis et mandragoris.*" Roy. MS. 12 G. XI. f. 77. The author, however, of the treatise on the qualities of herbs, written early in XVth cent., who appears to have cultivated in his herber at Stepney many botanical rarities, speaks of the "mandrage" as a plant that he had seen once only. He admits that as to any sexual distinction in the roots, "kynde neuere ȝaf to erbe þe forme and þe kynde of man: some takyn seere rootys, and keruyn swuche formys, as we han leryd of vpelonders;" Arund. MS. 42, f. 31, v°. The curious relation that he gives of his detection of an aged man, who kept in a strong chest a mandrake root, which brought him daily "a fayre peny," is a remarkable illustration of the credulity of the age. See further on this subject Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 83, v°; Trevisa's version of Barthol. de Propr. B. xvij. c. 104; Bulleine's Bulwarke of Defence, p. 41; Browne's Vulgar Errors, and Philip's Flora Historica, i. 324. Singular representations of the "*mandragolo*" and "*mandragola*," executed by an Italian designer in the earlier part of the XVIth cent., are preserved in the Add. MS. 5281, f. 125 and 129, v°. The dog drags up the monstrous root by a chain attached to its ancles, whilst his master stops his ears, to escape the maddening effects of the mandrake's screams.

(MANFULLI, K. H. S. P. *Viriliter, humane, magnanimiter.*)

MAGNETE, precyowse stone. *Magnes.*

MAGNYFYEN, or make mykyl of thynge yn preysynge (make moche preysynge of a thinge, P.) *Magnifico.*

MANNHOOD. *Humanitas, virilitas.*

MANY. *Multus.*

MANYCLE. *Manica*, C. F. *cathena, secundum sacram scripturam.*

MANYMANERYS, or manyfold. *Multiformis, multipharius, mulliplex.*

MANYFOLDE WYSE. *Multipharie, multipliciter.*

MANY MANER WYSE, *idem est.*

MANIURE (maniowre, S. P.) *Mansorium, presepium*, C. F. *presepe.*

MANKYD, or maymyd.[1] *Mutilatus.*

MANKKYN̄', or maynyn̄'. *Mutilo.*

MANKYNGE, or maymynge. *Mutilacio.*

MANNE OF LAW. *Jurisperitus, scriba* (*legisperitus*, P.)

MANNE QWELLARE. *Homicida, cedes, sanguinarius*, CATH. (*plagiarius*, P.)

MANN QWELLYNGE, or man slawtur (manslawt, K. S.) *Homicidium, cedes*, C. F.

MANUELE, booke to minster wythe the sacramentys.[2] *Manuale*, KYLW.

MAPPEL, *idem quod* MALKYN, *supra.*[3]

MAPULLE, tree. *Acer.*

MARBUL, stone. *Marmor.*

MARBUL, whyghte stone. *Parium*, C. F.

MARSCHALE. *Marescallus.*

MARCHAUNTE. *Mercator, negociator, institor*, CATH.

MARCHAUNDYSE. *Mercimonium, commercium, merca(n)cia.*

MARCHAUNTYSYN̄', or chafferyn̄'. *Mercor, negocior.*

MARCHE, myddys be-twyx ij. cuntrees (a-twixyn, K. be-twyn, S.)[4] *Marchia, confinium*, C. F.

[1] This word seems to be derived from *mancus*, or the old French *manche*, mutilated, deprived of the use of a hand, or a limb. The participle "mankit," maimed, occurs in Golagros and Gawane, 1013. See also the passages cited by Jamieson. Compare Teut. mancken, Belg. minken, *mutilare.*

[2] The *manuale* occurs among the service books which, at the synod of Exeter, in 1287, it was ordained that every parish should provide; Wilk. Conc. ii. 139. The Constitutions of Abp. Winchelsey, in 1305, comprise a similar requisition. Lyndwood defines it as containing "*omnia quæ—spectant ad sacramentorum et sacramentalium ministrationem.*" It comprises also the various forms of benediction; and in the printed editions of the *Manuale ad usum Sarum* are added the curious instructions for the seclusion of lepers. "Manuels" are included amongst the books which, by the Stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. were "cleerelie and utterlie abolished, and forbidden for euer to be used or kept in this realme."

[3] Mappel seems to be a diminutive of the old French *mappe*, a clout to wipe anything withal.

[4] "A marche, *marchia, maritima.*" CATH. ANG. "Marches bytwene two landes, *frontiéres.*" PALSG. The frontiers of a country were termed in medieval Latin *marchia*,

MARCHE, monythe. *Marcius.*
MARE, or nyȝhte mare.[1] *Epialtes.*
MARE, or wyche. *Magus, maga, sagana,* UG. *in sagio.*
MARGERY, propyr name. *Margeria.*
(MARGARET, proper name, P. *Margareta.*)
MARGERY, perle.[2] *Margarita.*
MARGYNE, or brynke. *Margo.*
MARY, propyr name. *Maria.*
MARY, or marow of a boōn (marwhe, K. H. marughe, P.) *Medulla.*
MARYABLE, abylle to be maryed. *Nubilis,* C. F.
MARYAGE. *Mar(i)tagium, conjugium.*
MARYCE of a fen (or myre, or moore, *infra.*) *Mariscus, labina,* UG. V. *in L. et* COMM.
MARYYN̄' (marytyn, K.) *Marito.*
MARKE, propyr name. *Marcus.*
MARK, of money. *Marcha.*
MARKET, of byynge and syllynge. *Mercatus,* C. F.
MARKET PLACE. *Forum,* C. F. *mercatorium,* UG. *in merco, et* KYLW. *emptorium, mercatus,* C. F.
MARKET DASCHARE.[3] *Circumforanus,* UG. *in circum.*

in French, *marches;* and in Britain the terms "marches of Wales—the Northern marches," were still in use at no very remote period. Ang.-Sax. mearce, *fines.* See Kilian and Wachter. The verb to march, to border upon, is used by Gower; Sir John Maundevile also describes one course for the pilgrim to the Holy Land "thorghe Almanye, and thorghe the kyngdom of Hungarye, that marchethe to the lond of Polayne (*quod conterminum est.*)" See Voiage, pp. 8, 50.

[1] It has been affirmed that the Mara was reverenced as a deity by the Northern tribes; in Britain it appears only to have been regarded as a supernatural being, the visits of which were to be averted by physical charms, such as the hag-stone, called in the North the mare-stane. Of the popular belief respecting the *Ephialtes* see the curious passages printed by Mr. Wright in the Introduction to the Trial of Alice Kyteler; and Keysler, Ant. Sept. p. 497. Chaucer gives in the Miller's Tale, v. 3481, a singular night spell, to preserve the house from the approach of spirits, and "the nightes mare." "Night mare, *goublin.*" PALSG. It was termed in French *godemare,* according to Cotgrave. Ang.-Sax. mara, *incubus.*

[2] "A margaryte stone, *margarita.*" CATH. ANG. "Margery perle, *nacle.*" PALSG. In Trevisa's version of Higden's Polych. B. i. c. 41, amongst the productions of Britain, are mentioned "muscles, that haue within hem margery perles of alle maner of colour and hewe, of rody, and reed purpure, and of blewe, and specially and moost of white." Chaucer speaks of the precious "margarite perle," formed in a blue muscle shell on the sea coast of "the More Britaine;" Test. of Love, B. iii. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 12, v°, allusion is made to the supposed cause of the formation of "margery perle—produced in muscle, or cokle, from dew of heaven." In the Wicliffite version pearls are called "margaritis," Matt. vii. 6; xiii. 46. Horman observes that "margaritis be called pearles, of a mountayne in the see of Ynde, called Permula, where is plentye of them."

[3] This term is synonymous with that used by Chaucer in reference to the Miller of Trumpington, described as being proud as a peacock, and whom none dared to touch or aggrieve; "He was a market-beter at the full." Reve's T. 3934. The old Glossarist explained this as denoting one who made quarrels at the market, but it seems rather to imply one who swaggers about, and elbows his way through the crowd. "A merket-

MARL, or chalke. *Creta*, C. F.
MARLPYTTE, or chalke pytte. *Cretarium.*
MARLYD, or snarlyd. *Illaqueatus, innodatus.*
(MARLYD, as lond, K. *Cretatus.*)
MARLYN', or snarlyn̄'.[1] *Illaqueo.*
MARMESET, beeste. *Zinziphalus, cenozephalus*, KYLW. *mammonetus*, C. F. *marmonetus*, COMM.
MARTLOGE.[2] *Martilogium*, KYLW.
MARTNET, byrd (martenet, K.H.P.)[3] *Turdus, padellus, pandellus.*
MARTER. *Martir.*
MARWE, or felawe yn trauayle (or mate, *infra;* marowe, P.)[4] *Socius, compar* (*sodalis*, P.)
MAROWE, *idem quod* MARY.
MASSAGE. *Nuncium, legatum, legacio.*

beter, *circumforanus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Circumforanus*, a goere aboute þe market." MED. "*Batre les rues*, to revell, jet, or swagger up and down the streets a nights. *Bateur de pavez*, an idle, or continuall walk-street; a jetter abroad in the streets," rendered also under the word *Pavé* "a pavement beater, a rakehell," &c. COTG.

[1] To marl is retained as a sea term, signifying, according to Ash, to fasten the sails with writhes of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, and called marlines. Compare Dutch, marrelen, to intangle one in another; Dan. merling, pack-thread.

[2] The *martyrologium* was, in the earlier times, the register of names of saints and martyrs, which served to bring each successively to the memory of the faithful, on the anniversary of his Passion. At a later period the term denoted, in monastic establishments especially, the register more properly called *necrologium*, or obituary, wherein were inscribed the obits and benefactions of those who had been received into the fraternity of the congregation, and whose names were thus in due course brought to mind, being recited day by day in the chapter, and suitable prayers said. The martyrology was termed also *liber vitæ*, and the memorial inscribed *annotatio Regulæ*, because it was generally annexed to the Rule, and connected therewith was the obituary, wherein the deaths of abbots, priors, and members of the congregation in general, were recorded. The *martyrologium* occurs next to the *regula canonicorum*, among the gifts of Bp. Leofric to Exeter, in 1050. The nature of the entries made may be seen by Leland's "thingges excerptid out of the martyrologe booke at Saresbyri," and at Hereford. Itin. iii. f. 64; viii. f. 79. A remarkable specimen of such a register is supplied by the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham, commencing from Xth century; COTT. MS. DOM. A. VII. See Kennett's Glossary to Par. Ant. In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that the Roman legions, "with her chosen horsemen i-rolled in the constables martiloge (*matriculæ*), were euer-more myghty i-nowe to kepe her wardes," without auxiliaries. B. ii. c. 2. It is here put for the muster-roll, termed *album*, or *pittacium.*

[3] The martinet or martlet is the *Hirundo urbica*, Linn. and both appellations appear to have been taken from the French. Skinner considers it to be a diminutive of the proper name, comparing the usage of calling a parrot or a starling Richard, or a ram Robert, and rejects as fanciful the conjecture of Minsheu that the name martinet was given in allusion to its arrival at the end of March, and migration before St. Martin's day. "Martynet, a byrde, *martinet.*" PALSG.

[4] The term marrow is used in this sense by Tusser, but appears to be no longer known in East Anglia. It is retained in the Northern, Shropshire, and Exmoor dialects; see the quotations given in the Craven Glossary, and Jamieson. It occurs in the Townl. Myst. p. 110. "A marrow, or fellow, *socius.*" GOULDM. Minsheu would derive it from the Hebrew.

MASSANGERE (massager, K.) *Nuncius, legatus, veredarius,* CATH.

MASCHEL, or rothyr, or maschscherel.[1] *Remulus, palmula, mixtorium.*

MASCHYN̄, yn brewynge. *Misceo.* (*pandoxo,* S.)

MASCHYNGE. *Mixtura, mixtio.*

MASSE, or gobet of mete, or other lyke. *Massa.*

MASERE.[2] *Murrus,* DICC. *murra,* UG. *in amarus.*

MASSY, noȝt hole. *Solidus.*

MASYL, or mazil, sekenesse.[3]

[1] This term evidently implies the implement used for mashing or mixing the malt, to which, from resemblance in form, the name rudder is also given. In Withal's little Dictionary, enlarged by W. Clerk, among the instruments of the Brew-house, is given "a rudder, or instrument to stir the meash-fatte with, *motaculum.*"

[2] "A maser, *cantarus, murra, murreus: hec murpis arbor est.*" CATH. ANG. "Masar of woode, *masière, hanap.*" PALSG. There can be little doubt that the maser, the favourite drinking vessel used by every class of society in former times, was called *murrus,* from a supposed resemblance to the famed Myrrhene vases of antiquity. The maser was, however, formed of wood, especially the knotty-grained maple, and esteemed in proportion to the quality of the veined and mottled material, but especially the value of the bands and rings of precious metals, enamelled, chased, or graven, with which the wood was mounted. In Latin this kind of vessel was called *mazerinus, maderinus, madelinus, masdrinum,* &c. in French *madre, maselin,* or *mazerin;* and it seems probable that the name mether, applied to the ancient cups of wood preserved in Ireland, may be of cognate derivation. Amongst innumerable instances where mention occurs of the *cyphus murreus,* or maser, in wills and other documents, may be cited the Inventories taken at St. Paul's, 1295, printed by Dugdale, and at Canterbury, 1328, given by Dart from Cott. MS. Galba, E. IV. f. 185. In the Register of benefactors of St. Albans, Nero, D. VIII. f. 87, Thos. de Hatfelde, Bp. of Durham, 1345, is represented holding his gift in his hands, namely, a covered mazer, "*cyphum suum murreum, quem* Wesheyl *nostris temporibus appellamus.*" A maser very similar in form, but without a cover, was in the possession of the late John Gage Rokewode, Esq. It is of knotty, dark-coloured wood, mounted with metal: on the small plate, termed *crusta,* attached to the bottom, is graven the monogram IHC. and around the brim the following couplet:

"+ Hold ȝowre tunge, and sey þe best,
and let ȝowre neyȝbore sitte in rest:
Hoe so lustyþe god to plese,
let hys neyȝbore lyue in ese."

Similar instances of masers bearing inscriptions may be found in Testam. Ebor. i. 209, and Richard's Hist. of Lynn, i. 479. Doublet, in his Hist. of St. Denis, describes the richly-ornamented "*hanap de bois de mardre,*" which had been used by St. Louis, and presented to that church. "*Vermiculatus, variatus ad modum vermis, distinctus, rubeus,* maderde." MED. "*Madré,* of wood whose grain is full of crooked and speckled streakes, or veins." COTG. Plantin, in the Flemish Dict. 1573, gives "Maser, *un nœud ou bosse à un arbre nommée erable.* Maseren hout, *acernum lignum.*" In Syre Gawene and the Carle a lady's harp is described, formed "of masere fyne," v. 433, which Sir F. Madden explains to be the wood of the maple. See on the manufacture of "*hanas de madre*" the *Reglements sur les métiers de Paris au XIII. siècle; Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France,* p. 112 edited by Depping. Compare RONNYN, as masere, or other lyke, hereafter.

[3] "*Lepra, quedam infirmitas,* meselrye. *Leprosus,* mesell, or full of lepre." ORTUS.

It

*Serpedo, variola, volatica, secundum phisicos.*

MASELYD. *Serpiginosus, vel serpigionatus, volaticiosus.*

MASKE of a nette. *Macula,* CATH. *et* C. F.

MASONE, werkemann. *Lathomus.*

MASONRYE. *Lathomia.*

MASONYS EX. *Lathomega,* COMM. *asciolus,* UG. *in acuo.*

MASONYS LOGGE. *Lapidicina,* UG. *in laos.*

(MASSE, or messe, *infra. Missa.*)

MAST of a schyppe. *Malus,* CATH.

MAST HOG (or, H. P.) swyne (mastid swyne, K. maste, S.)[1] *Maialis,* CATH.

MASTYF, hownde (or mestyf, *infra.*) *Spartanus,* COMM.

MASTYK, spyce. *Mastix.*

MASTYN beestys. *Sagino, impinguo.*

MATE, *idem quod* FELAW, *supra in* F. (or marwe, K.)

MATTE, or natte. *Matta,* C. F. *storium,* C. F. *et* UG. *in stasis, mattula,* C. F.

MATEYNYS. *Matutine.*

MATERE. *Materia.*

MATTERAS, vndyr clothe of a bed (matrace, K.) *Lodix,* CATH. *matracia.*

MATFELON, herbe.[2] *Jacia nigra; et alba dicitur* scabyowse, *vel* covwede (cowewed, K. cobbed, P.)

MATYN at the chesse (mattyn, S. P.) *Mato, ij. libro de tribus Dietis, capitulo ij.*

MATYNGE at the chesse. *Matacio; in libro iij. de dominis, ca. ij.*

It appears that, though this term was frequently used as synonymous with leprosy, they were sometimes considered as distinct. See Roquefort, *v. Mesel.* R. Brunne calls the leprous Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, "þe meselle," and states that for "foule meselrie he comond with no man." Langt. Chron. p. 140. In the earlier Wicliffite version the Syrian Naaman, iv. Kings, c. 5, and the four lepers in Samaria, c. 7, are called "mesels." See also Sir Tristrem, p. 181; Vis. of Piers P. v. 1624, 4689, and 11,024; Chaucer, Persones T. &c. "A meselle, *serpedo.*" CATH. ANG. "Mesyll, a sicke man, *meseav.* Mesyll, the sickenesse, *mesellerie.*" PALSG. "*Meseau,* a meselled, scurvy, leaporous, lazarous person." COTG. See Weber's notes on Amis and Amiloun, and Jamieson.

[1] Masty signifies swine glutted with acorns or berries. A.-S. mæste, *esca, baccæ.*

> "Ye mastie swine, ye idle wretches,
> Full of rotten slow tetches." Chaucer III. B. of Fame.

"Masty, fatte, as swyne be, *gras.* Maste for hogges, *novriture à povrceaux.* Acorne, mast for swyne, *gland.* Many a falowe dere dyeth in the wynter for faulte of maste (*mast*), and that they haue no yonge springes to brouse vpon." PALSG. Compare MESTYF, hogge, or swyne; and FAT FOWLE, or beste, mestyde to be slayne, p. 151.

[2] "Mattefelone, *Jacea, herba est.*" CATH. ANG. It is said in a Treatise on the virtues of herbs, Roy. MS 18 A. VI. f. 78, v°. that "*Jasia nigra* ys an herbe þat me clepyþ maudefelune, or bolwed, or yrychard, oþer knoppewede: þys herbe haþ leuys ylyke to scabyose, and þys herbe haþ a flour of purpul colour." In the *Synonymia* of herbs, Sloane MS. 5, is given "*Jacea nigra, Gall. madfeloun, Ang. snapwort.*" Gerard mentions the English names knap-weed, bull-weed, and matfelon; also materfillon, or matrefillen. It is the *Centaurea nigra,* Linn. Parkinson affirms that this plant is called "matrefillon very corruptly from *Aphylanthes,*" because the flowers are leafless; and Skinner suggests that from its scabrous nature it is suited to scourge felons withal.

Belg.

(MATTED at the ches, P.)
MATTOK, instrument (or pykeys, or twybyl, *infra.*) *Ligo*, DICC. *marra*, DICC.
MATRONE, eld woman. *Matrona.*
MAW. *Jecur.*
MAVELARDE, *idem quod* MALARD.
MAVYCE, byrde.[1] *Maviscus, merula, fallica.*
MAWMENT.[2] *Ydolum, simulacrum.*
MA(W)MENTRYE. *Ydolatria.*
MAWMENTER, or he þat dothe mawmentrye. *Ydolatra.*
(MAWND, skype, s.[3] *Sportula.*)
MAWNDEMENT (of a kinge, or a lorde, P.) *Mandatum, preceptum* (*edictum*, P.)
MAYE, or mathe (worme, P.) *idem*

Belg. matten, *fatigare.* Cow-wede is again mentioned hereafter, under the word OCULUS CHRISTI.

[1] In Norfolk, according to Forby, the smaller thrush only, *Turdus musicus*, Linn. is called mavis. The name is used by Chaucer, R. of Rose, 619; and Spenser,

"The Thrush replyes, the Mavis descant playes." Epithal. 81.

"*Maviscus, ficedula*, mawysse." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "Mauys, a byrde, *mavuis.*" PALSG. "*Mauvis*, a Mavis, a Throstle, or Thrush." COTG. See Jamieson.

[2] It is evident that the name of Mahomet became, as in old French, a term denoting any idol; as also *mahomerie*, in low Latin *mahomeria*, was used to signify the worship of any false deity. Amongst the charges brought by the King of France against Pope Boniface VIII. one was that he "haunted maumetrie." Langt. Chron. p. 320. In the version of the *Manuel des Pecches*, R. Bruune uses the word, speaking of a "prest of Sarasyne," who lived in "maumetry." HARL. MS. 1701, f. 2. See also R. Glouc. p. 14; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4656; Persone's T. p. 85; the Wicliffite version, i. Cor. xii. 2; i. John, v. 21; and the relation of the conversion of King Lucius in Hardyng's Chron. Hall calls Perkin Warbeck the Duchess of Burgundy's "newly-invented mawmet," and speaks of him as the "feyned duke—but a peinted image." The circumstance that this name was applied to him is shown likewise by the passage in Pat. 14 Hen. VII. 1498, regarding the punishment of those persons in Devon and Cornwall who "*Michaeli Joseph rebelli et proditori nostro, aut cuidam idolo, sive simulacro, nomine Petro Warbek, infimi status viro, adhæserint.*" Rymer, xii. 696. So also Fabyan, relating the insurrections at Paris and Rouen in 1455, says that the men of Rouen "made theym a mamet fatte and vnweldy, as a vylayne of the cytye, and caryed him about the towne in a carte, and named hym, in dyrysyon of theyr prynce, theyr kynge." Chron. Part VII. 7 Charles VII. "*Chamos*, a mawmett. *Pigmeus*, a mawmett, or a fals mawmetrye, *cubitalis est.*" MED. MS. CANT. "A mawmentt, *idolum, simulachrum.* Mawmentry; a mawment place; a mawment wyrscheper," &c. CATH. ANG. "*Simulachrum*—a mawmet, or an ydoll." ORTUS. "Maumentry, *bagucnaulde.* Maument, *marmoset, poupee.*" PALSG. "A maumet, *i.* a child's babe." GOULDMAN. See Mawment in Brockett, and the Craven Dialect.

[3] "Mawnde, *ubi* mete vesselle (*escale.*)" CATH. ANG. Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, "Ghyselin the mande maker (*corbillier*) hath sold his vannes, his mandes (*corbilles*) or corffes." "*Manne, mande*, a maunde, flasket, open basket, or pannier having handles." COTG. This word is given by Ray, as used in the North, and noticed likewise in the Craven Dialect. It is commonly used in Devon: see Palmer's Glossary. Ang.-Sax. mand, *corbis.* It seems, as Spelman has suggested, that the Maunday, or dole distributed on Holy Thursday, derived its name from the baskets wherein it was given, and not from the Latin *mandatum*, in allusion to the command of Christ, or from the French *mendier.* See a full account of the customs on this occasion in Brand's Popular Antiquities. "Maundy thursday, *ievuedy absolv.*" PALSG.

*quod* MAKE, *supra* (may, or mache, S.)[1]

MEDE, drynke. *Medo*, C. F. *idromellum*, C. F. *mulsum*, UG. *in idor*, *et* C. F.

MEEDE, rewarde. *Premium*, *retribucio*, *merces*.

MEDEFULLE. *Meritorius*.

(MEDEWE, or mydewe, *infra*. *Pratum*.)

(MEDYATOWRE, *idem quod* meene, *et* menowre, *infra*.)

MEDYCYNE (or metycyne, *infra*.) *Medicina*.

MEDYN̄, or rewardyn̄. *Munero*, *remunero*.

MEDLE, or mengyn̄ge to-gedur of dyuerse thyngys. *Mixtura*.

(MEDLE coloure, P. *Mixtura*.)

MEDLYN̄, or mengyn̄ (menglyn, S.) *Misceo*.

MEDLYN̄, or entermetyn̄ (intermentyn, P.) *Intromitto*.

MEGYR, fysche.[2] *Megurus*.

(MEHCHE, K. or fela, S. metche, P.) *Par*, *compar*.

(MEYNPRISYN, *supra in* maynprisyn, P.)

(MEYNPRESYNGE, *supra in* maynprisinge, K. meyme prysynge, S.)

(MEYNTEYNE, *supra in* maynteyn, P.)

MEYNTYNOUR, *idem quod* mayntynour, *supra*, *et in aliâ sillabâ*. (*Defensor*, *supportator*.)

MEYR. *Major*, *pretor*, *prepositus*.

MEKE. *Humilis*, *mansuetus*.

MEKE, and mylde, and buxum. *Pius*, *clemens*, *benignus*.

MEKELY. *Humiliter*, *pie*, *mansuete*, *suppliciter*.

MEKENESSE, or lownesse. *Humilitas*.

MEKENESSE, and softenesse. *Mansuetudo*, *clemencia*.

MEKYN̄, or make meke, and buxum. *Humilio*.

MEKKYNGE, or a-botchement in byynge (mekment, or bochement, K. meckynge, H.) *Amplificamentum*, CATH. *supplementum*, CATH. *augmentum*, (*auctorium*, CATH. P.)

MEEL of mete (mele, or mete, S. P.) *Commestio*, *cibatus*, UG. *et* C. F. *pastus*, *refeccio*.

MEELE of corne growndyn'. *Farina*, *far*, CATH.

MELODYE. *Melodia*.

MELODYOWS. *Melodiosus*.

[1] From the alphabetical position, it appears that MAYE should here be read MAÞE. In the Treatise of fishing with an Angle, in the St. Alban's Book, the following are given as baits for roach in July: "The not worme, and mathewes, and maggotes, tyll Myghelmas." Sign. i. ij. Ang.-Sax. maða, *vermis*. In the Northern Dialect a maggot is called a mauk; see Brockett, Craven Glossary, and Jamieson. "A mawke, *cimex*, *lendex*, *tarmus*. Mawky, *cimicosus*, *tarmosus*." CATH. ANG. "*Tarmus*, *simax*, a mawke." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Tarma*, *vermis bladi*, a mawke." ORTUS.

[2] It is not clear whether this is to be considered as an obsolete and local name for the mackarel, *megarus* having been previously given as the Latin name for that fish; see p. 321. The Maigre, *Sciæna aquila*, Cuv. *Umbra Rondeletii*, Willughby, the celebrated delicacy of the Mediterranean, is a wandering fish, which occasionally has been taken on the coasts of Britain; but the name here seems to be rather a corruption of the Latin, than derived from the French *maigre*. See that word in Cotgrave.

MELTE, be the selfe. *Liqueo*, CATH. *liquesco.*

MELTYN̄, or make to melte. *Liquo*, CATH. *liquido*, CATH.

MELTYNGE. *Liquefactio.*

MELWE, or rype (melowe, P.) *Maturus.*

MEMORYAL. *Memoriale.*

MEMORYAL on a grawe, what so hyt be, in remembrawnce of a dede body (made in meend off ded man or woman, S.) *Colossus, i. colens ossa*, UG. *in colo.*

MEMBRE, or lym̄. *Membrum* (*artus*, P.)

MENDE. *Memoria, mencio, mens* (*recordacio*, P.)

MEENDE HAVER, or mendowre. *Memor.*

MEENDFULLE, or of good meende. *Memoriosus* C.F. (*memorosus*, S.)

MEENE, myddys (medyl, H. P.) *Medium.*

MENE of a songe. *Intercentus*, KYLW. (*introcentus*, S.)

MEENE, massyngere (massegere, K.) *Internuncius.*

MEENE, or medyatowre (or menowre, *infra.*) *Mediator.*

MENE WHYLE. *Interim.*

MEENLY in mesure (meneli, K.) *Mediocriter, mensurate.*

MENGYN̄, *idem quod* medelyn̄, *supra.*

(MENGYNGE, S. *Mixtura, commixtio.*)

MENY, of howsholde.[1] *Familia.*

MENYN̄, or gōon be-twene ij. partyes for a-corde (goo a-twyx for a-cord, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Medio.*

MENYN̄ yn herte, wel or evyl. *Intendo*, CATH.

MENYNGE, a mannys purpos. *Intencio.*

MENKTE,[2] or medelyd. *Mixtus, commixtus.*

[1] This term, derived from the French *maisnie* or *magnie*, a family, troop, or the suite of a great personage, in low Latin *maisnada*, or *mansionata*, is very frequently used by the old writers. Thus in the Wicliffite version, Job i. 3 is thus rendered: "His possessioun was seuene thousand of shep—and ful meche meyne" *(familia multa nimis*, Vulg.) See also R. Glouc. pp. 167, 180; Tyrwhitt's Glossary appended to Chaucer, and his curious observations on "Hurlewaynes meyne." Sir John Maundevile relates how the Great Chan, Changuys, riding "with a fewe meynee," was assailed by a multitude of his foes, and unhorsed, but saved by means of an owl. Voiage, p. 271. The term is used also to signify the set of chess-men, called in Latin *familia*, as in the Wardrobe Book 28 Edw. I. p. 351: "*una familia pro scaccario de jaspide et cristallo.*" R. Brunne, in his version of Wace's description of the Coronation of Arthur, says that some of the courtiers "drew forth meyné of the chequer." Caxton, in the Book of Travellers, says, "Grete me the lady or the damyselle of your hous, or of your herborough, your wyf, and all your meyne (*vostre maisnye.*)" "A menȝe, *domus, domicilium, familia.*" CATH. ANG. Horman says, "I dare not cople with myn ennemyes, for my meyny (*turmæ*) be sycke and wounded. A great meny of men can nat ones wagge this stone. Here cometh a great meny (*turba.*)" Palsgrave gives "Meny, a housholde, *menye.* Meny of plantes, *plantaige.* Company, or meyny of shippes, *flotte.* After a great shower of rayne you shal se the water slyde downe from the hylles, as thoughe there were a menye of brokes (*vng tas de ruisseaux*) had their springȝ there."

[2] MENLTE, MS. menkte, K. S. P. menged, W. Gouldman gives the verb "to mein, *vide* mingle." Ang.-Sax. menȝan, *miscere.*

MENOWRE, or medyatowre, *idem quod* mene.

MENOUR FRERE, or frere menowre (menowre friyr', P.) *Minor.*

MENSAL KNYFE, or borde knyfe. *Mensalis.*

MENTEL. *Mantellus, clamis, pallium.*

MENUCE, fysche.[1] *Silurus,* UG. *in sileo, menusa, cinalis,* KYLW.

MEERCERE. *Marcerus* (*mercenarius,* K.)

MEERCERY, place or strete where mercerys syllyñ here ware (dwell or sell, P.) *Merceria.*

(MERCERY, chaffare, K. H. P. *Mercimonium.*)

MERCY. *Misericordia, propiciacio.*

MERCYFULLE. *Misericors, propicius* (*propiciatus,* P.)

MERCYFULLY. *Misericorditer.*

MERCYMENT, or a-mercyment (ameercyment, S.) *Multa,* C. F. *et* KYLW.

MERCURYE, sterre. *Mercurius.*

MERCURY, herbe.[2] *Mercurialis.*

MEERE, horse. *Equa.*

MERE, watur (mer, or see, water, W.) *Mare.*

MEER, marke be-twene ij. londys (atwen to londys, K.)[3] *Meta, meris,* C. F. *et* UG. *limes,* C. F. (*divia, interfinium,* K. *diuisa,* P.)

[1] "*Aforus est piscis,* a menuse." MED. See the Equivoca of John de Garlandia, with the interpretations of Magister Galfridus, probably the same as the compiler of the Promptorium, where it is said "*Mena est quidam piscis, Anglice* a penke, or a menew penke, *sic dictus a mena, Grece, quod luna Latine; quia secundum incrementum et decrementum lune singulis mensibus crescit et decrescit.*" Ed. Pynson, 1514. The minnow is still called pink in Warwickshire, and some other parts of England; see also Plot's Hist. Oxf. and Isaac Walton. Gouldman gives "*pisciculi minuti,* small fishes called menews or peers."

[2] Gautier de Bibelesworth speaks of "*mercurial de graunt valur,*" where the English name, given in the Gloss, is "smerewort." The ancient herbalists are diffuse in their accounts of the virtues of this plant: it is stated by Dioscorides and other writers that the species *mariparum* and *fœminiparum* produced the effect of engendering male or female children.

[3] In Norfolk, according to Forby, a Mara-balk, or mere, is a narrow slip of unploughed land, which separates properties in a common field. "*Limes est callis et finis dividens agros,* a meere. *Bifinium, locus inter duos fines,* a mere, or a hedlande." MED. MS. CANT. "A meyre stane, *bifinium, limes.*" CATH. ANG. In a decree, t. Hen. VI. relating to Broadway, Worcestershire, printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, part of the boundaries of Pershore Abbey is described as the "mere dyche." In the curious herbal, Arund. MS. 42, f. 55, it is said that "Carui—groweþ mykel in merys in þe feld, and in drye placys of gode erþe." In Sir Thos. Wharton's Letter to Hen. VIII. in 1543, regarding the preservation of peace in the North country, is the recommendation "that all the meir grounddes of Yngland and Scotland to bee certanely knowne to the marchers, the inhabitauntes of the same." State Papers, v. 309. The verb to mere, to have a common boundary, occurs in another document, printed in the same collection; see the Glossary in vol. ii. Leland relates, Itin. vi. p. 62, that "Sir John Dicons told me that yn digging of a balke or mere yn a felde longgyng to the paroche of Keninghaul in Northfolk ther were founde a great many yerthen pottes yn order, *cum cineribus mortuorum.*" Elyot gives "*terminalis lapis,* a mere stone, laide or pyghte at the ende of sundry mens landes. *Cardo,* mere, or boundes which passeth through

MERESAUCE.[1] *Muria*, NECC.

MERKE, tokyne. *Signum, caracter*, UG.

MERKE of bowndys, as dolys, and other lyke (*supra in* mere, P.)[2] *Tramaricia*, CATH. (*meta*, W.)

(MERKE, or prykke, *infra. Meta.*)

MERKYD, or merkyn̄ (or morkyn̄, *infra;* morkyn, K. P. tokenyd, W.) *Signatus.*

MERKYN̄. *Signo, consigno.*

MERKYNGE. *Signacio.*

MERLYNGE, fyshe. *Gamarus, merlingus*, COMM.

MERLYONE, byrd (merlinge, P.) *Merulus*, C. F. *alietus*, C. F.

MERMAYDYN̄. *Cirena, siren*, CATH.

MERVALE. *Mirabile, prodigium, portentum, mirum.*

MERVELYN̄. *Miror, admiror.*

MERVALYOWSE. *Mirabilis, mirus.*

MERVELYOWSE yn werkynge. *Mirificus.*

MESSE of mete. *Ferculum.*

MESSE, or masse. *Missa.*

MESSBOKE. *Missale, missalis.*

MESTYF, hogge, or swyne.[3] *Maialis*, CATH.

MESTYF, hownde, *idem quod* mastyf, *supra; et spartanus*, C. F. CATH. *umber*, KYLW.

MEYSTEN̄, *idem quod* mastyn̄.

MESTLYONE, or monge corne (or dragge, *supra;* mestilione, corne, K. mongorne, S.)[4] *Mixtilio, bigermen*, UG. *in bis.*

MESURABLY. *Mensurate* (*moderate*, P.)

the field." The following words occur in Gouldman: "To cast a meer with a plough, *urbo*. A meer, or mark, *terminus, meta, limes*. A meer stone, *v.* Bound." Ang.-Sax. meare, *finis*.

[1] "Mere sauce for flesshe, *savlmure*." PALSG. The Anglo-Saxon name for pickle, or brine, was morode; in old French *mure*. "*Saulmure*, pickle, the brine of salt; the liquor of flesh, or fish pickled, or salted in barrels, &c." COTG.

[2] See the note on the word DOLE, p. 126.

[3] See the note on the word MAST HOG, or mastid swyne, according to the reading of the Cambridge MS. In the Catholicon *maialis* is explained to be "*porcus domesticus et pinguis, carens testiculis;*" to which is added in the Ortus, "a bargh hogge." The Winchester MS. agrees here in the reading MESTYF, otherwise it might have been conjectured that it should have been written MESTYD hogge; the derivation in either case being apparently from the Ang.-Sax. mæstan, *saginare*. Skinner supposes that the word mastiff, denoting a dog of unusual size, is also thence derived; but it seems more probable that it was taken from the old French *mestif*, which, according to Cotgrave, signified a mongrel. In the Craven Dialect a great dog is still called a masty.

[4] Meslin-bread, made with a mixture of equal parts of wheat and rye, was, according to Forby, formerly considered as a delicacy in the Eastern counties, the household loaf being composed of rye alone. The mixed grain termed maslin is commended by Tusser. It was used in France in the concoction of beer, as appears by the regulations for the brewers of Paris, 1254, who were to use "*grains, c'est à savoir, d'orge, de mestuel, et de dragée.*" *Reglements*, t. Louis IX. ed. Depping, p. 29. In 1327, it appears by the almoner's accounts at Ely that five quarters of mesling cost 20*s.* and two quarters of corn 9*s.* 4*d.* Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham, p. 53. In 1466 Sir John Howard paid, amongst various provisions for his "kervelle" on a voyage to "Sprewse, for a combe of mystelon, ij.*s.* vj.*d.*" Household Expenses, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 347. See also a letter, about 1482, in the Paston Correspondence, V. 292. In the Inventory of Merevale Abbey, taken in 1538, occurs "grayne at the

MESURE (or met, *infra.*) *Mensura.*

MESURE, yn' manerys. *Temperancia, moderacio, modificacio, mediocritas.*

MESURE of mete, of lycorys, as pottys, and oþer lyke. *Metreta,* CATH.

MESURE, in vse of cloysterrys (*sic*) nedefulle thyngys (mesure, and wyse governawnce of clothys, and mete, and nedeful thyngys, S.) *Frugalitas.*

MESURYD wythe mesure. *Mensuratus.*

MESURYD yn manerys. *Moderatus.*

MESURYD yn' qualyte. *Temporatus.*

MESURYN̄, or metyn̄. *Mensuro, mencior,* CATH.

MESURYN̄ yn vertu. *Modifico, modero.*

MET, *idem quod* mesure, *supra* (mette, S. P.)

MET, scantylyōn' (mete, or mesure, or scantlyon, S.)[1] *Amona,* C. F. (*et non annona,* S.)

(METCHE, or peere, *infra. Par.*)

MEETE, fode. *Cibus, esca, prandium, epulum, epule.*

METE, or fyt, or evene (meet, and feyt, or evyn, S.)[2] *Equus.*

METYCYNE[3] (medycyn, or mettecyn, S.) *Medicina.*

METESYTEL, to kepe in mete (metfyttyl, or almary, K. mete fetyll, or almery, P.)[4] *Cibutum,* C. F. UG. *in cilleo.*

METEL. *Metallum.*

METE YEVARE (meteȝevare, K.) *Dapsilis, dapaticus,* UG. V. *in A.*

METE CORNE. *Panicium,* CATH. (*calamus mensure, dicit* C. F. S.)

METETABYL, that ys remevyd whan mete ys done. *Cillaba,* CATH.

METYN̄ to-gedyr yn̄ wey or place. *Obvio.*

MEET wythe an el wande (elnwonde, K.) *Ulno,* DICC.

monastery, myskelen, xij. strykes." At the dinner given in 1561 to the Duke of Norfolk by the Mayor of Norwich, there were provided "xvj. loves white bread, iv.*d.* xviij. loves wheaten bread, ix.*d.* iij. loves mislin bread, iij.*d.*" Leland, Itin. vi. xvij. Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, that "Paulyn the meter of corne hath so moche moten of corne and of mestclyn (*mestelon*) that he may no more for age." Plot states that the Oxfordshire land termed sour is good for wheat and "miscellan," namely, wheat and rye mixed. Hist. Oxf. p. 242. In the Ortus, *mixtilio* is rendered "medeled corne;" in Harl. MS. 1587, "mastcleyne." "Mastilȝone, *bigermen, mixtilio.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives "mestlyon corne," and "masclyne corne;" and Cotgrave "*Tramois,* meslin of oats and barlie mixed. *Meteil,* messling, or misslin, wheat and rie mingled, sowed, and used together." See DRAGGE, menglyd corne, p. 130.

[1] "A mette, *mensura, metreta, et proprie vini, metron Grece.*" CATH. ANG. "*Amona dicitur calamus mensure.*" ORTUS. In the Northern Dialect met still signifies a measure. See SCANTLYON, or scanklyone. *Equissium.*

[2] — for evene, MS. Mete or evyn, K.

[3] MEDYCYNE, MS. metecyne, H. P.

[4] *Cubitum,* MS. In the Medulla *cibutum* is rendered "a mete whycche." See ALMERY, p. 10. Possibly the long chest, such as is frequently termed a bacon-hutch, is here intended, as it might serve also the purpose of a bench; Ang.-Sax. setl, *sedile.* A settle is, however, properly the high-backed bench placed near the fire. See Forby.

MEETE londe, or set bowndys. *Meto*, CATH.

METYNGE to-gedyr. *Obviacio.*

METYNGE wythe mesurys. *Mensuracio.*

METYR. *Metrum.*

(METWANDE, *idem quod* ȝerde, *infra;* met wonde, K. P. *Ulna.*)[1]

MEVYN̄, or steryn̄. *Moveo.*

MEVYN̄, or remevyn̄ (or remown, *infra.*) *Amoveo.*

MEVYNGE, or sterynge. *Motus, mocio, commocio.*

MYCHARE.[2] *Capax*, C. F. *manticulus*, CATH. *cleps vel cleptes*, CATH. *furunculus, erro*, UG. v. *in P.*

MYCHEKYNE.[3] *Pastilla.*

[1] Stowe asserts that Hen. I. reformed the measures, and fixed the *ulna* by the length of his own arm, "and now the same is called a yard, or a metwand." "A meat-wand, *virga.*" GOULDMAN. "A meate-wand, *verge par le moyen de laquelle on mesure quelque longueur ou distance.*" SHERWOOD. In Levit. xix. 35, *mensura*, Vulg. is rendered, in Coverdale's Bible, a "meteyarde." Ang.-Sax. met-ȝeard. Palsgrave gives the verb, "I measure clothe with a yerde, or mette yerde."

[2] *Tapax*, MS. as also MYCHERY, *Tapacitas*, and MYCHYN̄, *Tapio.* A mychare seems to denote properly a sneaking thief. Gower thus describes *secretum latrocinium;*

> "With couetise yet I finde
> A seruant of the same kinde,
> Which stelth is hote, and micherie
> With hym is euer in company."

See also Towneley Myst. pp. 216, 308, and the Hye way to the Spyttell house.

> "Mychers, hedge crepers, fylloks and luskes,
> That all the somer kepe dyches and buskes." Ed. Utterson, ii. 11.

It signifies also one who commits any sneaking, mean, or miserly act: and, according to Nares, a truant. Horman says, "He strake hym through the syde with a dager, and ranne away like a mycher (*latibundus aufugit.*) He is a mychar (*vagus, non discolus;*) a rennar awey or a mychar (*fugitivus.*)" "Micher, a lytell thefe, *larronceav.* Michar, *bvissonnier.*" PALSG. "*Dramer*, to miche, pinch, dodge, to use, dispose of, or deliver out things by a precise weight, as if the measurer were afraid to touch them, &c. *Vilain*, a churle, also a miser, micher, pinch pennie, penny father. *Senaud*, a craftie lacke, or a rich micher, a rich man that pretends himselfe to be very poore. *Caqueraffe*, a base micher, scuruie hagler, lowsie dodger, &c. *Caqueduc*, a niggard, micher," &c. COTG. "To mich in a corner, *deliteo.* A micher, *vide* Truant." GOULDM. Tusser uses the term micher, which is not given in the East-Anglian Glossaries.

[3] Chaucer uses the term mitche, R. of Rose, 5585, where it is explained by Tyrwhitt as signifying a manchet, a loaf of fine bread. The old French word *miche*, and Latin *mica*, or *michia*, signify, according to Roquefort and Ducange, a small loaf. "*Mica ponitur pro pane modico qui fit in curiis magnatorum vel in monasteriis.*" CATH. Hearne gives in the notes to the Liber Niger, p. 654, a quotation from the Register of Oseney, 52 Hen. III, wherein mention occurs of *magnæ michiæ*, of the *bisa* and *sala michia;* and Spelman cites a document which describes "*albos panes, vocatos* michis." In 1351 Robert, Abbot of Lilleshall, granted "*viij. magnas micas majoris ponderis de pane conventus*" to Adam de Kaukbury; and a corrody is enregistered in the Leiger Book of Shrewsbury Abbey, by which Abbot Lye granted, in 1508, to his sister, "*viij. panes conventuales vulgariter* myches *vocatos*," &c. Blakeway's Hist. ii. 129. MYCHEKYNE seems to be merely a diminutive. "*Pastilla*, a cake, craknell, or wyg." ORTUS.

MYCHERY. *Capacitas, manticulatus, furtulum*, CATH. *cleptura.*

(MYCHYN, P. *Manticulo.*)

MYCHYN̄, or pryuely stelyn̄ smale thyngys.[1] *Surripio*, CATH. *clepo*, C. F. *capio*, C. F. *furtulo* (*capaxo*, H. *manticulo*, HARL. MS. 2274.)

MYDDAY. *Meridies, mesimbria*, C. F.

MYDEWE, or medewe. *Pratum.*

MYDDYL, of þe waste of mannys body. *Vastitas*, CATH. *astrosea.*

MYDDYL, of a donghylle.[2] *Forica.*

MYDDYS, or the myd part of a thynge. *Medium.*

MYDRYF of a beste (midrym, K. H. S. P. myddryn̄, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Diafragma, diafragmen*, DICC.

MYDWARD, *idem quod* myddys, *supra.*

(MYDWE, *supra in* mydow, S.)

MYDWYFE. *Obstetrix.*

MYGREYME, sekenesse (migrym, K. midgrame, H. mygrene, S. midgrym, P.)[3] *Emigranea.*

MYGHTE (mihte, K. myhtte, S.) *Fortitudo, vigor, potencia.*

MYGHTY (mihti, K. myhty, S.) *Fortis, potens, vigorosus.*

MYGHTYLY (mihtili, K. myhtyly, S.) *Fortiter, potenter, valide, vigorose.*

MYKYL. *Multus.*

MYLLARE. *Molendinarius.*

MYLLARYS THOWMBE, fysche (millathowme, fishe, K.) *Capito.*

MYLCHE, or mylte (or spleen, *infra.*) *Splen*, CATH. *lactis, proprie* mylche.

MYLCHE, or mylke of a cowe. *Lac.*

MYLCHE COWE. *Bassaris, vel vacca mulsaria*, C. F.

MYYLD, and buxum. *Pius, benignus, mansuetus, supplex.*

MYLDEW. *Uredo*, C. F. *a(u)rugo*, CATH. *erugo*, C. F.

MYLE. *Miliare, miliarium*, C. F. (*leuca*, K.)

MYLLE. *Molendinum*, C. F.

MYLLYFOLY, herbe. *Millefolium, sanguinaria*, CATH.

MYLLEHOWSE. *Molendina, molendinum*, C. F.

MYLLESTONE. *Molaris.*

[1] A distinction is here made in Pynson's and the other editions of the Promptorium. Mychyn. *Manticulo.* Mychyn, or stelyn pryuely. *Surripio, clepo, capaxo.*

[2] The reading of the Winch. MS. is Myddyl, or dongyl, so termed possibly from its position in the fold-yard. In the North the Ang.-Sax. middinȝ, *sterquilinium*, is a term still in use, as in the Towneley Myst. p. 30. "*Fumarium*, myddyng." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A middynge, *sterquilinium.*" CATH. ANG. The following lines occur in a poem, where man is exhorted to contemplate heaven and hell, the world, and sin:

> "A fuler mydding of vilonie,
> Saw thou neuere in londe of pes,
> Than thou art with in namely,
> Than hastow matere of pride to cesse." Add. MS. 10,053, p. 146.

[3] "*Emigraneus, vermis capitis, Anglice* the mygryne, or the hede worme." ORTUS. "þe emygrane, *emigraneus.* þe mygrane, *ubi* emigrane." CATH. ANG. "Migrym, a sickenesse, *chagrin, maigre.*" PALSG. Remedies are given in Arund. MS. 42, f. 105, v°.

MYLLE TROW, or benge (mill troughe, or beugge, *sic*, P.)[1] *Farricapsa.*

MYLKE, *idem quod* mylche, *supra.*

MYLKE METE, or mete made wythe mylke. *Lactatum*, CATH. (*lacticinium*, P.)

MYLKE STOP, or payle. *Multra, vel multrum*, CATH.

MYLKYN̄. *Mulgeo*, CATH.

MYLTE, *idem quod* mylche, *supra.*

MYYNDE, *idem quod* meende.

MYNYN' of songys (mynym, HARL. MS. 2274, P.) *Minima.*

MYNSTRAL (or glumān̄, *supra.*) *Ministraulus* (*histrio*, P.)

MYNSTRALSYE (or glu, *supra.*) *Musica, organicum.*

MYNSTRE, chyrche. *Monasterium.*

MYNYSTER, servawnt (or mynster, K. P.) *Minister, famulus, servus.*

MYNTE, herbe. *Minta.*

MYNTYN̄, or amyn̄ towarde, for to assayen̄ (myntyn, or ame towor, or assayen, H. P. sayyn, S.)[2] *Attempto.*

(MYNURE, S.[3] *Minera.*)

(MINUTE of an howur, K. S. *Minuta.*)

MYRACLE. *Miraculum.*

MYRE, or maryce. *Labina*, C. F. *palus*, CATH.

MYRY yn chere. *Letus, jocundus, jocosus, hillaris.*

MYRYLY. *Gaudenter, hillariter, letanter* (*jocose*, P.)

MYRY TOTTYR, chylderys game (miritotyr, K.)[4] *Oscillum*, CATH. *et* C. F.

MYRY WEDER, or softe weder

[1] See BENGERE of a mylle, p. 31. "*Faricapsa*, an hoper." ORTUS.

[2] "I mente, I gesse or ayme to hytte a thynge that I shote or throwe at, *Ie esme.* I dyd ment at a fatte bucke, but I dyd hyt a pricket." PALSG. Forby gives "mink, mint, to attempt. Alem. meinta, *intentio.*" See Brockett's Glossary, and Jamieson, *v.* mint, signifying to aim at, to have a mind to do something. Ang.-Sax. myntan, *disponere.*

[3] *Minera*, according to Joh. de Garlandiâ, is a vein of ore, a mine; or, as Upton uses the word, a mine formed during a siege. Mil. Off. i. c. 3.

[4] Chaucer, in the Miller's Tale, puts the following taunt into the mouth of the Smith, who awakes Absolon, bidding him seek vengeance for the ill success of his amour:

> "What eileth you? some gay girle, God it wote,
> Hath brought you thus on the merytote." Cant. T. 3768.

Tyrwhitt prints this line—"upon the viretote." Speght, in his Glossary, explains the word as signifying a swing, *oscillum*, suspended from a beam for the amusement of children. Strutt mentions the meritot, or merry trotter, in his Sports and Pastimes, p. 226, and in the Orbis Sensualium of Comenius it is given under the sports of boys, who are represented "swinging themselves upon a merry-totter, *super petaurum se agitantes et oscillantes.*" Ed. Hoole, c. cxxxvj. Skinner gives this word on the authority of the Diction. Angl. 1658, and supposes it to be of French derivation, from *virer* and *tost*, quickly. In the Cath. Ang. the word is twice given, under the letter M. "A Merytotyr, *oscillum, petaurus;*" and again under the letter T. "A mery Totyr, *petaurus, etc. ubi* a mere totyr." Palsgrave gives "Tyttertotter, a play for chyldre, *balenchoeres.*" See the Craven Glossary, *v.* Merry-totter, and Brand's Popular Antiqu. See hereafter TOTYR, or myry totyr, and the verb WAWYN̄, or waueryn yn a myry totyr, *oscillo.* According to Forby to titter, or titter-cum-totter, signifies in Norfolk to ride on each end of a balanced plank.

(mery weddyr, s.)[1] *Malacia*, C. F.

MYRKE, or dyrke (thirke, K. H. S. darke, P.)[2] *Obscurus, tenebrosus* (*opacus*, P.)

MYRKENESSE, or dorkenesse (thirkenes, K. thyrknesse, S. derkenesse, P.) *Tenebrositas, obscuritas, tenebre.*

MYRTHE. *Leticia, jocunditas, gaudium.*

MYROWRE, or myrowre glasse. *Speculum.*

MYSAWNTER, or myscheve (misaventure, K. P. myschefe, S.) *Infortunium, disfortunium.*

MYSCHAPYN' yn kynde. *Monstruosus.*

MYSCHAPE thynge yn kynde. *Monstruosus, monstrum.*

MYSCHAWNCE, *idem quod* mysawnter (or myschefe, S. P.)

MYSEL, or mesel, or lepre. *Leprosus.*

MYSELRYE, or lepre. *Lepra.*

MYSCHAP, *idem quod* myschaunce (or mysawnter, *supra*, or onhap, *infra;* mishef, K. myschef, H. myshap, S.)

MYSHAPPY, or vnhappy. *Infortunatus, disfortunatus.*

MYSE, or mysys.[3] *Mice, in plur.*

[1] Merry is not infrequently used by the old writers in the sense of pleasant. Ang.-Sax. myriȝ, *jucundus.* In the version of Vegecius, attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is observed that wise warriors in olden times used to "occupie theire foot menne in dedes of armes in the felde in mery wedire, and vndre roof in housing in fowle wedre." B. III. c. 2. Again, precaution is recommended at sea against unsettled weather, and the diversity of places, "the whiche maketh ofte of mery wedre grete tempestes, and of grete tempestes mery weder and clere." B. IV. c. 38. The arms borne by the name of Merewether are to be classed with the *armoiries parlantes;* namely, Or, three martlets sable, on a chief azure a sun in splendour; the martlet being, as it was supposed, an omen of fair weather.

[2] This word occurs in Brunne's version of Langtoft, p. 176; Chaucer's Rom. of R. v. 5339; the Vis. of Piers Ploughman; Awntyrs of Arthure, 68; Towneley Myst. p. 167. In a description of hell, in Add. MS. 10,053, p. 136, the following passage occurs:

> "Synne shal to endeles payne the lede
> In helle, that is hidous and merke.—
> Ther is stynk, and smoke a-mong,
> And merkenesse, more than euer was here."

"Mirke, *ater, caliginosus, fuscus, obscurus, umbrosus.* A mirknes, *ablucinacio, i. lucis alienacio, chaos,* &c. To make or to be mirke, *tenebrare, nigrere.*" CATH. ANG. "Myrke, or darke, *brun, obscur.* I myrke, I darke, or make darke (Lydgat), *Ie obscurcys.*" PALSG. See Brockett, Craven Glossary, and Jamieson. Ang.-Sax. mirc, *tenebræ.* See THERKE, hereafter.

[3] This term apparently denotes crumbs or grated particles of bread, called in French *mies*, or *mioches*. "*Mica, reliquie panis, vel quod cadit de pane dum frangitur et comeditur, &c.* a crome of brede." ORTUS. In the Book of Cookery, written 1381, and printed by Pegge with the Forme of Cury, it is directed to take onions, "and myce hem riȝt smal," as also to "myse bred," &c. pp. 93, 95. The participle "myyd" occurs in Sloane MS. 1986, f. 85, and other passages, and signifies grated bread, which, as it has been observed in the note on the verb GRATE, p. 207, was much used in ancient cookery.

MYSSYN̄, as eynē for dymnesse (as eyen, H. iyen, P.) *Caligo.*

MYSSYN̄, or wantyn̄. *Careo,* CATH.

MYST, or rooke (roke, K. H. S. P.) *Nubilum,* C. F. *nebula,* CATH. *utrumque* UG. *in nubo.*

MYSTERY, or prevyte. *Misterium.*

(MYSTERYNGE, or musterynge, *infra in* romelynge.)

MYSTY, or prevey to mannys wytte. *Misticus.*

MYSTY, or rooky, as the eyre (roky, K. H. S.) *Nebulosus,* CATH.

MYSTY(N), or grow roky as wedur, and mysty. *Obnubilo.*

MYSTERE, or nede (mistyr, P.)[1] *Indigencia, opus.*

MYSTLYONE, *supra in* mestlyone. *Bigermen,* UG. *in bis, mixtilio.*

MYSVSYN̄. *Abutor,* UG. *in utor.*

MYNUTE (myte, K. HARL. MS. 2274, P.)[2] *Minutum.*

MYTEYNE (or cuffe, glove, *supra.*)[3]

[1] "A mister, *ubi* a nede. A nede, *necessitas, necesse, opus,*" &c. CATH. ANG. Roquefort gives the following explanation of the French word, whence this appears to be taken: "*Mester, mestier: besoin, nécessaire,*" &c. Chaucer uses the word "mistere," signifying need, as of daily food, in the comparison between the wealthy miser and the poor man; R. of Rose, v. 5614; and again, in the sense of requiring the services of any one; see the address of Love to False Semblant, ib. v. 6078. See Towneley Myst. pp. 90, 234, and Jamieson, *v.* Mister.

[2] The position of this word in the alphabetical arrangement would indicate that the reading of the Cambridge MS. is here to be preferred. Mynute was, however, used synonymously with mite, as appears by the passage in the Wicliffite version, Mark xii. 42, quoted in the note on CU, halfe a farthynge, p. 106. Gouldman gives "a minute, or q. which is half a farthing, *minutum.*" It is said in the Ortus, "*minutum est quoddam genus ponderis, scilicet media pars quadrantis;*" and a distinction appears to be made in the following citation: "A myte, *mita:* a myte, *quod est pondus, minutum.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives "myte, the leest coyne that is, *pite,*" which was a little piece struck at Poitiers, *Pictavina,* and of the value of half an *obole;* and Sherwood renders "Mite (the smallest of weights, or of coine) *Minute; aussi, vne petite piece de monnoye non vsitée.*" There is no evidence that any coin of such value was ever struck in England, but small foreign pieces may have been circulated, such as the *Poitevine,* or the "dyner of Genoa," which also, according to R. Holme, was worth half a farthing. Acad. of Arm. B. III. c. 30. Roquefort explains *mite* as signifying a Flemish copper coin; but, according to Ducange, the value of the Flemish *mita* was four *oboli.* It is, however, possible that fractional parts of the silver penny or farthing might occasionally pass as mites: thus entries frequently occur in the Accounts of the Keeper of St. Cuthbert's Shrine, during the XVth cent. as cited by Raine, respecting "*fracta pecunia;*" and the petition of the Commons in 1444, 23 Hen. VI. complains of the great injury that arose from the division of coin, for want of small currency, and craves that the breaking of white money be forbidden under a heavy penalty. Rot. Parl. V. 109.

[3] "*Mita est pilum frigium,* or a myttane. *Mantus,* a myteyn, or a mantell." ORTUS. "A mytane, *mitta, mitana.*" CATH. ANG. In the curious dictionary of John de Garlandiâ it is said that "*cirothecarii decipiunt scolares Parisius* (*sic*) *vendendo cirothecas simplices, et furratas pellibus agninis, cuniculinis, vulpinis, et mictas de corio factas.*" The following explanation is given in the gloss: "*Mitas, Gallice mitanes* (*mitheines, al.*) *a mitos, quod est filum, quia primo fiebant de filo vel de panno laneo, et adhuc fiunt a vulgo.*" MS. Bibl. Rothom. It is said in the Catholicon that "*a manus dicitur mantus, quia manus tegat tantum, est enim brevis amictus,*" &c.

*Mitta*, DICC. *mancus*, CATH. *et* C. F.

(MYHTH, H. might, P. *Fortitudo.*)

(MYHTHY, H. mighty, P. *Fortis, potens, vigorosus.*)

(MYTHYLY, H. *Fortiter.*)

MYTRE (or mytir, P.) *Mitra, tiara.*

MYTRYD. *Mitratus.*

MYTRYN̄. *Mitro.*

MODY, or angry, *supra in* A.

MODYFYYN̄, or settyn̄ yn mene cowrse of resone (settyn in cure or reason, P.)[1] *Modifico.*

MODER, servaunte, or wenche (moddyr, S.)[2] *Carisia*, CATH.

MOODER, forthe bryngere. *Mater, genitrix.*

MOODUR IN LAWE. *Socrus.*

MODERLES chylde. *Pupillus, pupilla.*

MODYR QWELLARE (modyrsleere, K.) *Matricida.*

MODUR QWELLYNGE. *Matricidium.*

MODYR WORTE, herbe (or mugworte, *infra.*) *Artemesia.*

MOYST. *Humidus.*

MOYSTYN̄, or make moyste. *Humecto.*

MOYSTURE. *Humor.*

MOCKE, or mokke.[3] *Cachin(n)a.*

MOCKE, or skorne. *Valgia.*

MOKKE londe wythe donge. *Fimo, infimo.*

MOKE vynys. *Pastino*, COMM.

MOKKYN̄, or iapyn̄, or tryfelyn̄. *Ludifico*, C. F.

MOLDALE (molde ale, S.)[4] *Potacio funerosa, vel funer(a)lis*, UG. *in fos.*

the primary sense of this Latin term being a short garment or mantle. In the minute description of the garb of the Ploughman are mentioned his "myteynes" made of cloutes, with the fingers "for-werd," or worn away; see Creed of Piers P. v. 851. Amongst the feigned miraculous gifts whereby the Pardoner in the Cant. Tales states that he turned to account the credulity of his hearers, one was a mitaine:

> "He that his hand wol put in this mitaine,
> He shal have multiplying of his graine." Cant. T. v. 12307.

In 1392 Rich. Bridesall, merchant, of York, bequeaths "*meum magnum* dowblet, *et meum* mytans *de d'orre, et meum dagardum.*" Test. Ebor. i. p. 174.

[1] This verb is placed in the MSS. as likewise in the printed copies, between MOORDERYN̄ and MORYN̄. "I modefye, I temperate, *Ie me modifie*, and *Ie me trempe*. What thoughe he speke a hastye worde, you muste modyfye your selfe." PALSG.

[2] The term mauther has been recognised as peculiarly East-Anglian by Sir Thos. Browne, Spelman, Forby, and Moor. It is used by B. Jonson. Tusser, in his list of husbandly furniture, includes "a sling for a mother (moether, *al. ed.*) a bow for a boy," intended for driving away birds, as he advises, in September's husbandry, to set "mother or boy" to scare away pigeons and rooks from the newly-sown land, with loud cries, sling, or bow. "*Puera*, a woman chylde, callyd in Cambrydge shyre a modder. *Pupa*, a yonge wenche, a gyrle, a modder." ELYOT. "*Baquelette*, a young wench, mother, girle. *Fille*, a maid, girle, modder, lasse," &c. COTG. "A modder, *fillette, jeune garse, garsette.*" SHERW. "A modder, wench or girl, *puera, pupa.*" GOULDM. Compare FALSE MODDER, or wenche, p. 148. Dan. moer, Belg. modde, *puella.*

[3] Possibly the correct reading should here be MOCKE, or mowe. See MOWE, or skorne.

[4] See the account of funeral entertainments in Brand's Popular Antiquities. Wine or ale sweetened and spiced was termed mulled, as Skinner supposes, from the Latin

MOOLDARE of paste (moldare of bred, K. P.) *Pistricus, pistrica, pistrio,* CATH. UG. *pistrix,* UG.

MOLD, forme. *Duca.*

MOOLD, or soyle of erthe. *Solum, humus.*

MOOLD for a belle, or a potte. *Effigies,* KYLW.

MOOLDE breed. *Pinso,* CATH. *et* UG. *pisto,* CATH. *pistrio,* CATH. *pindo,* UG. V.

MOOLDYNGE of paste. *Pistura, ducamen.*

MOLLE. *Talpa.*

MOLEYNE, herbe. *Tapsus,* C. F. *barbascus, vel tapsus barbascus.*

MOLET, fysche. *Mullus,* C. F. *et* UG. *in mollis.*

MOLOWRE, gryndynge stone (for colourys, K.) *Mola,* CATH. *et* C. F.

MOME, or awnte, *supra in* A. (faders suster.[1] *Ameta,* P.)

(MOME, or aunte, moders syster, P. *Matertera,* CATH.)

MOONE, or mornynge, *idem quod* waymentynge, *infra in* V. (or waylynge, *infra;* morne, S. *Lamentacio.*)

MONE, planete. *Luna, phebes, vel febes,* CATH. *et* C. F.

MONG CORNE (*supra in* mestlyon, S.) *Mixtilio.*

MONGE PRESAWNTE.[2] *Sichophanta,* CATH. C. F. *et* UG.

MONY. *Pecunia, moneta, peculium,* CATH.

MONYMENT, or charterys, or oþer lyke. *Munimentum* (*monumen,* S. *monumentum,* P.)

MONYON̄, or mōnyn̄, or bry(n)ge to mynde (monyynge, or moynynge, H. mouyn, P.) *Commemoro.*

MONYOWRE. *Nummularius, monetarius,* C. F. *erarius.*

MONYTHE. *Mensis.*

MOPPE, or popyne.[3] *Pupa, pusio.*

MOORE, or maryce. *Mariscus.*

MORE of the fenne. *Palustrum, palustre.*

MOORD(E)RARE (morederar, K. P.) *Sicarius,* CATH. *et* C. F.

MORDERYD. *Sicariatus.*

MOORDERYN̄, or prively kyllyn̄. *Sicario.*

MOORDERYNGE. *Sicariacio, sicariatus,* C. E.

MORE. *Plus.*

*mollitum;* but more probably from the mulled or powdered condiments essential to the concoction. Compare MULLYN, or breke to powder. "Molle, *pulver,*" *&c.* CATH. ANG. Island. mil, *in minutas partes tundo; præter.* mulde.

[1] MONE, MS. Compare Teut. moeme, Germ. muhme, *matertera.*

[2] "*Sichofanta, i. falsus calumniator, vel vilium rerum appetitor.*" CATH. "Maunche present, *briffavlt.* I manche, I eate gredylye. Are you nat ashamed to manche (*briffer*) your meate thus lyke a carter? I monche, I eate meate gredyly in a corner, *ie loppine,*" &c. PALSG. Bp. Kennett gives "to munge, to eat greedily; Wilts." Lansd. MS. 1033. "A manch-present, *dorophagus.*" GOULDM. "*Brifaut,* a hasty devourer, a fast eater, a ravenous feeder, a greedy glutton." COTG.

[3] MOPPE signifies here a child's doll, formed of rags, as POPYN is explained hereafter to be a "chylde of clowtys." Nares gives it as a term of endearment to a girl, as moppet is used in Suffolk, according to Moor. "A little mopse, *puellula.*" GOULDM. In the Sevyn Sages, v. 1414, the foolish burgess who went from his home to seek a wife is said to have gone forth "as a moppe wild," where the word is explained by Weber as signifying a fool.

MORE, yn quantyte.[1] *Major.*
MORE, in qualyte. *Magis.*
MOREYN, of pestylens. *Mortalitas, pestilencia, pestis.*
MOREL, herbe. *Morella, solatrum, vel herba Sancte Marie.*
MOREL, horse.[2] *Morellus.*
MORFU, sekenesse. *Morphea.*
MORYN̄, or make more (mooryn, H.) *Majoro.*
MORYN̄, and largyn̄ (moryn, or makyn more large, K.) *Amplio, amplifico.*
MORYN̄, or yncresyn̄.[3] *Augeo,* CATH. *adaugeo.*
MORYVE (morryve, S.)[4] *Dos.*
MORKYN̄ (or merkyd, *supra;* morkinge, P.) *Signatus.*
MORMAL, sekenesse.[5] *Malum mortuum.*

[1] This comparative frequently signifies large dimension, and not number. Thus in Kyng Alis. v. 6529, the rhinoceros is described as "more than an olifaunt;" and in the Wicliffite version it is used to express superior, by priority of birth; where it is said that Isaac knew not Jacob, "for þe heery hondis expressiden þe licnesse of þe more son." Gen. xxvii. 23. In the Version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. XVIII. A. 12, the heavy-armed troops are said to have had two kinds of darts, "one of the more assise, the other of the lasse;" the "pile," which measured 5½ feet in length, and the "broche," which was shorter by two feet. So likewise in the Golden Legend the "more letanye," on St. Mark's day, is distinguished from the "less letanye, iij. days to fore the Ascension." It is occasionally retained in names of places, as More Critchill, Dorset, probably so called by way of distinction from Long Critchill, and other neighbouring hamlets. The rebus, or canting device of the Mortons of Bushbury, Herefordshire, repeatedly used amongst the ornaments of the chantry founded by one of that family on the south side of the church, is a tun inscribed with the initial of his Christian name, the syllable Mor being, as it would seem, expressed by the supposed dimension of the tun, or its proportion to the scutcheon whereon it is placed.

[2] *Morellus* is explained by Ducange as meaning *subfuscus;* so likewise Roquefort gives "*morel; noir, tanné, tirant sur le brun.*" According to Cotgrave *cheval morel* is a black horse. In the Towneley Mysteries, p. 9, "Morelle" occurs as the name of one of the horses yoked to Cain's plough.

[3] Gower describes the glowing blush which restored beauty to the features of Lucrece, on meeting her husband, "so that it myght not be mored." Conf. Am. VII. In the curious metrical version of the most ancient grants to St. Edmund's Bury, preserved in the Register of Abbot Curteys, the following lines occur in the Charter of Canute:

> "Bexample of whom (St. Edmund) I Knut am gretly mevyd,
> To the holy martyr I wyl that al men se,
> That his chirche be fraunchised and relevyd,
> Moryd and encresyd as fer as lyth in me."

Horman, amongst the passages from Terence, gives the following: "He dredith lest thy olde angyr or hardnes be mored or incresyd."

[4] Compare Ang.-Sax. morgan-gifu, *dos nuptialis.* In Laȝamon "morȝeue" occurs in this sense, ed. Madden, iii. 249, and "mœrȝeue" ii. 175, which is in Wace's original "*douaire.*" See Hickes, Thes. i. p. ix. Pref. and Wachter, *v.* Morgengabe.

[5] Chaucer, in the Prologue to Cant. T. v. 388, describes the Cook as afflicted with "a mormal," or gangrene on his shin, called in Latin *malum mortuum,* and in old French *mauxmorz.* Remedies for the mortmal may be found in Arund. MS. 42, f. 105, v°; and in Sloane MS. 100, f. 58, v°, a compound is described of litharge of gold, oil of roses, white wine, old urine, &c. which formed "a plastre þat William Faryngdoun knyȝt lete a squyer þat was his prisoner go quyt of his raunsum fore. This

MOORNYN̄, and sorowyn̄. *Mereo, gemo*, CATH.

MOORNYNGE, or sorwynge. *Meror, luctus, gemitus.*

MORNYNGE, or morwenynge (morwyn, K. H. morwynge, S. mornynge, or morowe, P.) *Mane, aurora, diluculum*, C. F. *lucanum*, C. F. *matuta*, CATH. *matutinum (matutina*, P.)

MOROW SPECHE (morwespeche, K. H. morspech, S.)[1] *Crastinum colloquium.*

MORTAGONE, herbe. *Herba Martis.*

MORTEYS of a tenowne (morteys or tenon, P.) *Gumphus*, DICC. *et* KYLW. *incastratura*, KYLW.

MORTER, vesselle of stampynge (champynge, S.) *Mortarium*, BRIT. *mortariolum*, BRIT.

MORTERE, for wallys makynge. *Cementum.*

MORTER, for playsterynge (to playster with, K.) *Litura*, C. F. *et* CATH. *in lino.*

MORTRWYS, dyschmete (mortrews, K. morterews, S.)[2] *Peponum, apilois*, KYLW. *pepo, mortaricium.*

MOROW, *idem quod* mornynge, *supra* (morwyn, K. morwe, H.)[3]

MOROW STERRE (morwynstere, K.) *Lucifer*, CATH. *in vesper.*

MOSSE, growynge a-mongys stonys. *Muscus*, CATH. UG. *in marceus.*

MOOSLE, or mosul for a nette (mosle, or mosyl, S.) *Oristrigium (promossida est idem*, S.)

MOOTE, of an horne blowynge (mot, K.)[4] *Cornatus, classicum*, CATH.

plastre wole hele a mormal, and cancre, and festre, and alle oþere sooris." Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, "Maximian the maistre of phisike can hele dropesye, blody flyxe, tesyke, mormale (*mormal.*)" "Mormall, (or marmoll,) a sore, *lovp.*" PALSG.

[1] This term denoted a periodical assembly of a gild: A.-Sax. morȝen-spæc. See Hickes, Thes. ii. 21, i., ix., and extracts from Registers of gilds at Lynn, Richards' Hist. pp. 422, 477.

[2] "Mortrewes" occur amongst the dishes mentioned by Chaucer in the account of the Cook's abilities; Cant. T. Prol. v. 386. "Mortrws, *pepo, peponum.*" CATH. ANG. "*Pepo, i. melo*, mortrews, *et est similis cucurbite.*" ORTUS. Mortrews, according to various recipes given in Harl. MS. 279; Cott. MS. Jul. D. VIII. and Sloane MS. 1986, seems to have been fish, or white meat ground small, and mixed with crumbs, rice flour, &c. See in the last mentioned compilation "mortrews de chare, blanchyd mortrews, and mortrews of fysshe," pp. 55, 60, 66, given under the head *de potagiis.* The term is frequently written "morterel, mortrewys," &c. and is possibly derived from the mode of preparation, by braying the flesh in a morter. "Mortesse meate." PALSG.

[3] Many instances might be cited of the use of the word morrow, signifying the morning, as Chaucer uses it, when he says of the Frankelein, "wel loved he by the morwe a sop in win." Cant. T. 335. Sir John Maundevile speaks of the idolatry of the natives of Chana, who worshipped a serpent, or whatever animal "that thei meten first at morwe." In the Version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. XVIII. A. 12, it is said that it is requisite to ascertain the custom of the enemy, "if they be wonede to assaile or falle vpone the nyghte, or in the morow." B. III. c. 6. In the curious translation of Macer's treatise on the virtues of plants, MS. in the possession of Hugh Diamond, Esq. it is observed that "he þat etiþ caule (*brassica*) first at morwe, vnnethe shal he fynde drunkenesse þat day." The day-star likewise is called the MOROW STERRE. In the Golden Legend it is said of the Assumption of our Lady that an angel brought her "a bowe of palme, whose leues shone lyke to the morowe sterre."

[4] This term is taken from the French *mot*, which is explained by Nicot to imply

MOOTE, dyke, watyr closynge a place (motdyke, or watyr place closyd, K. dyche or water, P.) *Circumfossatum, fossatum,* COMM. *mota,* KYLW.

MOTARE, or pletare.[1] *Disceptor, vel disceptator, placitator.*

MOOTE yn þe sunne (or qhere it be, H. where it be, P.) *Atthomus,* (*festuca,* P.)

MOOTE HALLE. *Pretorium,* CATH.

MOTHE WOKE, neyder to nesche, ne to harde (moothewyc, or mothwoc, neþer to neysch, ne to hard, H. motewoke, S. mothwyc, or mothwoc, P.)[2] *Dimollis.*

MOOTYN̄, or tolyon̄ (motyn, or pletyn, P.) *Discepto, placito.*

MOTYNGE, or tolyynge, or pleytynge. *Disceptacio, placitacio.*

MOTLE, colowre. *Stromaticus,* CATH. (*mixtura,* P.)

MOTONE, flesche. *Ovilla, moto* (*multo,* K.)

MOW, husbondys syster, or wyfys systyr, or syster in lawe.[3] *Glos,* C. F.

MOWARE wythe a sythe. *Falcator, metellus,* CATH. *falcarius,* UG.

MOWARE, or makere of a mowe (and scorn, K. makar of mowys and scornys, H. P.)[4] *Valgiator* (*cachinnator,* P.)

"*le son de la trompe d'un Veneur, sonné d'art et maistrise.*" See Twety, Vesp. B. XII. f. 4; R. Holme, Acad. of Arm. iii. p. 76. Horman says that "blowyng of certain and diuers motis, and watchis, gydeth an host, and saueth it from many parellys. The trompettours blowe a fytte or a mote (*dant classicum*)." "Mote, blast of a horne." PALSG.

[1] "To mute, *allegare, ut ille allegat pro me; causare, contraversari, decertare, placitare.* A mute halle, *capitolium.* A muter, *actor, advocatus, causidicus,* &c. Mutynge, *causa, pragma.*" CATH. ANG. "Mote or encheson, *causa, causale, litigium.*" Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1587. "*Causa,* a cause or motynge. *Causarius,* a pledere, a motere. *Causor,* to plede or mote." MED. "*Certamen, i. pugna vel litigium,* a chydynge or motynge. *Controversor,* to mote, plede, or chyde." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. mot, *conventus,* motian, to meet for the purpose of discussion, *disputare;* mot-hus, or moð-heal, a place of meeting. In the poem on the evil times of Edw. II. Polit. Songs, p. 336, complaint is made of the corruption of Justices, and other legal authorities, who, instead of fair and open dealing, "maken the mot-halle at hom in here chaumbre." In the Wicliffite version, John xviii. 28, *prætorium* is rendered "moot-halle." See also Vis. of Piers P. v. 2352. Compare PLEE, of motynge.

[2] In the Winch. MS. RERE is given hereafter as synonymous with MOTHE WOKE. This appears to be a compound word, the last syllable of which may be derived from Ang.-Sax. wác, *debilis, flexibilis,* whence wác-mod, *pusillanimis.* The former syllable may possibly be taken from Ang.-Sax. mete, Isl. mot, *modus.* Hence also "methfulle," moderate. See Jamieson, *v.* Meith. Compare lith-wake, or leothe-wok, supple limbed, according to the citations given in the note on the word LYYE, p. 310.

[3] Compare A.-S. mæȝ, *parens,* used very widely to denote a relative, son, sister, niece, &c. See Laȝamon, i. pp. 12, 73, 162, Madden's ed. R. Brunne uses the word "mouh."

[4] "*Cachinnor,* to grenne, or for to make a mowe." MED. "To mowe, *cachinnare, narire, et cetera ubi* to scorne. A mowynge, *cachinnatus, rictus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Cachinno,* to mowe, or skorne with the mouth." ORTUS. "Mowe, a scorne, *move, moe.* Mower, skorner, *mocquevr.* I moo, I mocke, I mowe with the mouthe, *ie fays la moue.*" PALSG. "*Moue,* a moe, or mouth; an ill-favoured extension, or thrusting out of the lips. *Moüard,* mumping, mowing, making mouths. *Baybaye,* a scornfull

MOWE, or skorne. *Vangia, vel valgia,* CATH. *et* C. F. (*cachinna,* P.)

MOWE, byrd, or semewe. *Aspergo, et alia infra in* S. *literâ.*

MOWE wythe a sythe. *Falco.*

MOWYN̄, or make a mow. *Valgio, cachinno* (*vangio,* P.)

MOWȝTE, clothe wyrme (mowhe, K. mow, S. mowghe, P.)[1] *Tinea.*

MOWLE, sore.[2] *Pustula* (*pernio,* H.)

MOWLYD, a(s) brede. *Mussidus, vel mucidus,* C. F. *et* CATH.

MOWLYN̄, as bred.[3] *Mucidat,* CATH.

MOWLYNGE, of mowle (or mowle, S.) *Mucor,* C. F. *mucidus,* CATH.

MOWN, or haue myȝn̄te (myȝt, K. myth, H. mowne, P.)[4] *Possum.*

MOWNT, hylle. *Mons, collis.*

moe, or mouth made." COTG. "To mow, or mock with the mouth like an ape, *distorquere os, rictum deducere.*" GOULDM. In the poem on the evil times of Edw. II. a curious picture is given of the "countour," or barrister, who, pocketing the fee, and speaking a few words to little purpose, as soon as he had turned his back, "he makketh the a mouwe." Polit. Songs, p. 339. Such scornful gestures were deemed a great breach of good manners; thus, in the Boke of Curtasye, the youth is instructed as to his demeanour at table, where he should especially avoid quarreling, making "mawes," and stuffing the mouth with food.

> "Yf þou make mawes on any wyse,
> A velany þou kacches or euer þou rise.—
> A napys mow men sayne he makes,
> þat brede and flesshe in hys cheke bakes." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 18, v°.

So also in the like admonition, printed with the title, *Stans puer ad mensam,* it is said, "grenynge and mowynge at the table eschewe."

[1] "Mought that eateth clothes, *uers de drap.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. moððe, *tinea.*

[2] In Arund. MS. 42, numerous remedies are given for mowles. "*Plemina sunt ulcera in manibus et in pedibus callosis,* weles or mowles." MED. "A mowle, *pernio.*" CATH. ANG. This term is taken from the French; "Kybe on the hele, *mule.*" PALSG. W. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, speaks of kibes or "mooles," and says that the broth of rape is good for "kybed, or moolde heles." Gerard states that "the downe of the reed mace, or cats tail, hath been proved to heale kibed, or humbled heeles (as they are termed) either before or after the skin is broken." And. Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, c. 272, treats at length of the causes and remedies for such ailments. See Jamieson, *v.* Mule.

[3] "To mowle, *mucidare.* Mowled, *mucidus.* Mowlenes, *glis, mucor, mussa.*" CATH. ANG. "*Mucor,* to mowle as bredde." ORTUS. Palsgrave gives the verb "I mowlde, or fust, as corne or breed dothe, *Ie moisis,*" but the word is usually written, according to the ancient spelling, as given in the Promptorium. Chaucer speaks of "mouled," or grey hairs. In the relation of a miraculous occurrence given in the Golden Legend, f. 65, v°, it is said, "as the kynge sate at mete, all the brede waxed anone mowly, and hoor, yᵗ no man myght ete of it." Kilian gives "molen, *vetus Flandr. cariem contrahere.*" Compare Dan. mulner, to grow mouldy; mulen, hoary or mouldy.

[4] "To mughe, *posse, valere, queo.* To nott moghe, *nequire, non posse.*" CATH. ANG. The verb to mow, to be able, is used by R. Glouc. p. 39, and Chaucer. In the Golden Legend it is said of the last judgment that "the eyghte sygne shall be yᵉ generall

MOWNTENAWNCE (mowntenesse, S.) *Estimata quantitas (vel estimata mensura, aut quantitas rei,* P.)

MOWNTYNGE, or steynynge (*sic*, styynge, S.) *Ascensus.*

MOWSE, beste. *Mus.*

MOWSARE, as a catte. *Musceps.*

MOWSEER, herbe. *Muricula (auricalis muris,* K. P.)

MOWSFALLE (or trap, K. P. or falle, *supra.*)[1] *Muscipula.*

MOWSYN, or take myse. *Muricapio.*

MOWSYN̄, or prively stodyyn̄ (stondyn a dowt, K. stodyn a dowte, H. musen, or stodien a dought, P.) *Muso, musso,* CATH.

MOWTARE, or mowtard, byrde.[2] *Plutor,* CATH. (*plutus,* P.)

MOWTHE. *Os.*

MOWTHE of a wesselle. *Orificium,* C. F.

MOWTHE of a botelle. *Lura,* C. F.

MOWTYD. *Deplumatus (plutus,* P.)

MOWTY̅N', as fowlys. *Plumeo,* CATH. UG. V. *deplumeo,* UG. V.

MOWTYNGE, *Deplumacio, plutura.*

MV, of hawkys.[3] *Falconarium.*

MUD, or grutte. *Limus.*

MUGLARD, or nyggarde (or pynchar, *infra.*)[4] *Tenax, avarus, cupidi(n)arius,* C. F.

MUGWORTE, herbe, *idem quod* moder worte, *supra.*[5]

tremblynge of the erthe, whiche shall be so grete that noo man ne beest shall not mowe stonde thereon, but fall to the grownde." Caxton states, in the Book for Travellers, that his intent was "to ordeyne this book, by the whiche men shall mowe resonably understande Frenssh and English, *on pourra entendre,*" &c. The verb NOWTHE MOWN̄ occurs hereafter. Compare Dutch moghen, Germ. moegen, *posse.*

[1] Compare FALLE, p. 147. "*Paciscolia, i. muscipula,* a mowse falle." MED. MS. CANT. In the Shepherd's Calendar it is said that "the couetous man is taken in the nette of the deuil, by the which he leseth euerlasting lyfe for small temporal goodes,—as the mouse is taken in a fall, or trappe (*à la ratière,* orig.) and leseth his lyfe for a lyttle bacon." Ed. J. Wally, sign. F. j. v°. Ang.-Sax. mus-fealle, *muscipula.*

[2] "Mowter, *vide* moulter,—*quando avium pennæ decidunt.*" GOULDM. To mute or moult, to change the feathers, is taken from the Latin. Palsgrave gives the verb to "mute, as a hauke or birde dothe his fethers, *muer;*" which is rendered by Cotgrave "to mue, to cast the head, coat, or skin." See Ducange, *v. Muta.* Hence the place where hawks were kept during the change of plumage was termed a mew; and *mutare* signified to keep them in a mew, as in a document dated 1425, edited by Bp. Kennett, Par. Antiqu.

[3] Compare MWE, or cowle, a coop for keeping or fatting poultry, p. 350.

[4] Muggard, in the Exmoor Dialect, signifies sullen and morose. In the sense of avaricious MUGLARD may be derived from the French "*mugotter,* to hoord; *mugot,* a hoord, or secret heap of treasure." COTG.

[5] The virtues of mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris,* Linn. are highly extolled by the ancient herbalists. The following observation occurs in Arund. MS. 42, f. 35, v°. "Mogwort, al on as seyn some, modirwort: lewed folk þat in manye wordes conne no ryȝt sownynge, but ofte shortyn wordys, and changyn lettrys and silablys, þey coruptyn þe o. in to u. and d. in to g. and syncopyn ı̂. smytyn a-wey i. and r. and seyn mugwort." "Mugworte, *arthemisia, i. mater herbarum.*" CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. mugwyrt, *artemisia.* Of the superstitious custom of seeking under the root of this plant for a coal, to serve as a talisman against many disasters, see Brand's Pop. Antiqu.

MUKKE. *Fimus, letamen,* CATH.

MUKHYLLE, or donghylle. *Sterquilinium, fimarium, forica,* CATH.

MUK, or duste (mul, K. S. mull, P.)[1] *Pulvis.*

MULBERY. *Morum,* CATH. (*selsus,* CATH. P.)

MULBERY, tre. *Morus,* CATH.

MULLYN̄, or breke to powder, or mulle (muldyn, S.)[2] *Pulveriso.*

MULLYN̄, or reynyn̄ a mulreyne. *Plutinat,* C. F.

MULREYNE.[3] *Plutina,* C. F. *pluviola,* CATH.

(MULLOURE, *supra in* molowre, P.)

MULTIPLYYN̄. *Multiplico.*

MULTYTUDE, of grete nowmbyr. *Multitudo.*

MULWELLE, fysshe.[4] *Mulio,* C. F.

MUMMAR. *Mussator,* CATH.

MUMMYN̄, as þey þat noȝt speke. *Mutio,* CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in mugio.*

MUMMYNGE.[5] *Mussacio, vel mussatus.*

MUNKE. *Monachus.*

MURCHE, lytyll man.[6] *Nanus, vel navus,* C. F. *sessillus,* CATH. *homullus, homuncio.*

MUSSELLE (*sic,* K. murssell, P.) *Morcellus, bolus, bucella.*

MUSCHYL, or muskyl, fysche (musshell, K.) *Musculus,* C. F.

[1] The correct reading is here given, probably, by the other MSS. The term mull is still retained in the Eastern counties, and in the North, and signifies, according to Forby, soft breaking soil. "Molle, *pulver, et cetera ubi* powder." CATH. ANG. Compare Low-Germ. and Dutch, mul, Ang.-Sax. myl, *pulvis.* "Mullock, or mollock, *vide* dust, or dung." GOULDM. Chaucer uses the word "mullok," Cant. T. v. 3871, 16,408. See the North Country Glossaries.

[2] "To mulbrede, *interere, micare.* To make molle, *pulverizare.*" CATH. ANG. Hence, perhaps, as it has been suggested in the note on MOLDALE, p. 341, to mull ale or wine, to infuse powdered condiments therein.

[3] *Pultina,* MS. The term MULREYNE may have been not inappropriately used to denote a mizzling shower, falling like fine powder, or mull; unless it may be preferred to seek a derivation from the French *mouiller.*

[4] In the Inventory of Sir John Fastolf's effects at Caistor, 1459, is the entry "*Larderia;* Item, viij. lynges. Item, iiij. mulwellfyche. Item, j. barelle dim' *alec*' *alb*'." Archæol. xxi. 278. Dr. Will. Turner, in his letter to Gesner on British fish, prefixed to the second ed. of Gesner, lib. iv. states that the fish called keling in the North, and cod in the South, on the Western coasts is termed melwel. Spelman states that the *mulvellus* of the Northern seas is the green fish, called in the Book of Customs at Lynn Regis melvel, and haddock, and in Lancashire milwyn. In the statute for the regulation of prices of fish and poultry, as given in Strype's Stowe, mulvel is mentioned. "*Morue,* the cod, or green fish, a lesse and dull-eyed kind whereof is called by some the morhwell." COTG. *Merlangus virens,* CUV.

[5] Mummynge seems to have denoted originally a dumb show, a pantomime, performed by masked actors, a Christmas diversion, regarding which many particulars will be found in Brand's Pop. Antiq. "Mummar, *mommevr.* I mumme in a mummynge. Let vs go mumme (*mummer*) to nyght in womens apparayle." PALSG. Compare Dutch mumme, Germ. momme, *larva;* Fr. "*momme; mascarade, déguisement.*" ROQUEF. "*Mommon,* a troop of mummers; also, a visard, or mask; also, a set, by a mummer, at dice." COTG.

[6] This name for a dwarf does not appear to be retained in any of the local dialects, although preserved, as it would appear, in the surname Murchison.

MUSCHERŌN, toodys hatte. *Boletus*, C. F. *fungus*, C. F.
MUSYK. *Musica.*
MUSKE. *Muscatum.*
(MUSKYL, fysche, or muschyl, *supra.*)
MUSKYTTE, byrde.[1] *Capus*, C. F.
MUST, drynke.[2] *Mustum, mulsum*, CATH.
MUSTARDE. *Sinapium.*
MUSTARD, or warlok, or se(n)-vyne, herbe (mustard syd, K. sede, P. senwyn, S.) *Sinapis.*
MUSTARD POTTE. *Ceriola*, KYLW.
MUSTERYN̄, or gadyr to-gedur. *Commonstro, coaduno.*
MUST(E)RYN̄, or qwysp(e)ryn̄ privyly (or rummuelōn, *infra;* whyspryn, H.) *Mussito.*
MUSTERYNGE, or qwysperynge (or romelynge, *infra;* whisperynge, K. P.) *Mussitacio.*
MUSTERYNGE, or gaderynge togeder of men to be schewyde (gaderynge togeder of sowdyours, K. P.) *Coadunacio, commonstracio.*
MUSTUR, *idem est; et bellicrepa.*[3]

[1] "A muskett, *capus*." CATH. ANG. "Musket, a lytell hauke, *mouchet*." PALSG. "*Mouchet, espece d'oiseau de proye, c'est le tiercelet de l'espervier*." NICOT. The most ancient names of fire-arms and artillery being derived either from monsters, as dragons or serpents, or from birds of prey, in allusion to velocity of movement, this little hawk supplied the appellation musket; as also at a much earlier period it had furnished a name for the missile termed *muschetta*, or *mouchette*, in the XIIIth cent.

[2] "Must, *carenum, mustum*." CATH. ANG. "*Mustacium, i. mustum vinum, vel potus (qui) ex musto fit, et aliis potionibus*." ORTUS. *Mulsa*, or *mulsus*, according to the Catholicon, was a drink compounded of wine, or water, and honey, commonly called meed; occasionally the term denotes new wine, which is the usual signification of must, as in the Wicliffite version, Dedis ii. 13; Cov. Myst. p. 382. "Must, newe wyne, *movst*." PALSG. In Ælfric's Glossary, Julius, A. II. f. 127, are given "*cervisa, vel celea*, eale; *medo*, meodu; *ydromellum, vel mulsum*, beor." Horman says, "We shall drynke methe, or metheglin; *mulsum vel hydromel, non medonem*." According to the account given of *Apomel*, in Arund. MS. 42, f. 32, v°, *mulsa*, or *mellicratium*, is formed of eight parts water, and one of honey, boiled together; "*idromellum*, as oþer facultes vsen it; it is a lycur þat we callen wort, and it is seyd of *ydor*, water, and of hony, noȝt þat hony goþ þer to, for hony towcheþ it but for it is swete as hony. It is water of malt, *mulsum*."

[3] Previously to the existence of a standing stipendiary force, provision was made for the defence of the realm, in any sudden emergency, by the law that every householder should have in his dwelling a warlike equipment suitable to his means and station, and should at certain fixed seasons present himself before the constables, or appointed officers, with his accoutrements, for inspection. This was termed the *monstre, monstrum*, or *armilustrium*, in N. Britain the "weapon-schawynge," often mentioned in the Scotch acts, and in later times in England, the muster. The most curious and ancient ordinance to this effect is that passed at Winchester, 1285, 13 Edw. I. Stat. of Realm, i. 97; but the existence of a similar scrutiny at an earlier period appears by the documents printed by Wats, M. Paris, Auctarium, addit. p. 230. Spelman cites Rot. Parl. 5 Hen. IV. regarding the *monstrum* or *monstratio* of men-at-arms; see also the ordinance of Hen. V. in his statutes in time of war, "*de monstris publicis, seu ostencionibus*." Upton. Mil. Off. 136. "Muster of men, *bellicrepa*." CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives the verbs "I muster, as men do yᵗ shall go to a felde, *ie me monstre*. I muster, I take the muster of men, as a capytayne doth, *ie fais les monstres*. What place will you sygne to muster your folkes in. Mustre of harnest men, *monstre*."

MWE, or cowle (mv, K.)[1] *Saginarium*, DICC.

NACYONE. *Nacio.*

NACORNE, ynstrument of mynstralsye (nacorne of mynstralle, K.)[2] *Nabulum (mablum*, P.)

NACORNERE. *Nabularius.*

NAGGE, or lytylle beest, *Bestula, equillus.*

NAY. *Non.*

NAYL of metalle. *Clavus.*

NAYLE of tymbyr. *Cavilla*, C. F.

NAYL of fyngyr, or too. *Unguis.*

NAYLYD wythe yryne. *C(l)avatus, conclavatus.*

NAYLYD wythe tymbyr. *Cavillatus.*

NAYLYD, as fyngers, or toos (nayled on fyngers, P.) *Unguatus.*

[1] *Siginarium*, MS. The distinction between MV of hawkys, p. 347, and a mew for fatting poultry, deserves notice. Chaucer uses the word in the latter sense, Cant. T. 351.

[2] This instrument of martial music appears to have been a sort of drum, of Oriental origin, and introduced into Europe by the Crusaders. Joinville speaks of the minstrels of the Soudan, "*qui avoient cors Sarrazinnois, et tabours, et nacaires;*" the term being evidently identical with the naqârah, or drum of the Arabs and Moors. See Ducange, *v. Nacara*, Roquefort, and Wachter. Menage, and other writers, supposed the *nacaire* to be a kind of wind-instrument, but the observations of Ducange on Joinville, p. 59, and the remarks of Daniel, Milice Franc. i. p. 536, prove beyond question that it was a drum. Cotgrave, however, gives "*Naquaire*, a lowd instrument of musicke, somewhat resembling a hoboy." Nakerys are mentioned in Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝht, v. 118, 1016; and Chaucer's Knight's T. v. 2513. Froissart relates that Hugh Despenser the younger, being taken by the Queen's army in 1326, was led about "*après le route de la Royne, par toutes les villes ou ils passoyent, à trompes et nacaires.*" Vol. i. c. xiii. Amongst the minstrels in the household of Edw. III. 1344, is named "makerers, j." which may be erroneously written for nakerer, but in the Gesta Ludov. VII. c. 8, it is said "*tympanis et macariis, et aliis similibus instrumentis resonabant.*" See Household Ordin. p. 4, Harl. MS. 782, p. 63. Sir John Maundevile relates that near the River Phison is the Vale perilous, in which "heren men often tyme grete tempestes—and gret noyse, as it were sown of tabours, and of nakeres, and trompes, as thoughe it were a gret feste." Voiage, p. 340. Trevisa, in his version of Barthol. de Propr. lib. xix. c. 141, says that "Armonia Rithmica is a sownynge melody—and diuers instrumentes serue to this maner armony, as tabour, and timbre, harpe, and sawtry, and nakyres." Palsgrave gives "nauquayre, a kynde of instrument, *naquair.*" The precise period when the use of drums as martial music was adopted by the English is uncertain; R. Glouc. p. 396, alludes to their Saracenic origin, and describes the terror caused thereby, so that the horses of the Christians were "al astoned." Nakers were used at the battle of Halidown-Hill, 1332, as appears by the "Romance," or ballad on that victory, Harl. MS. 4690, f. 80; they are termed tabers in the prose account of the same, f. 79, v°. Minot says, in his poem on the alliance of Edw. III. with the Duke of Brabant, and other foreign powers, 1336, and their preparations for war with Philip de Valois,

> "The princes, that war riche on raw,
> Gert nakers strike, and trumpes blaw."

The NACORNE, or *nacaire*, was probably the small kettle-drum, used in pairs, as seen in the figures given by Strutt, Horda, vol. i. pl. vi. from the Liber Regalis, written during the reign of Rich. II. The most curious representation is that etched by Carter, in his Ancient Sculpture and Painting, from a carved *miserere*, of the close of

NAYLYN̄. *Clavo.*

NAYTYN̄, or denyyn̄ (nayyn, s.) *Nego, abnego, denego.*

NAKARE, or he þat spoylythe men of clothys. *Denudator.*

NAKYD. *Nudus.*

NAKYD, or made nakyd. *Denudatus.*

NAKYN̄, or make nakyd (or strypyn̄, or streppyn̄, *infra.*)[1] *Nudo, denudo.*

NAKYNGE, or nakydnesse (or stryppyng, *infra.*) *Nudacio, denudacio.*

NAME. *Nomen.*

NAMELY. *Precipue.*

NAMELY, or syngulere. *Precipuus* (*singularis*, P.)

NAMYN̄ (or nemelyn', *infra.*) *Nomino, denomino, cognomino.*

NAPE of an hedde (or naterelle, *infra.*) *Occiput, cervix, vertex.*

NAPET, or napekyn̄. *Napella, manupiarium* (*mapella*, P.)

NAPYN̄, or sleñ be the nape (sclape in ye nape, HARL. MS. 2274, slepe be þe nese, s. slene in the nape, P.)[2] *Occipito.*

NAPPYN̄, or slomeryn̄ (sclomarynge, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Dormito.*

NAPPYNGE, or slomerynge. *Dormitacio.*

NAPRUN (or barmclothe, *supra.*) *Limas*, CATH. *et* UG. *in limis, limata.*

NAROWE (narwe, K. H. S.) *Strictus.*

NAROWHEDE. *Strictura.*

NATTE, or matte.[3] *Matta, storium*, CATH. *et* C. F.

NATERELLE, *idem quod* nape, *supra.*[4]

NAVE of a qwele (qwyl, s. whele,

the XIVth cent. formerly in one of the stalls at Worcester Cathedral, and now placed on the cornice of the modern organ-screen, over the entrance from the nave.

[1] "To nakyne, *nudare, deteyere, exuere.* A nakynynge, *nudacio.*" CATH. ANG. "*Nudo, i. expoliare, &c.* to naken. *Denudacio*, a nakenynge." ORTUS. In R. Brunne's version of Langtoft's Chron. a satirical ballad is given on the victory of Edw. I. over the Scots at Dunbar, 1294. Ed. Hearne, p. 277.

"Oure fote folk put þam in þe polk, and nakned þer nages."

Compare the extract from the original Chron. given by Mr. Wright, App. to Polit. Songs, p. 295. In Roy. MS. 20 A. XI. the word is written "nakid;" in Cott. MS. Julius, A. v. "nackened." In the earlier Wicliffite version Levit. xx. 19 is thus rendered: "The filþheed of thi moder sister, and thi fader sister thow shalt not discouer; who that doth this, the shenship of his flesh he shal nakyn." A.-Sax. benacan, *nudare.*

[2] "I nawpe one in ye necke, I stryke one in ye necke, *ie accollette*, and *ie frappe au col.* Beware of hym, he wyll nawpe boyes in ye necke, as men do conyes." PALSG. "A nawp, a blow. Hit him a nawpe. See Yorksh. Dial. p. 68." Bp. Kennett's Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033. Compare Brockett, and Craven Gl. *v.* Naup.

[3] "A natte, *storium, storiolum.* A natte maker, *storiator.* To make nattes, *storiare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Storiolo*, to cover with nattes." ORTUS. "Nat maker, *natier.*" PALSG. In the curious poem entitled the Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, Cott. MS. Vitell. C. XIII. f. 172, v°, one of the characters introduced is the "Natte makere," who holds long discourse with the Pilgrim. NATTES are mentioned again under the word NEDYL, as "boystows ware," or coarse manufacture.

[4] This word is usually written haterelle, but the letter n. taken from the preceding article, is here, as in many other like cases, by prosthesis prefixed to the substantive.

p.)[1] *Modius, et modiolus*, C. F. *timpanum*, CATH. *cantus*, CATH. *meditullium*, UG. *in medius.*

NAVEE, or gaderynge to-gedyr of many shyppys. *Classis, navigium*, CATH. *stolus*, CATH.

NEB, or byl of a byrd (neble, S.)[2] *Rostrum.*

NEDE. *Necessitas, necessitudo, necesse, indigencia, egestas (inedia*, P.)

NEDEFULLE. *Necessarius.*

NEDY. *Egens, indigens.*

NEDY, or pore. *Inops.*

NEDLE (nedil, K.) *Acus.*

NEDYL, to sow wythe nattys, or oþer boystows ware (nettys, or oder boystys ware, S.)[3] *Broccus*, UG.

NEDYL CASE. *Acuarius*, C. F.

NEDYN̄. *Indigeo, egeo.*

NEDDYR, or eddyr. *Serpens.*

NEYHBOROWRE (neybour, K. neybowre, S. neyghbour, P.) *Proximus, vicinus, proxima, vicina.*

NEYHBORE, of þe same strete. *Convicanius, convicania.*

NEYBOREDE (neyghbourhede, P.) *Proximitas, vicinitas.*

NEYHHYN', or come ny (neyhin, K. neighen, or come nere, P.) *Appropinquo, approximo.*

NEYYN̄, as hors (or neyȝynge, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Hinnio.*

NEYYNGE of horse (nyng, K. neyynge, or nyȝynge, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Hinnitus.*

NEY(SE), tene, or dyshese (neyse, or tene, or disese, K. H. P.)[4] *Tedium, nocumentum, gravamen.*

NEYTHYR (neydyr, S. neyyir, P.) *Neuter.*

NEKKE. *Collum.*

NEKE NAME, or eke name.[5] *Agnomen.*

"*Occipicium*, þe haterelle of þe hede. *Imeon, dicitur cervix*, a haterel." MED. In the Lat.-Eng. Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. are given "*Occiput*, nodyll: *vertex*, haterele: *discrimen*, schade: *tupa*, fortoppe." "An haterelle, *cervix, cervicula, vertex*." CATH. ANG. "Hatteroll, *hascerel*." PALSG. Cotgrave says that a man's throat, or neck, is termed by the Walloons *hastereau;* but *hasterel*, or *haterel*, is an old French word of frequent occurrence, which signifies, according to Roquefort, the *nuque*, or nape of the neck. Hence, probably, may be derived the name of the Hatterel Hills, between Brecon and Hereford.

[1] "*Meditullium*, a carte nathe (*al.* navelle.)" MED. "*Modiolus, lignum grossum in medio rote, per quod caput axis immittitur, &c. Anglice* nathe." ORTUS. "Naue of a whele, *moyevl.* Nathe, stocke of a whele." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. nafa, *modiolus.*

[2] "A nebbe, *rostrum, rostrillum*." CATH. ANG. "Neble of a womans pappe, *bout de la mamelle*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. neb, *caput.*

[3] —boystors, MS. Compare BOYSTOWS, *rudis*, p. 42, and STOOR, or hard, or boystows, hereafter. *Broccus*, or *broca*, in French *broche*, is a packing needle, an awl, or a goad. See Blount's Tenures, under Havering, Essex.

[4] See NOYYNGE, or noyze, and TENE. Compare French *noise, ennui;* Lat. *noxia.*

[5] Junius derives nick-name from *nom de nique*, an expression borrowed, as he supposes, from the Ital. *niquo, iniquo;* but there can be little doubt that the word is formed simply by prosthesis, the final n. being transferred from the article to the substantive. "*Agnomen*, an ekename, or a surename." MED. "An ekname, *agnomen, dicitur a specie, vel accione, agnominacio*." CATH. ANG. "Nyckename, *brocquart*." PALSG. "*Sobriquet*, a surname; also, a nickname, or by-word." COTG. "*Susurro*,

NEMELYN', *idem quod* namyn̄.
NEPE, herbe.[1] *Coloquintida, cucurbita* (*cucurbica agrestis*, P.)
NEPTE, herbe.[2] *Nepta.*
NEERE, or ny. *Prope, juxta.*
NEERE of a beest.[3] *Ren.*
NETHYRTHELES (nertheles, K. neythirlesse, S. neuerthelesse, P.) *Nichilominus, tamen* (*veruntamen*, P.)
NESCHYN̄, or make nesche.[4] *Mollifico.*

a priuye whisperer, or secret carrytale that slaundereth, backebiteth, and nicketh ones name." Junius, Nomenclator, by John Higins, 1585.

[1] Compare WYYLNEPE, *cucurbita.* Ang.-Sax. næpe, *napus.*

[2] *Nepeta cataria*, Linn. common cat-mint, or nep. Ang.-Sax. næpte, *nepeta.* "*Filtrum, quedam herba venifera*, neppe." ORTUS. "Neppe, an herbe, *herbe du chat.*" PALSG. Forby gives the Norfolk simile "as white as nep," in allusion to the white down which covers this herb.

[3] "*Ren*, the nere." MED. "*Lumbus*, a leynde, *vel idem quod ren, Anglicè* a nayre." ORTUS. "Neare of a beest, *roignon.*" PALSG. Gautier de Bibelesworth says, Arund. MS. 220,

> "*De dens le cors en checun homme*
> *Est troué quer, foye, e pomoun* (liuere ant lunge)
> *Let, plen, boueles, et reinoun* (neres)."

In Sir Thomas Phillipps' MS. "*reynoun*, kydeneyre." In the later Wicliffite version Levit. iii. 33 is thus rendered: "þei schul offre twey kideneiren (*duos renes*, Vulg.) wiþ þe fatnesse by whic þe guttis clepid ylion ben hilid." The following recipe is given in Harl. MS. 279, f. 8: "To make bowres (browes?)—take pypis, hertys, nerys, an rybbys of the swyne, an chop them—an serue it forthe for a good potage." In Norfolk, according to Forby, near signifies the fat only of the kidneys, pronounced in Suffolk nyre. Pegge gives the term as denoting the kidneys themselves. Compare Dan. nyre, the kidneys.

[4] "*Molliculus*, neisshe, or softe. *Mollicia*, softenesse, or neisshe. *Molleo*, to be nesshe." MED. "Nesche, *mollis, etc. ubi* softe." CATH. ANG. "*Tendre*—nice, nesh, puling, delicate." COTG. "In hard and in nesche," Will. and Werwolf, 19, 20, is, according to Sir F. Madden, a common poetical phrase: it is used by Chaucer. In the later Wicliffite version the word occurs as follows, 2 Chron. xxiv. 27: "For þou herdist þe wordis of þe book, and þi herte is maad neische (*emollitum est*, Vulg.) and þou art mekid in þe siȝt of the lord." See also R. Brunne; Octouian, v. 1210; Seuyn Sages, v. 732. Among recipes for the craft of limning books, MS. in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, 8186, f. 148, is the following: "To make coral. Take hertys hornes and mader, an handful or more, and sethe hit tyl hit be as neysche as glewe." One of the virtues of betony, as detailed in Cott. MS. Jul. D. VIII. f. 121, is that with honey "hit is good for þe coȝghe, and hit makethe nesshe wombe." A marvellous recipe is preserved in Sloane MS. 73, f. 215, v°: "For to make glas nesche. Take þe gotes blode lewke, and þe iuyse of seneuey, and boile hem wel to-gederis; and wiþ þo tweye materes boyle wel þi glas; and þi glas schal bycome nesche as past, and if it be cast aȝeyne a wal, it schal not breke." Sir John Maundevile, speaking of the form of the earth, says that the hills were formed by the deluge, that wasted the soft ground, "and the harde erthe and the rocke abyden mountaynes, whan the soft erthe, and tendre, wax nessche throghe the water, and felle, and becamen valeyes." Voiage, p. 368. Trevisa, in his version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 8 A. XII. says of stores in a fortified city, "loke thou haue iren and stele of diuers tempere, both harde and nesshe, for to make with armoure;" and of the selection of good recruits, "fishers, foulers, runnours,

NESE, or nose. *Nasus.*
NESE THYRLYS.[1] *Naris.*
NESYN̄. *Sternuto*, CATH.
NESYNGE.[2] *Sternutacio.*
NEXT, or moost ny (nest, K. neest, S. P.) *Proximus, propinquissimus.*
NEST of byrdys. *Nidus.*
NESTLYD. *Nidificatus.*
NESTLYN̄ (as byrdys, S.) *Nidifico.*
NESTELYNGE. *Nidificacio.*
NETT, to take wythe fysche. *Rete, sagena, reciaculum* (*reticulum*, P.)
NEET, beest. *Bos.*
(NEET, or hekfere, *infra in* styrk. *Juvenca.*)
NEET BREYDARE. *Reciarius.*
NEET DRYVARE. *Armentarius*, C. F.
NEET HYRDE.[3] *Bubulcus.*
NEET HOWSE. *Boscar*, CATH.
NETYL, herbe. *Urtica.*

and gestours, lechours, and holours (are) not to be chosen to knyghtehode, ne not be suffred to comme nyghe the strengthes—for thies maner of menne with her lustes shulle rather nasshe the hartes of warriours to lustes, thenne hardenne theim to fighte." This word is still commonly used in Shropshire, and some of the adjoining counties. See Hartshorne's Salopia, and the Herefordshire Glossary. Ang.-Sax. nesc, *mollis:* hnescian, *mollire.*

[1] In the earlier Wicliffite version the word "noos thrillis" occurs, iv Kings xix. 28; and "nesethirles" in the later version, Job xl. 21. In the Boke of Curtasye the following admonition is given; Sloane MS. 1986, f. 28, v°:

> "Ne delf þou neuer nose thyrle,
> With thombe ne fyngur as ȝong gyrle."

In the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth *narys* is rendered "nase þirlis." "A nese thyrle, *naris.*" CATH. ANG. "Nose thrill, *tendron du nez, narine.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. næs þyrel, *naris*, þyrl, *foramen.*

[2] The leeches of former times highly esteemed sternutatory powders, as efficacious especially in disorders of the brain. The root of hellebore was most in request for this purpose, of which was formed "neesing powder," and the plant was called in England, as in Germany, "nieswoort," according to Gerarde, who mentions also the wild pellitory, *Achillea Ptarmica*, as called "sneesewoort, or neesing wort." Horman says that "two or iij. nesys be holsom, one is a shrowed token;" and Palsgrave gives the observation, "the physicians saye whan one neseth it is a good sygne, but an yuell cause;" as likewise And. Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, c. 333, says, "in English it is named sternutacion, or knesing, the which is a good signe of an euyll cause." He seems, however, to approve of the moderate use of sneezing by means of the powder of *Eleborus albus*, called "knesing powder." In Brand's Popular Antiqu. may be found many curious details regarding superstitions connected with sneezing. The following curious passage in the Golden Legend has not been noticed; it thereby appears that a similar superstition existed in regard to yawning. The "more Letanye," it is stated, was instituted by Pope Gregory during the pestilence called the botch, which afflicted the people of Rome with sudden death. "In this maner somme snesynge they deyed: soo whan ony persone was herde snesinge, anone they y$^{t}$ were by sayd to him, God helpe you, or Cryst helpe you; and yet endureth y$^{e}$ custome. And also whan he snesyth or gapeth he maketh tofore his face the sygne of the crosse, and blysseth hym, and yet endureth this custome." f. xxiiij. v°. "Nesyng with the nose, *esternuement.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. niesan, *sternutare.*

[3] NEET BYRDE, MS. nethirde, K. "Noetherde, or bulherde, *bouvier.*" PALSG.

NETTYL SEEDE. *Gnydisperma*, UG. *in grus.*

NETLYD. *Urticatus.*

NETLYN̄ (wyth netlys, S.) *Urtico, vel urticis urere*, CATH.

NETLYNGE. *Urticacio.*

NEVE, sonys sone. *Nepos*, C. F. *quasi natus post.*

NEVE, broderys sone. *Neptis*, C. F.

NEVE, systerys sonne. *Sororius*, CATH. *sobrinus*, UG. *in sereno.*

NEVE, neuerthryfte, or wastour (nefyne thryfte, or wastowre, S.)[1] *Nepos, et dicitur nepos, quia negans passum, scilicet ad bonum.*

(NEWYN, or innuwyn, H. innwyn, P. *Innovo.*)

NEVYR. *Nunquam.*

NEWME of a songe (nevme, H. neme, S.)[2] *Neupma, -atis, neupma, -me*, CATH. *et est differentia inter neupma scriptum cum p. que est cantus, et neuma, sine p. quod est Spiritus sanctus, secundum quosdam, versus non habeo.*

NEWTE, or ewte, wyrme. *Lacertus.*

NETHYR PART of a thynge (or that is by-nethe, HARL. MS. 2274, that y$^{t}$ is bethen, *sic*, P.) *Inferior.*

NY, or neere (ney or ny, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Prope, juxta.*

NYCE.[3] *Iners.*

NYCEHEDE, or nycete. *Inercia.*

NYCELY. *Inerte.*

NYPTE (nifte, K. nyfte, H. S. P.)[4] *Neptis.*

NYPT, broderys douter (nyfte, S.) *Lectis*, C. F.

NYGGARDE (or muglard, *supra*, or nygun, or pynchar, *infra.*) *Tenax.*

[1] It appears that the term nephew was used in reproach, as *nepos* had been by Cicero, Horace, and other classical writers. In the Ortus *nepos* is explained as signifying *luxuriosus*: "*neptatio dicitur luxuria, et tunc dicitur a nepa, quod est valde ardens in luxuriá.*"

[2] "*Neuma, i. vocum emissio vel modulatio,*" &c. CATH. The Abbé Lebeuf, in his *Traité de chant ecclesiastique*, p. 239, defines *neuma* to be an "*abrégé, ou recapitulation des sons principaux d'une antienne, qui se fait sur la dernière syllabe par une simple variété de sons, sans y joindre aucune parole.*" See Ducange, *v. Pneuma.*

[3] In the Seuyn Sages, v. 1414, the foolish burgess is said to have quitted his home to seek a wife, "als moppe and nice." The word is also used by Chaucer in the sense of foolish; Cant. T. v. 5508, 6520. "*Insolens*, nyce, *superbus, fatuus, moribus non conveniens. Insolentia*, nycete. *Insoleo*, to be wantowne, to be nyce, and prowde." MED. *Nice*, according to Roquefort, signifies "*mal-avisé, ignorant, niais;*" and Cotgrave renders it precisely in the sense given in the Promptorium. "*Nice*, lither, lazie, slothfull, idle, faint, slack; dull, simple." Palsgrave gives "Nyse, strange, *nice, nyes, nyese.* Nyse, proper or feate, *mignot, gobe, coint.* Nicenesse, *cointerie, niceté.*" See Jamieson, *v.* Nice.

[4] "*Neptis est filia filii vel filie.*" MED. Compare NEVE, broderys sone, *neptis.* NYPTE appears to be taken from the Latin word, as likewise the old French word *neps*, a nephew. "*Trinepos, tercius*, a nepote." MED. MS. CANT. It may be remarked that nephew is occasionally used to denote a grandchild, as *nepos* in Latin. Thus Eliz. de la Pole, writing in 1501 to Sir Rob. Plompton respecting Germayne her grandson, who had married the Knight's daughter, speaks of them as her "neveu" and "nese." See Mr. Stapleton's note on Plumpton Corr. p. 163.

NYGGARDSHEPE. *Tenacitas.*
NYGROMANCERE (nygramoncer', P.) *Nigromanticus.*
NYGROMANCY. *Nigromancia.*
NYGUN, *idem quod* nygard, *supra* (or muglard. *Tenax.*)
NYGHTE (nihte, K. nyth, H.) *Nox.*
NYGHTE CROWE.[1] *Nict(ic)orax.*
NYGHTYNGALE. *Filomena*, C. F.
NYGHTE MARE (or mare, or wytche, *infra.*) *Epialtes, vel effialtes*, C. F. *geronoxa, et strix* (*geromaxa*, P.)
NYKYR.[2] *Sirene, plur. Nota supra in* (mer)maydynne.
NYLE of wulle (nyl or wyl, s.)[3] *Nullipensa, plur.*
NYMYL.[4] *Capax.*
NYM KEPE, or take hede. *Intendo, attendo, asculto, considero.*
NYMYN̄, or takyn̄.[5] *Accipio, et alia supra in* takyn̄.

[1] The night-jar, *Caprimulgus Europæus*, Linn. is called in the North, according to the Craven Glossary, the night-crow. "A nyghte ravene, *cetuma, nicticorax, noctua, strix.*" CATH. ANG. "Night crowe, *cresserelle.*" PALSG.

[2] WYKYR, MS. nikyr, K. nykyr, H. nykir, P. Compare Mermaydyn̄, p. 334. A.-Sax. nicor, *monstrum fluviatile.* "Niceras," Beowulf, v. 838. Kilian gives Teut. "necker, *Dæmon aquaticus, Neptunus, ennosigeus.*" The Deity of the Sea, according to the Northern mythology, was called Neckur, a name which was taken, as Wachter supposes, from nack, *equus*, and nack, *cymba, equus fluviatilis.* See Keysler, Antiq. Sept. p. 262. Boucher's Gl. *v.* Auld-Nick; and Sir F. Madden's note on Laȝamon, 1322. Of ancient tales regarding the mermaid see Gesner, lib. iv. Stowe gives in his Annals, A.D. 1187, a marvellous relation of a merman taken near Orford Castle, Suffolk, and kept there many months by Barth. de Glanvile, as recorded by Rad. de Coggeshale, Cott. MS. Vesp. D. x. f. 88. The subject of Christian symbolism has been hitherto so neglected that no explanation has been suggested with regard to the frequent occurrence of the mermaid among decorations of a sacred character. It was likewise very frequently introduced, in medieval times, in the designs of embroidery, and ornaments of ordinary use.

[3] The Latin term given here seems to denote that NYLE signifies something of no weight or account; it may possibly denote the light flying particles, or flue, of wool. The white downy substance which arises when brass is exposed to strong heat is called nill. "Nill, the sparkles, or ashes that come of brass tried in the furnace, *pompholyx, tucia, nil album, nihili, ceris et cadmiæ favilla.*" GOULDM. "Nill, *les escailles d'airain.*" SHERW. Palsgrave gives only "nayle of woll," without any French word. Noils, according to Forby, signify, in Norfolk, coarse refuse locks of wool, fit for making mops. The reading of the Harl. MS. 2274 is "nyle, or wulle;" but the reading of the Winch. MS. would induce the supposition that the word had quite a different signification from that which has been suggested, and were derived from Ang.-Sax. nill, *non velle.*

[4] "Nemyll, *cautus, etc. ubi* wyse." CATH. ANG. It would appear that the sense in which the word occurs in the Promptorium were handy and skilful in taking or nyming anything. Compare the use of the adverb "neemly;" Townl. Myst. p. 105. MYCHARE, a pilferer, is rendered *capax*, p. 336. "*Capax, i. assidue capiens*, ofte holdynge, or tokynge." ORTUS. Palsgrave gives "nymble, delyuer, or quycke of ones lymmes, *souple.* Nymble, quycke, *deliure.*"

[5] This old word is still in use in the North, according to Brockett, signifying to take up hastily, or steal privately. "To nim, *accipere, furari, subducere, surripere.*" GOULDM. See Nares. Ang.-Sax. niman, *capere.* Compounded with the preposition be, or by, it occurs frequently, as used by Chaucer, in the sense of bereaving. Douglas,

NYNE. *Novem.*
NYNE HUNDRYD. *Nonaginti.*
NYNTENE. *Novemdecim, vel decem et novem.*
NYNETY. *Nonaginta.*
NYPARE. *Compressor, trusor.*
NYPYN̄. *Premo, stringo.*
NYPYNGE. *Compressio.*
NYRVYL, or lytyl manne.[1] *Pusillus, nanus,* C. F.
NYTE, wyrme. *Lens.*
NOBYLLE, of mony. *Nobile.*
NOBUL, or wurthy (nobil, or worchip, K.) *Inclitus, nobilis, egregius, insignis.*
NOBYLNESSE, or grete worthynesse (nobiley, K. nobley, S. P.) *Nobilitas, excellencia.*
NOBYLY. *Nobiliter, excellenter, inclite, egregie, insigniter.*
NODDYNGE wythe the heed. *Conquiniscio.*
NODYL, or nodle of þe heed (or nolle, *infra.*) *Occiput.*
NOYYN̄, or grevyn̄.[2] *Noceo; quere supra in* grevyn̄.
NOYYNGE, or noyze (or derynge, *supra;* noyzynge, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Nocumentum, gravamen, tedium.*
NOYSE, or dene (dyne, K.) *Strepitus, sonitus.*
NOYOWSE, or grevowse. *Nocivus, noxius, tediosus, infestus.*
NOKKE of a bowe, or a spyndylle, or other lyke.[3] *Tenorculus,* KYLW. *clavicula,* KYLW. (*tenus, tenarculus,* P.)
NOLLE, *supra, idem quod* nodul.[4]
NOMANNE. *Nemo.*

the monk of Glastonbury, writes in his Chronicle that the King of France "sompnedde King Edwarde to come to Parys by a certeine day, to do his homage, and elles he wolde beneme him Gascoigne." Harl. MS. 4690, f. 65, v°. "I nomme, I take (Lydgate), *Ie prens.* This terme is dawche, and nowe none Englysshe." PALSG.

[1] In Herefordshire a little person is termed a nurpin, and in the North, according to Jamieson, a knurl, nirb, nirl, nurg, nurrit, or nauchle. Brockett gives nerled, ill-treated, pinched, as a child unkindly used by a step-mother. See NURVYLL, dwerfe.

[2] The verb to "noye," or hurt, occurs in R. Brunne; the Wicliffite version, i. Pet. iii. 13; Apoc. vii. 3; Vis. of P. P. &c. "To noye (or desese), *adversari, anxiari, gravare, molestare.* A noye, *angor, angustia, gravamen,* &c. Anguyse, *ubi* noe. Noied—Noyous—Un-noyous, &c." CATH. ANG. "*Tedium,* noye. *Tedet,* it noyethe." MED. "I noye, I yrke one, *I'ennuye.* We noye you paraduenture. I noye, I greue one, *Ie nuys.* I noye, or hurte one, *Ie nuys.* The felowe is so lothsome that he noyeth me horrybly. Noyeng, *nuisance.* Noysomnesse, or yrksomnesse, *ennuy.*" PALSG. Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, "fro noyeng of meschief (*d'ennui*) I wyll kepe me, but alleway lyue in ioye shall be my byledyng (*mon deduit.*)" Compare NEY(SE), tene, or dyshese, p. 352.

[3] "Nocke of a bowe, *oche de l'arc.* Nocke of a shafte, *oche de la flesche, penon, coche, loche.* I nocke an arrowe, I put y^e^ nocke in to y^e^ strynge, *Ie encoyche.*" PALSG. "*Oche,* a nick, nock, or notch; the cut of a tally. *Coche,* a nock, notch, nick, snip, or neb; and hence also, the nut-hole of a crosse-bow." COTG. Palsgrave gives the proverbial expression, "he commendeth hym by yonde the nocke, *il le prise oultre bort, et oultre mesure.*"

[4] In the later Wicliffite version Isai. iii. 17 is thus rendered: "þe lord schal make ballid þe nol of the douȝtris of Sion (*decalvabit verticem,*" Vulg.) Tusser, in his abstract for February, gives the direction to strike off "the nowls of delving mowls," that is, of their hillocks. Ang.-Sax. cnoll, *cacumen.* Noddle of y^e^ heed, *coupeau de la test.*" PALSG.

NOMYN̄, or take wythe þe palsye.[1] *Paraliticus.*

NOONE, or neuer one (none, K. P.) *Nullus.*

NOONE, mydday (none, S. P.) *Nona.*

(NONYS, *supra in* F. for the nonys.)

NOPPE of a clothe.[2] *Villus, tomentum,* C. F. *tumentum,* UG.

NOPPYD (noppy or wully, HARL. MS. 2274, P.) *Villosus.*

(NOPPYD, P. *Villatus.*)

NOPPYNGE. *Villositas, villatura.*

NORYCE, or norys of chylder. *Nutrix, gerula,* CATH.

NORYCE, or noryschare, and forthe bryngar fro 3outhe to age. *Nutricius, nutricia.*

NORSCHYD, or forthe brow3t. *Nutritus, enutritus.*

NORSCHYD, and taw3te (norisshed, P.) *Educatus.*

NORSCHYN̄, (norisshen, P.) *Nutrio, foveo, alo,* CATH. *educo.*

NORSCHYNGE, forthe bryngynge. *Nutricio.*

NORSCHYNGE, in manerys and condycyons (norshynge of god manere, K.) *Educacio.*

NORSCHYNGE, of mete and fode (of mete and drynk, S.) *Nutrimentum, fomentum.*

NORYSRYE, where yonge chyldur arn kept (norshery, where 3ong childyr ben, K. arn putte, S. norcery, P.) *Bephotrophium,* CATH. *et* UG. V. *in T.*

NORTHE. *Borea, aquilo,*[3] *septentrio.*

NORTHE EST. *Euro aquilo,* C. F. *tiphonia,* C. F. *vulturnus,* C. F.

NORTHE WESTE. *Aquilo zephirus,* C. F.

NORTURE, or curtesye.[4] *Curialitas, urbanitas.*

(NOSE, *idem quod* nese, K. H. P. *Nasus.*)

NOSELYNGGYS (noslyngys, S.)[5] *Suppinus* (*resupinus,* S.)

[1] See the note on NYMYN̄. "I benōme, I make lame or take away the vse of one's lymmes, *Ie perclos.* I haue sene hym as lusty a man as any was in Englande, but by ryot, and to moche trauayle, he is nowe benomme of hys lymmes. Benomme (or benombe of one's lymbes), *perclus.*" PALSG. It is said in the Golden Legend, "his hondes were so benomen, and so lame, that he myght not worke. Their armes were bynom, and of noo power." "He is taken or be nomed, *attonitus est.* This man is taken, or benomed, *syderatus.*" HORM. Ang.-Sax. benæman, *stupefacere;* p. part. benemed, benumen.

[2] "A noppe of clothe, *tuberus, tuber, tumentum.* To noppe, *detuberare; -tor, -trix, -cio.*" CATH. ANG. "Noppe of wolle, or clothe, *cotton de tapis.* Noppy, as clothe is that hath a grosse woffe, *gros.* Noppy, as ale is, *vigoreux.*" Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, "Clarisse the nopster (*esbourysse*) can well her craft, syth whan she lerned it, cloth for to noppe (*esbourier.*)" Ang.-Sax. hnoppa, *villus.* NOPPE is synonymous with BURLE of clothe, p. 56, and denotes those little knots, which, after cloth has passed through the fulling-mill, are removed by women with little nippers; a process termed burling cloth.

[3] *A flo,* MS. *aquilo,* S. P. "Northe parte or wynde, *septentrion, lyse.*" PALSG.

[4] Horman says, "It is nourture (*officium est*) to gyue place to your better."

[5] "*Supinus,* naselynge." MED. HARL. MS. 2257. "*Supinus,* layenge vpon the backe." ORTUS, *Supinus* appears to be given in the Promptorium, as previously, under the word GROVELYNGE, p. 215, in the sense of *resupinus:* NOSELYNGGYS

(NOSE THYRLYS, *idem quod* nese thyrlys, K.)

NOSTYLLE of nettys (nostul, H.) *Nastula*, C. F. *instita*, *nasculus*, C. F.

NOOTE, of songe yn a boke.[1] *Nota.*

NOTARY. *Notarius*, *tabellio*, C. F.

NOTE, frute. *Nux.*

NOTE, kyrnel (mete, or kyrnel, K.) *Nucleus*, CATH.

NOTE, tree. *Nux*, *nucliarius*, CATH.

NOTE, dede of occupacyon. *Opus*, *occupacio.*

NOTHAK, byrde.[2] *Picus*, C. F. UG. V.

NOTEMYGGE. *Nux muscata.*

NOTYD. *Notatus.*

NOTYNGE. *Notacio.*

NOTUN songe. *Noto.*

NOTUN, or vsyn̄. *Utor.*

NOW. *Nunc*, *jam*, *modo.*

NOWCHE.[3] *Monile*, C. F. *et* DICC. *scutula*, CATH.

NOWHTE (nowth, K. nowte, S. nought, P.) *Nichil.*

NOWȝTE WURTHE. *Invalidus.*

NOWTHE CUN, or haue no cunny(n)ge (cone, H. nought kun, P.)[4] *Nescio.*

NOWTHE KNOW. *Ignoro.*

NOWTHE MOWN̄. *Nequeo.*

seems to be synonymous with that word, as also with wombelyng, and compounded of Ang.-Sax. næs, and langȝ, along.

[1] NOOTE, or synge, MS. noote of songe, S.

[2] "A nutte hake, *picus, corciscus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Picus*, a nuthawke." ORTUS. "Nothagge, a byrde, *iaye.*" PALSG. *Sitta Europea*, Linn. the nuthatch, or nut-jobber, Willughby, the woodcracker, Plot, Hist. Oxf. 175, named from its singular habit of hacking and cleaving nuts. In the Grammar of R. Whitinton, part first, is mentioned "*picus, avis que cavat arbores, Anglice*, a vynde."

[3] It might be at first sight concluded that this word was merely a variation of spelling, the final n. being taken from the article, and by prosthesis prefixed to the substantive ouch. It seems, however, probable that NOWCHE is a corruption of the Latin word *nusca*, or *nuxa*, a broach or *fibula*. See Ducange. In the Inventory of the Jewels of Blanche of Spain, 1299, Liber Gard. 28 Edw. I. p. 353, are mentioned with *firmacula*, broaches or clasps, "*j. nouchia ad modum aquile aurea, cum rub' et ameraudis, precii d. li. turon' nigrorum. j. nouchia auri, cum imaginibus Regis et Regine, de armis Franc', cum petrariâ diversâ, precii cc. xl. li. turon'.*" In the list of jewels taken 1310, preserved in the Wardrobe Book 2 Edw. II. Harl. MS. 315, f. 48, is the entry "nusche *auri precii cx.s.*" two others, of the value of iiij. *li.* and vij. marks; and iv. *firmacula* of gold, one of which was worth XXV. marks. "*Lunule sunt proprie auree bullule dependentes, ad similitudinem lune facte, quas mulieres solebant ornare pectus suum; Anglice* an ouche or a barre." ORTUS. "My mother hath a ryche ouche (*preciosissimum segmentum*) hangynge aboute her necke. He hath an ouche (*monile*) of golde garnisshed with precyouse stoonys. Ladis of Ynde were preciouse stonys and ouches in theyr earis (*elenchis et crotaliis.*) He gave her an ouche couched with pearlys and precious stonys (*monile margaretis et gemmis consertum.*") HORM. "Nouche, or broche, *afficquet.* Ouche for a bonnet, *afficquet*, *affichet.*" PALSG. "*Fermaglio*, the hangeyng owche, or flowre that women use to tye at the chaine or lace that they weare about their neckes." W. Thomas, Ital. Grammar, 1548. The designs of Holbein, executed for Hen. VIII. afford exquisite specimens of this kind of ornament. Sloane MS. 5308.

[4] Compare CONYN, p. 89, and CUNNE, or to haue cunnynge, p. 109. "To cunne, *scire, etc. ubi* to cone." CATH. ANG.

NOWTHE WYLN (nowtwyllyn, K. nought willyn, P.) *Nolo.*
NOUYCE, or novys. *Novisius.*
NOVYSRYE (nouycery, H. S. P.) *Noviciatus.*
NOVYL, or navyl. *Umbilicus.*
NOWMELYS of a beest (nowmbelys, K. nowmel, H.)[1] *Burbalia, plur.* C. F. *vel burbia,* KYLW. *et* UG. *in burgus.*
NOWMERE. *Numerus.*
NOWMERŌN'. *Numero, annumero.*
NOWMERYNGE. *Numeracio.*
N(O)WMPERE, or owmpere (nowmpowre, or wompowre, S.) *Arbiter, sequester,* CATH. *et* C. F.
NOWUNDYR (nowonder, P.) *Nimirum.*
NOWTUN, or syettyn̄ at nowhte (nowhtyn, or sette at noȝte, S. sett at nowth, HARL. MS. 2274, noughtyn, P.) *Vilipendo, floctipendo,* C. F. *nullo, adnullo, nichilo, nichilpendo.*
NWE (nev, S.) *Novus.*
NWE ALE.[2] *Celia,* C. F.
NVLY (nwely, K.) *Noviter.*
NWE MONE. *Neomenia.*
NWYN̄, or make newe. *Innovo* (*renovo,* P.)
(NVYNGE, or ynnewynge, HARL. MS. 2274. *Innovo.*)
NUNE, womann of relygione (nvnne, K. P.) *Monialis, monacha.*
(NUN, or none, P. *Nona.*)
NUNMETE.[3] *Merenda,* CATH. *antecenium,* CATH.

[1] The interpretation given by Uguitio is "*Burbulia, intestina majora.*" AR. MS. 508. "Þe nownbils of a dere, *burbilia, pepinum.*" CATH. ANG. "*Burbilia, Anglice* nombles. *Popinum,* nombles." ORTUS. "Noumbles of a dere, or beest, *entrailles.*" PALSG. "*Præcordia,* the numbles, as the hart, the splene, the lunges, and lyuer." ELYOT. See Ducange, *v. Numbile, Numble,* and Roquefort, *v. Nomble,* a portion cut from between the thighs of the deer. "Noumbles" are mentioned in Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, v. 1347. See Sir F. Madden's notes, p. 322; and A Jewell for Gentrie, 1614, sign. F. e. The term nombles did not, as it would seem, denote only the entrails of the deer. In "Dame Julyans Bernes boke of huntynge" minute instructions are given "how ye shall breke an harte," sign. e. j. v°, ed. 1496. The skin having been stripped off, and the inwards removed, the nombles are to be cut according to particular directions, the "nerys" or kidneys belonging to them; and they are to be trussed up carefully in the skin, and carried home for the lord; whilst the inwards and other parts are otherwise distributed. "*Nombles, piece de chair, qui se leue entre es cuisses du cerf: cervi petimen, cervinum spetile.*" MONET. See a recipe for *f*" Nomblys of þe venyson," Harl. MS. 279, f. 9. See also Forme of Cury, pp. 15, 16, 94. Skinner writes the word the "humbles" of a stag, and rightly considers it as derived from *umbilicus.*

[2] Compare ALE, whyle it is newe, p. 9; and GYYLDE, or new ale, p. 193.

[3] "*Merenda,* a none meete. *Anticenia,* a nonemele. *Cenobita,* a none mele." MED. "A nvne mete, *antecena, anticenum, merenda.*" CATH. ANG. "*Merenda est comestio vel spaciatus in meridie, vel est cibus qui declinante die sumitur. Merendula,* a beuer after none." "*Merenda,* breakefast, or noone meate." Thomas, Ital. Gramm. 1548. In the Towneley Myst. p. 234, noyning signifies, as explained in the Glossary, a noonnap, or *siesta.* "He has myster of nyghtes rest that nappys not in noyning." Bp. Kennett gives the following note in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033. "Nooning, beavre, drinking, or repast *ad nonam,* three in the afternoon, called by the Saxons non-mæte, in ye North parts a noonchion, an afternoon's nunchion." In

(NURUYLL, dwerfe, *supra in* nyruyll, P.)
(NUSSE, fisshe, P.)[1]

OBEYYN̄, or be buxum. *Obedio, pareo,* CATH. *obtempero.*
OBLY, or vbly (brede to sey wythe masse, *infra.*)[2] *Nebula,* DICC. UG. V. *in C.* (*adoria, infra.*)
OBLYCŌN, or byynd be worde (oblycyon, H. oblygacōne, S. oblygeren, W.) *Obligo.*
OBLYGACYŌN. *Obligacio, cirographus,* CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in grama.*
OCCASYONE, or enchesone (or cause, *supra.*) *Occasio.*
OCORN, or acorn, frute of an oke (occorne, or akorne, P.) *Glans,* CATH.
OCULUS CHRISTI, herbe.[3] *Hispia, vel hispia minor, et major dicitur* cow wede (cheken wede, P.)
OCCUPACYONE, or dede. *Occupacio.*
OCCUPYON̄.[4] *Occupo.*

Norfolk and Suffolk, according to Grose, Forby, and Moor, the meal taken by reapers or labourers, at noon, is still called noonings. See also Noonin, in the Craven Glossary; and Nummet, Somerset. Harrison, in his Description of England, written about 1579, gives some curious remarks on the customs of ancient times respecting meals, cited in the note on BEUER, p. 34. Holinsh. Chron. i. 170.

[1] Haldorson gives Islandic, "hnysa, *delphinus minimus, delphiniscus;* Dan. marsvin." "Husse, a fysshe, *rousette.*" PALSG. Compare HUSKE, fyshe, p. 254.

[2] In the Latin-Eng. Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587, is given "*oblatum,* a oblay:" in Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 26, "*nebula,* noble; *vafra,* wayfyre." "*Oblema,* an obley. *Nebula,* a wafron—*panis nebula coctus cum duplici ferro.*" ORTUS. See the minute directions of Abp. Lanfranc as to the mode of preparing the wafer for sacred purposes; Wilkins, Conc. i. 349. In the regulations for the allowance to the Household of Hen. II. Liber Niger, ed. Hearne, i. 344, the "*nebularius*" and his man occur after the *pistores.* Oblys were not exclusively of sacred use; in the Forme of Cury, p. 21, it is directed to "take obleys, oþer wafrouns, in stede of lozeyns, and cowche in dysshes," as sippets for "hares in papdele." During the Coventry Pageant, on occasion of the visit of Prince Edward, 1474, "at the Crosse in the Croschepyng were iij. prophets standyng seynsyng; and upon the crosse a-boven were childer of Issarell syngyng, and castyng out whete obles, and floures." Sharp, Cov. Myst. p. 153. The following physical charm is found in a collection made towards the close of the XVth cent. Add. MS. 12,195, f. 136, v°: "For feueres. Take iij. oblyes, and wryte in one of hem, +.l. Elyze + Sabeth + In the oþer, Adonay + Alpha and oo. + Messias +. In þe iij. pastor + Agnus fons + Let hym ete these iij. in iij. dayes, with holy water fastyng, and he xal be heyl be the grace of God; and sey v. pater nostris, v. aue Maria, *dic* crede, in the worschip of God, and of Seynt Pernel." In the detailed account of the coronation of Queen Mary, 1553, preserved at the College of Arms, it is stated that gold and an "oble" were laid as an offering upon the altar.

[3] Compare MATFELŌN, p. 329, where cow wede is said to be the *Jacia alba.* In Sloane MS. 5, *Oculus Christi* is said to be the same as *calendula* and "*solsequium, Gall. solsicle, Ang.* Seynte Marie rode. *Solsequium,* Rodewort, oþer marygoldys." Cotgrave gives "*Orvale sauvage,* wild clary, double clary, ocle Christi."

[4] This verb very commonly occurs in the sense of to use. Horman says, "Some shipmen occupie saylis of lether, nat of lynen, nether of canuas. Women occupye pynnis to araye them." "This latton basen cankeryth, for faulte of occupyeng, *par faulte d'estre vsité.* I occupye, *ie vsite,* for *ie vse* is to weare. I praye you be nat angrye, thoughe I haue occupyed your knyfe a lytell." PALSG.

OCUR, or vsure of gowle.[1] *Usura.*
OCUR, colure. *Ocra*, KYLW.
ODDE. *Impar.*
ODYOWS, or be-hatyd. *Odiosus.*
ODOWRE, or relece. *Odor.*
OOF, threde for webbynge.[2] *Trama*, CATH. *stamen*, C. F. *subtegmen*, CATH.
OFFAL, that ys bleuit of a thynge, as chyppys, or oþer lyke (þat levyd of a thinge, as chippys of tre, K. that beleueth of a thinge, as chyppys of trees, P.) *Caducum*, C. F.
OF HOWSHOLDE, or dwellynge in howsholde. *Mancionarius, mancionaria, domesticus, domestica.*
OFFERYN̄. *Offero.*
OFFERON̄, or make sacryfyce. *Immolo.*
OFFERYNGE. *Oblacio.*
OFFERYNGE, or presaunt to a lorde at Crystemasse, or oþer tymys.[3] *Nefrendicium*, CATH. *in nefrendis.*
OFFERTORY. *Offertorium.*
OFFYCE. *Officium.*

[1] "*Feneror*, (to) okur. *Fenerator*, an okerere." MED. "Okyr, *fenus, usura*. An okerer; to do okyr, &c. An vsure, *usura, etc. ubi* okyr." CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. wocer, *fructus, usura*. In the earlier Wicliffite version it is said of the "comelyng," Deut. xxviii. 44, "He shal oker to thee (*al.* gauyl) and thou shalt not oker to hym," in the later version "leene," (*fœnerabit*, Vulg.) Hardyng says of the times of Edw. I. that great complaints were made of the "okoure and vsury" practised by the Jews abiding in the land. Chron. c. 150. The curious compilation, entitled *Flos florum*, Burney MS. 356, comprises the points and articles of "Corsynge or mansynge," to be shewn by each parson to his flock four times in the year, in the mother tongue; in which are named "alle vsureres, alle þat makeþ oþer writeþ þat oker shal be payd; oþer yf hyt be payd, þat hyt ne be restored." p. 98. So likewise it is said in the ancient treatise cited in Becon's Reliques of Rome, 1563, p. 252, that "all okereris and usureris (ben accursed), that is to say, if a man or woman lend good to her neyhbour for to take aduauntage for her lending." In the verses on the seventh commandment in the "Speculum Xpistiani" (by John Watton?) it is said,

"Be thou no theef, no theuys fere,
Ne nothyng wynne thurgh trechery:
Okur nor symonye come thou not nere,
But conscience clere kepe ay truly."

See also Towneley Myst. p. 162; Reliqu. Ant. ii. 113; and the Castell of Labour, W. de Worde, 1506, sign. c. iij. where the companions of avarice are said to be usury, rapine, false swearing, and "okerye."

[2] In the earlier Wicliffite version, Lev. xiii. 47 is thus rendered: "A wullun clooth, or lynnen that hath a lepre in the oof (*in stamine*, Vulg.) or in the werpe—it shal be holdun a lepre." *Stamen* is properly the warp, or ground-work of the web, as it is rendered in the Ortus; *trama* is the woof, or transverse texture. Ang.-Sax. weft, *subtegmen*. The reading of the MS. is *Traura*, but as no such word is found in the Catholicon, the reading of the Winch. MS. and Pynson's edit. has been adopted. "*Trama, filum inter stamen discurrens.*" CATH.

[3] "*Nefrendicium*, a cherles rent, and a present of a disciple." MED. HARL. MS. 2270. Compare OMAGE, which is rendered likewise by the word *nefrendicium*. In the Catholicon *nefrendicium* is said to be derived from *nefrendis*, a barrow pig, and to signify "*annuale tributum quod rustici suis dominis circa nativitatem, vel alio tempore anni, solent afferre; et quod parvi discipuli suis doctoribus apportant, duntaxat sit carneum, scilicet porcellus vel hujusmodi.*" In Brand's Popular Antiquities much

OFFYCE, or place of offyce. *Officina*, C. F.
OFFYCYALLE. *Officialis.*
OFFYCERE. *Officiarius.*
OFFYCERE of cruelte, as bayly, or iaylere, or other lyke. *Satelles*, COMM.
OF O COLOWRE (one colowre, S.) *Unicolor.*
OF O LYKENESSE (or lyke, K. S. P. of one lykenesse, S. P.) *Uniformis.*
O FOTE (offote, H. P. on fote, S.) *Pedester.*
O FOTYD beest (o foted, or one foted best, P.) *Loripes*, CATH.
OF O WYLLE (of one wyll, S. P.) *Unanimis*, CATH. *unius moris*, CATH. *in iij^a. parte.*
OFTYNE. *Sepe, multocies, frequenter, plerumque.*
(OYL, *idem quod* oly, *infra.*)
OYLE wythe oyle.
(OYNEMENT, or onyment, *infra. Unguentum.*)
OYSTER, fysche. *Ostrea, vel ostreum*, C. F.
OYSTER, shelle. *Ostrea.*
OKE, tre. *Quercus, ylex*, C. F.
(OOLD OOK, H. olde oke, P. *Ilex*, C. F.)
OKE APPUL. *Galla.*
(OKE plante, P. *Ornus.*)
OLDE, or elde. *Antiquus, vetus, veteranus, senex, grandevus, annosus* (*veteratus*, P.)
OLE, for-weryd, as clothys, and other thyngys. *Vetustus, detritus.*
OLDE SHEPE, beest. *Adasia*, UG. *in agnus.* (*Arva valet vite, sed adasia crassa laniste*, S.)
OLDE WOMANN, *supra in* elde woman.
OLY, or oyl. *Oleum.*
OLY DRESTYS.[1] *Amurca*, C. F.
OLYET, made yn a clothe, for sperynge (made on a cloth to spere, P.)[2] *Fibularium*, CATH. (*gusibularium*, K.)
OLYET, hole yn a walle (olyet, lytell hole, H. P.) *Foramulum*, CATH. (*theca, forulus*, P.)
OLYFAWNT, or elephawnt. *Elephas, barrus*, C. F. *elephantus.*
OLY MANN, or he that makythe, or syllythe oyle. *Olearius, olearia*, UG.

curious information may be found on the origin and custom of presenting gifts at Christmas and the New Year; but the particular usage to which allusion is made in the Promptorium has been insufficiently noticed. It seems that it was customary for inferiors to present gifts to their superiors at this season, as the dependants of the court to the Sovereign, the vassals to their lord, or the scholars to the pedagogue. M. Paris complains of the extortion of "*primitiva, quæ vulgares nova dona novi anni superstitiose solent appellare*," from each of the wealthier citizens of London, in 1249. The precise period at which this became an established usage has not been ascertained: numerous evidences regarding it may be found in the Inquisitions which set forth the customs of manors, such as those printed in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, iii. pp. 614, 618, the Household Books, Privy Purse Expenses, and Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth and James the First.

[1] See DRESTYS, p. 131. "*Fex*, drestus. *Fecula*, a litul drast." MED. The term "drastis" (*fæces*, Vulg.) occurs in the Wicliffite version, Isai. xlix. 6. Of the medicinal properties of "drestis" of wine, see Arund. MS. 42, f. 86.

[2] "Oyliet hole, *oillet*." PALSG. "*Oeillet*, an oilet-hole." COTG.

OLY POTTE, or oly vesselle. *Emicadium*, C. F. *et* UG. *in mico, olearium*, UG.

OLYVE, propyr name. *Oliva.*

OLYVE, tre. *Oliva.*

OYLYYNGE wythe oyle. *Oleacio.*

OMAGE (or viuage, *infra.*) *Homagium, nefrendicium*, CATH. *et* UG. *in apes.*

OMAGER. *Homagiarius, homagiaria.*

OONE. *Unus.*

ONABLE. *Inhabilis, ineptus.*

OONE a-cordyd, or ful a-cordyd to-gedur in herte or wylle (onacord, K. of one acorde, S.) *Unanimis.*

ON A THRONGE, or to-gedur (onarowe, K.) *Gregatim, turmatim.*

OON, a-lone. *Unicus.*

ON-A-VYSYD. *Inprovisus.*

OON BE-GOTYN̄. *Unigenitus.*

ONBYNDYN̄, or losyn̄ (onbyyndyn, or solvyn, S.) *Solvo, exsolvo.*

ONBUXUM (or sturdy, *infra.*) *Inobediens, contumax, rebellis.*

ONCERTEYNE. *Incertus.*

ON-CHASTE. *Inpudicus, lubricus, incontinens.*

ONCLENE. *Inmundus, inpurus.*

ON-COMELY. *Indecens, difformis.*

ON-CUNNYNGE. *Inscius, ignarus.*

ONCURYN̄, or on-hyllyn̄. *Detego, discooperio*, CATH.

ONCURTEYS. *Incurialis* (*ingratus*, P.)

OONDE, or brethe (onde, K. H. P.)[1] *Anelitus.*

ONDYN̄, or brethyn̄. *Aspiro, anelo.*

ONDEDELY. *Immortalis.*

ON-DEFYYD.[2] *Indigestus.*

[1] Onde, signifying breath, occurs in Kyng Alis. 3501; Rich. Coer de Lion, 4848. Gaut. de Bibelesworth says that ladies take good care to wash well their mouths,

> " *Kar l'enchesoun est certeyne,*
> *Ke eles le fount pur bon aleyne* (god onde.)" Ar. MS. 220, f. 297, v°.

In Arund. MS. 42, f. 48, *Betonica* is recommended as a specific " for cowh, and streyt onde: po(wder) of hym myȝt with clarefied hony noble for hem þat ben streyȝt ondyd, and han þe cowh, and for doþ haketynge, and swuch." *Bolus Armenicus* also is said to afford " noble helpe for hem þat han þe asme, as for elde folk þat arn streyt ondyd, if þey drynkyn it;" f. 50, v°. See also a remedy for " shorte onde," f. 53, b.; and the virtues of thyme " for hem þat ben anelows, i. streyt ondyd," f. 80. " *Halo*, to onde, or brethe, or raxulle. *Alitus*, oondynge, and norysshynge. *Anelo*, to oonde, or pantt. *Anelitus*, oonde." MED. Andrew Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, 1575, c. 20, writes, " of a man's breth, or ende, *anelitus;* in Englyshe it is named the breath, or ende of a man, the which other whyle doth stynk, or hath an euyll savour." See Aynd, Eynd, and End, in Jamieson. Grose gives yane, the breath, in the Northern Dialect. Ang.-Sax. ond, *spiritus.* Compare Islandic, anda, *spiro;* önd, *anima.*

[2] See the note on DEFYYN mete, p. 115. In the earlier Wicliffite version, 1 Kings, xxv. 37 is thus rendered: " Forsoþe in þe morewtid whanne Nabal hadde defied þe wijn (*digessisset*, Vulg.) his wijf schewide to hym all þise wordis, and his herte was almest deed wiþ ynne." In the later the following passage occurs, Deut. xxiii. 13: " þou schalt haue a place wiþout þe castels, to which þou schalt go out to nedeful þingis of kynde, and þou schalt bere a litil stake in þe girdil, and whanne þou hast sete, þou schalt digge bi cumpas, and þou schalt hile wiþ erþe þingis defied out" (*egesta*, Vulg.) In Arund. MS. 42, f. 70, v°, it is said of orange, that " some etyn it with hony, þowh hony be badde mete, for it is wik to defyin." See also Vis. of Piers P. v. 457.

ON-DEFOWLYD (on-fowlyd, s.) *Immaculatus, incontaminatus.*
ONDOAR, or expownare. *Expositor, interpres.*
ONDOARE, or dystroyare. *Destructor, dissipator, confusor.*
ONDOARE, or opynnare of thyngys schet or closyd (expowndare, s.) *Apertor.*
ONDOOṆ, or dystroyyṅ. *Destruo, et alia supra in* destroyoṅ (*confundo, extermino,* P.)
ONDOṆ, or expownyṅ. *Expono, interpretor, resero.*
ONDOOṆ, or ondo lokys or speryngys (springes, P.) *Aperio.*
ONDOYNGE, or dystroyynge. *Dissipacio, destruccio* (*confusio,* P.)
ONDOYNGE, or expownynge (expowndyng, S.) *Exposicio, declaracio, interpretacio.*
ONDOYNGE, or op(y)nynge of schettellys, or sperellys (onpynnynge schettys, s.) *Apercio* (*apericio,* P.)
OONE EYYD (one eyyle, s.) *Monoculus, monotalmus, luscus,* CATH. *et* C. F. *monocula, lusca.*
ONEST. *Honestus.*
ONESTE. *Honestas.*
(ONESTLY, K. *Honeste.*)
ON EVYRYSYDE. *Undique, circumquaque* (*undicumque, ubicunque,* P.)
ONFESTYṆ, *idem quod* on-losyṅ (*idem quod* on-solvyn, S.)
(ONFOTYD, *supra in* ofotyd, K.)
ON-GENTYL, *supra in* oncurteys.
ON-GENTYLLE of kynne. *Ignobilis, degener,* C. F. *ingenerosus; et alia supra in* B. bastarde.
ON-GENTYL be fadyr, and moder. *Ybridus,* UG. V. *in U.*
ON-GYLTY. *Immunis, innocens* (*inculpabilis,* P.)
ON-GRACYOWS. *Ingraciosus, acaris,* CATH. *vel acharis,* C. F.
OON HANDYD (on handyl, s.) *Mancus, et manca,* CATH.
ON-HAP, or myshappe. *Infortunium, disfortunium.*
ON-HAPPY. *Infortunatus, infelix, disfortunatus.*
ONEHEDE, or on a-cord (ooned, H. P.) *Unitas.*
(ONHILLYN, K. or oncuryṅ, *supra. Discooperio, detego.*)
ON-HOLSUM (or on-sety, *infra.*) *Insalubris.*
ON-HURTE. *Illesus.*
ONY, or ony thynge. *Ullus.*
ONYD.[1] *Unitus.*
ONYṆ to-gedyr (onyn, or vnyn to-geder, P.) *Unio, aduno.*
ONYNGE to-gedyr. *Unio, adunacio.*
ONYMENT, or oynement. *Unguentum.*
ONYONE. *Sepe.*
ON-KYNDE yn herte (or ongentyl, K. P.) *Ingratus, acaris,* CATH.
ON-KYYND, or nowȝt after cowrs of kynde. *Innaturalis.*
ON-KYNDELY yn herte. *Ingratanter, acaride.*
ON-KYNDE yn kynde, or nature. *Innaturalis.*
ON-KYNDELY. *Innaturaliter.*

[1] The participle "oned," united, occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. v. 7550. Compare PUT to-geder, and onyd. *Continuus.*

ON-KNOWE (onknowyn, K.) *Ignotus, incognitus.*
ON-KNOWYNGLY. *Ignoranter, ignote, inscienter.*
ONLAWFULLE.[1] *Illegittimus.*
ONLAWFULLY. *Illegittime.*
ON-LEEFULLE. *Illicitus, nephas, nepharius.*
ON-LEFULLY. *Illicite, nepharie.*
ON-LETTERYD. *Illiteratus, agramatus,* C. F.
ON-LETTERYDLY. *Illiterate, agramate.*
ONLY. *Solomodo.*
ON-LOTHESUM.
ON-LYSTY, or lystles.[2] *Deses.*
ON-MEUABLE. *Immobilis.*
ON-MEU(A)BLY. *Immobiliter.*
ON-MEVYD. *Immotus.*
ONMYGHTY. *Inpotens.*
ON-MYGHTLY. *Inpotenter.*
ON-NUMERABLE. *Innumerabilis.*
ONNUMERABLY. *Innumerabiliter.*
ONPACYENT. *Inpaciens.*
ON-PACYENTLY. *Inpacienter.*
ON-POWDERYD.[3] *Insalsus,* CATH. *et* C. F.
ON-POWDERYD, on-saltyd. *Insalitus.*
ONPREVYN̄, or imprevyn̄ (inpreuyn, H. S. P.) *Improbo.*
ON-PROFYTABLE. *Inutilis.*
ON-PROFYTABLY. *Inutiliter.*
ON-PUNSC(H)YD(onponysshed, P.) *Inpunitus.*
ON-PUNSCHYD, or wythe-owte punschy(n)ge. *Inpune.*
(ONPONYSSHINGLY, P. *Impunite.*)
ON-QWELMYN̄ (onwhelmen, P.)[4] *Desuppino, discooperio.*
ON-QWEMABLE.[5] *Inplacabilis.*
ON-QWEMABLY. *Inplacabiliter.*
ON-REPENTAUNT. *Inpenitens.*
ON-REPENTAWNTLY. *Inpenitenter.*
ON-RYGHTEFULLE. *Injustus.*

[1] The proper distinction is evidently made in the Promptorium between lawful and LEFULLE. Compare LAWFULLE, *legitimus*, p. 289, and LEFULLE, or lawfulle, *licitus*, p. 293. The etymology of the two words is manifestly distinct, the first being derived from Ang.-Sax. lah, *lex;* the second from Ang.-Sax. leaf, *permissio.* "Lawfulle, *legalis, licitus.* Lefulle, *licitus, faustus.* Vnlefulle, *illicitus, illecebrosus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Legitimo*, to make lawfull. *Legitimus, bonus, secundum legem habitus, vel factus. Licitus*, lefull." ORTUS. By Wicliff this last word is written "leveful," which approaches more closely to the original orthography, and the distinction is observed by the old writers. W. Thorpe, in his examination by Abp. Arundel, 1407, stated that he had said that the law of Holy Church teaches in the decrees that no servant ought to obey his lord, child his parent, or wife her husband, "except in lefull things and lawfull." This document was published by Tindal from Thorpe's autograph. The same phrase occurs in the Statutes of the Gild of St. Francis at Lynn, 1454, regarding the summons of the fraternity "in lefull and lawfull tyme." Richards, vol. i. 478. Palsgrave renders both "laufull" and "lefull," French, "*licite, loysible.*"

[2] Compare LYSTY, *delectabilis*, p. 307; LUSTY, or lysty, *delectuosus*, p. 317. Ang.-Sax. lystan, *velle, cupere;* lystlice, *libenter.* Hence the negative listless, indifferent, having no desire. See OWLYST man, *Deses.*

[3] See POWDERON̄, and powderyd wythe salt, hereafter.

[4] This word is placed between ONSADELYN̄ and ON-WYNDYN, as if written ON-WHELMYN̄. Compare OVYR QWELMYN̄, p. 374, TURNON̄, or qwelman, and WHELMYN.

[5] See QVEMYN̄, or plesyn̄; PEESYD, or qwemyd, &c. Ang.-Sax. cweman, *placere.*

ON-RYGHTEFULLY. *Injuste.*
(ONSADDDE, as fysche, *infra in* thoke.[1] *Humorosus,* CATH. *et* UG. *insolidus.*)
ONSADELYN̄ hors, or takyn̄ a-wey fro hēm byrdenys. *Desterno,* CATH.
ONSAUERY. *Insipidus.*
ONSAVERYLY. *Insipide.*
ON-SCHAME-FAST. *Inpudens, inverecundus, effrons.*
ON-SCHAMEFASTLY. *Inpudenter, inverecunde, effronter.*
ON-SEMELY. *Indecens, inconveniens, disconveniens.*
ON-SEMELY, or yn on-semely wyse. *Indecenter, inconvenienter, disconvenienter.*
ON-SETY, *idem quod* on-holsum, *supra.*[2] (*Insalubris.*)
ON-SYGHTY. *Invisibilis.*
ON-SYGHTYLY. *Invisibiliter.*
ON-SYTTYNGE, *idem quod* on-semely, *supra* (on-lykly, s. on-sittinge, *supra* onsemynge, P.)[3]
(ONSITTINGLY, *supra in* on-semely, P.)
ONSTABYL. *Instabilis.*
ONSTABYLLY. *Instabiliter.*
ONSTEDEFAST, *idem quod* vn-stabyl, *supra.*
ONSTEDEFASTNESSE. *Instabilitas.*
ON-SUFFERABYL, or ontollerable. *Intollerabilis, insufferabilis* (*in-sustentabilis,* P.)
ON-SUFFERABLY (or intollerably, P.) *Intollerabiliter.*
ON-TAWHTE. *Indoctus, instructus.*
ONTELLEABLE. *Inenarrabilis.*
ON-THENDE. *Invalidus.*
ON-THENDLY. *Invalide.*
ON-THENDE, and fowl, and owt cast.[4] *Abjectus.*
ONTHRYFYN̄. *Devigeo.*
ON-TH(R)YFTE.[5] *Devigencia.*
ONTHRYFTY, *idem quod* on-thende (on-tryfty, s.)
ON-TYDY. *Intemptatus* (*intemptus, durisipus,* s. *intemperatus,* P.)
ON-TYDELY.

[1] See SAD, or hard. *Solidus.*

[2] Compare Ang.-Sax. un-sida, *pravitas, vitium;* or un-siδ, *iter infelix.* Teut. on-sedigh, *male moratus.*

[3] Neither the adjective, nor the impersonal verb sitteth, it is becoming, occur hereafter in the Promptorium, but they are not unfrequently used by Chaucer, Gower, and other writers. In Trevisa's version of Vegecius, B. ii. c. 18, it is said that "it semed vnsittyng that he þat shulde receyue of the Emperour lyverey, clothing, and sowde, shulde be occupied in eny oþer office but in the Emperours werres." Roy. MS. XVIII. A. 12. "It sytteth, it becometh, *il siet:* it sytteth nat for your estate to weare so fyne furres." PALSG.

[4] Wrath, in the Vision of Piers Ploughman, v. 2825, complaining of the austerities and discipline to which he was subjected in a monastery, says,

> "I ete there unthende fisshe,
> And feble ale drynke."

Mr. Wright explains the word as signifying unserved, without sauce. Ang.-Sax. þenian, *ministrare.*

[5] The reading of the MS. admits of a slight doubt here, as from the similarity of s. and f. it appears to be ON-THYSTE; as also in the Winch. MS. on-thryste. Compare THRYFTE and THRYFTY, hereafter.

On-trusty (or on-trysty, s.) *Insecurus, infidus (infidelis,* p.)
On-trostly (ontruly, or untrustly. *Infideliter, insecure,* p.)
On-trewe. *Infidelis.*
On-trewly. *Infideliter.*
On-ware. *Incautus.*
On-warly. *Incaute.*
On-waschyd. *Illotus.*
On-wyndyn̄, or on-twynyn̄ (on-twyndyn, s.) *Detorqueo,* cath.
On-wyse. *Insipiens, imprudens, inscius (stultus,* p.)
On-wysely. *Imprudenter, insipienter, inscie.*
On-wytynge. *Ignorans.*
On-wytyngly. *Ignoranter.*
On-wurthy. *Indignus.*
On-wurthyly. *Indigne.*
On pylgyrmage (*sic,* opylgrymage, k. h. s. p.) *Peregre.*
Opyn̄, or opnyn̄. *Aperio.*
Opynyone. *Opinio.*
Openynge, or ondoynge of schettynge (opning, vndoynge of þat is sperd, k. undonynge that is hyd, p.) *Apercio.*
(Opnyng, or expownynge, k. s. oppnynge, h. openynge, p. *Exposicio.*)
(Oposyn, *supra in* aposen, k. h. s. p.[1] *Oppono.*)
Opposynge. *Opposicio.*
Oppressynge, or ouer ledynge (oppressyon, s.) *Oppressio.*
Opvn̄. *Apertus (patulus,* p.)
Opun, fulle knowyn̄. *Manifestus.*
Opunly. *Manifeste, palam.*
Opvn̄ synnare, wythe-owtȳn' schame. *Puplicanus, puplicana,* cath.
Oratorye. *Oratorium.*
(Orcherde, *supra in* appullyerde. *Pomerium.*)
Ordeynyd. *Ordinatus, constitutus.*
Ordeynyn. *Ordino.*
Ordeynyn̄, or settyn̄ a thynge to be don̄. *Statuo, constituo, instituo.*
Ordynawnce, or ordynacyon. *Ordinacio, constitucio, ordo.*
(Ordyr, s. p. *Ordo.*)
Oore, for rowynge (ore, k. h. p.) *Remus.*
Orfrey of a westyment[2] (vest-

[1] Chaucer uses the verb to appose, signifying to object to, or put to the question; Cant. T. v. 7179, 15,831. "I oppose one, I make a tryall of his lernyng, or I laye a thyng to his charge, *ie apose.* I am nat to lerne nowe to appose a felowe, *à apposer un gallant.*" palsg. See Towneley Myst. pp. 193, 195.

[2] This term seems to be directly taken from the French *orfrais,* or low Latin *orfrea,* the band or bordure of embroidery with which rich garments, and especially vestments of sacred use, were decorated. Menage supposes it to have been formed from *aurum Phrygium,* attributing to Phrygia the invention of such embroideries. The orfrey was originally, but not always, as the name expresses, a work broidered in gold. The most remarkable specimens existing in England are the relics of vestments discovered at Durham, in the tomb attributed to St. Cuthbert, and wrought by order of Queen Ælfleda for Frithelstan, Bp. Winchester, A.D. 905. See the note on the word fanvn', p. 149. The skill of the embroiderers and goldsmiths of England from an early period had extended their reputation over the Continent. The following statement occurs in the Gesta Gul. Ducis Norm. et Regis Angl. p. 211: "*Anglice nationis femine multum acu et auri texturâ, egregie viri in omni valent artificio.*" In the Chronicle of Casino, it

ment, s.) *Aurifigium*, C. F. *et* NECC. *aurifrigium, glossa Merarii dicit.*

ORGONE.[1] *Organum.*

ORGONYSTER (organer, s.) *Orgonista, organicus, orgonicus, -ca, -cum*, CATH.

ORGON PYPE, or pype of an orgōn'. *Cantes*, CATH. *ydraula*, BRIT. *vocabula musica.*

ORRYBLE. *(H)orridus, horribilis.*

ORYEL of a wyndowe (of windown', s.)[2] *Cancellus*, CATH. *intendicula*, KYLW.

(ORYELLE tre, *supra in* aldyr tre.[3] *Alnus*, C. F.)

appears that the jewelled work termed *Anglicum opus* was, at the commencement of the XIth cent. in high esteem even in Italy (Murat. Script. Ital. iv. 360 :) and in the times of Boniface VIII. about the year 1300, are mentioned "*v. aurifrigia, quorum iij. fiunt de opere Cyprensi nobilissimo, et unum est de opere Anglicano, et unum est ad smaltos.*" Lib. Anniv. Basilice Vatic. ap. Joan. Rubeus. Among the gifts of Thos. Langley, Bp. Durham, who died 1437, were a vestment of crimson velvet, "*casulâ, ij. tuniculis, et capâ principali habente* orfrays *consimiles auri de Cyprys,*" and other vestments of baudkyn, with " orfrays *de* baudekyn *rubeo, context' cum cervis et avibus auri de Cyprys,*" &c. Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc. i. 88. The orfrays seem to have been frequently separate, so as to be used at pleasure with the vestment of colour suitable to the day. Inventories and wills afford innumerable evidences of the extraordinary richness of these decorations, and curious information as to the perfection to which the arts were carried in England at a remote period.

[1] The precise period when the use of the organ was introduced into Britain has not been ascertained; it is supposed to have been first used in France in 757. Compare Ann. Fr. *breves;* Ann. Francorum ; and Eginh. Ann. Pepini ; which concur in naming that year as the date of the introduction. Eginhard also mentions the arrival in France of a priest from Venice, who was able to construct organs, in 826 ; but the instrument does not appear to have been generally used in Western Europe before the Xth cent. At that period Elphegus, Bp. Winchester, constructed an organ, the melodious sounds of which are highly commended in the verses of Wolstan. In the time of Edgar, St. Dunstan, who died 988, caused "*organa*" to be constructed for the church of Glastonbury, according to Joh. Glaston. ; and in that of Malmesbury, where he bestowed "*organa, ubi per ereas fistulas musicis mensuris elaboratas dudum conceptas follis vomit anxius auras.*" W. Malmesb. Life of Aldhelm, Bp. Shirburn, founder of Malmesbury Abbey. Numerous curious particulars are recorded respecting the use of organs in England, as at St. Alban's, in Cott. MS. Nero, D. VII. ; and Croyland, where there were "*organa solennia in introitu ecclesie superius situata,*" as well as smaller organs in the choir. Portable instruments, called frequently regals, were much in use, and representations occur in many illuminations and sculptures. A very curious representation of the organ exists in Eadwine's Psalter, Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 17, i. and has been copied in Strutt's Horda, I. pl. 33. Organs were imported from Flanders, as appears by the Louth accounts, about the year 1500, Archæol. x. 91 ; the price of a pair suitable to be set up in the rood-loft of that noble church being £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* It appears that the usual term, a pair of organs, has reference to the double bellows whereby continuous sound was produced; or, according to Douce, to their being formed with a double row of pipes. See O'Connor's curious observations on the early use of organs and psalmody in the Irish church, Hib. Script. iv. 153.

[2] "*Est cancellus pro alâ palacii, parvum foramen parietis, intersticium inter propugnacula, muratorum parietes sive tectura, sicut que claudunt chorum. Dicitur et cancellus fenestra reticulata. Prov. vij.* 6." CATH. Little can be added to Mr. Hamper's curious memoir on Oriels, Archæol. xxiii. in which he explains the varied uses of the term.

[3] The ORYELLE is possibly the small variety of the aller or alder, given by Parkinson

ORYNAL, or vrynal. *Urinale.*
ORYSONE. *Oracio.*
ORLAGE.[1] *Horilogium.*

ORLAGERE, or he þat kepythe an orlage (the orlage, P.)[2] *Horuspex, vel horispex,* CATH.

as *alnus folio incano*, the hoary alder, p. 1409. Mr. Hartshorne states that the alder is called, on the Herefordshire side, co. Salop, the orl. The alder is called in the North eller, whence may be derived many names, as Ellerbeck, Allerthorpe, &c. "An ellyrtre, *alnus*." CATH. ANG. "*Alnetum*, an allur grounde." ORTUS. "*Aulne*, an aller, or alder-tree." COTG. Ang.-Sax. alr, *alnus*.

[1] Compare DYALE, or an horlege, p. 120; and PYNNE of an orlage, or other lyke schowynge the owrys. *Sciotirus.* Hence it seems that ORLAGE, implying generally an indicator of time, signifies here either a sun-dial or a clock. "An horlege, *horologium*. An horlege lokar, *horuspex*." CATH. ANG. "*Horologium*, an orologe, a clocke. *Horoscopus, i. horarum inspector*, an orologe maker, or a keper of a clocke." ORTUS. "Oriloge, a clocke, *horiloge*." PALSG. In the sense of a dial the term occurs in the Wicliffite version, iv. Kings, xx. 11: "Isaye þe profete clepide ynwardly þe Lord, and browȝte aȝen bacward by x. degrees þe schadewe bi lynes, bi whiche it hadde go doun þanne in þe orologie of Achaz." Daines Barrington has given observations on the earliest introduction of clocks, Archæol. v. 416, but could find no instance of an *horologium*, which, being described as striking the hours, was undeniably a clock, and not a dial, previously to the construction of the remarkable clock near Westminster Hall, supplied out of a fine imposed on Rad. de Hengham, Chief justice of the King's Bench, 1288. But there can be little question that clocks were in use at an earlier period. It may be doubted whether the "*Orelogium insigne*" given by William the Sacrist to Sherborn, in the XIIth cent., were of this nature (Sherborn Cartulary, in the possession of Sir Thos. Phillipps); and the *horologium*, or alarum, the fall of which before the hour of matins gave the alarm of the conflagration of the church of Bury, in 1198, as described by Jocelin de Brakelonda, p. 78, appears by the context to have been a kind of clepsydra. Numerous notices might be collected regarding the orloges of a later time, such as that in Canterbury Cathedral, which cost £30, in 1292; and the celebrated one given to the Church of St. Alban's in 1326, by Abbot Ric. de Wallingford, which, as it is stated, Cott. MS. Nero, D. VII. f. 196, surpassed any other in England, or even in Europe, according to Leland, Script. Brit. ii. 401. A remarkable clock still exists at Exeter, generally regarded as the gift of Bp. Courtenay, who was consecrated 1478, but it is highly probable that it is the same *horologium* which is named in Pat. 11 Edw. II. 1317. Frequent mention occurs of "*horologii Regis infra palatium Westm'*," as in Pat. 1 Hen. V. in favour of the keeper, Hen. Berton, "*valectus camere Regis;*" and in the Acts of Privy Council, especially in 6 Hen. VI. 1428, vol. iii. 288, where accounts of repairs done to the "orelege" may be found, which supply curious terms of the craft. Amongst the valuable effects of Hen. V. enumerated 1423, was "j. orlage, *fait al manere d'un nief, l'argent preis' par estimation, lx.s.*" Rot. Parl. iv. 216. Fabyan relates, on the authority of Gaguin, that amongst the presents sent A.D. 807 to Charlemagne by the King of Persia "was an horologe of a clocke of laten of a wonder artyfycyall makyng, that at euery oure of the daye and nyghte, when the sayd clocke shuld stryke, images on horse backe apperyd out of sondry places, and aftir departid agayn by meane of certayne vyces." Part VI. c. 156. To such a device Horman seems to allude when he says, f. 231, v°, "Some for a tryfull pley the deuyll in the orlege; *aliqui in nugis tragedias agunt.*" It seems, however, certain from the Chron. Turon. Martene, Coll. Ampl. V. 960, and Eginh. Ann. Fr. that Charlemagne's "horologe" was a *clepsydra*. Abp. Parker devised in 1575, to the Bp. of Ely, "*baculum meum de cannâ Indicâ, qui horologium habet in summitate.*" See Professor Hamberger's curious dissertation on clocks in Beckman's Hist. of Inventions.

[2] The orlagere seems to have been properly the keeper of a clock, but sometimes a

ORNAMENT. *Ornamentum.*
ORONGE, fruete.[1] *Pomum citrinum, citrum,* CATH. *in medica (pomum orientale,* P.)
ORROWRE. *Horror.*
ORPUD (ornwode, S. *sic pro* orpwode?)[2] *Audax, bellipotens.*
ORPYN, herbe.[3] *Crassula major, et media dicitur* howsleek, *et minima dicitur* stoncrop.
ORTUS, releef of beestys mete.[4] *Ramentum,* KYLW. *ruscum,* CATH. *et* C. F.
OSAGE, or vsage. *Usus.*
OSYERE (osyȝer, H. P.) *Vimen,* COMM. *vitulamen.*

clock-maker was so called. In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 68, directions are given for watch and ward, when an army is encamped, especially for the out-watch by night, "þe whiche must be departede in foure quarters of þe nyght, the whiche quarters most be departede by the orlageres (*ad clepsydram sunt divisæ.*)" The daily fee of the orlagere of the King's clock at Westminster, 1 Hen. V. was sixpence; in 4 Hen. VI. the yearly reward to the clock-maker, besides incidental expenses, was 13*s.* 4*d.* Acts of Privy Council, vol. iii. The rapid advance of civilization and luxury during the reign of Edw. III. induced foreign artificers to settle in England, as appears by the Pat. 42 Edw. III. which grants safe conduct for three "orlagiers," natives of Delft, coming to exercise their craft in England. Rymer, vi. 590.

[1] Le Grand d'Aussy, Vie Privée des Français, i. 246, could not trace the introduction of the orange to an earlier period than 1333. It is said to have been brought from China by the Portuguese, but it is more probable that its introduction into Europe is due to the Arab conquerors of Spain. A document preserved in the Tower, and cited in the valuable Introduction to Household Expenses in England, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. records that in 1290 a large Spanish ship arrived at Portsmouth, from the cargo of which Queen Eleanor purchased a frail of Seville figs, dates, pomegranates, 15 citrons, and "*vij. poma de Orenge.*" A full account of the properties of this fruit may be found in the curious compilation written early in the XVth cent. Arund. MS. 42, f. 33, v°. Oranges are mentioned as a present, Paston Letters, ii. 30; and repeatedly in the Privy Purse Expenses of Hen. VIII. Pynson, in the Boke to lerne French, gives "aples of orrenge, *pommes d'orraingne.*"

[2] This word, signifying stout, courageous, is used by R. Glouc. Gower, and Lydgate.

"His folk ful of orpedschype
Quicliche leputh to hepe." K. Alis. v. 1413.

Trevisa likewise, in his version of the Polychron. speaks of "an orped man, and stallworth." The epithet is applied to hounds in the Master of Game, Cott. MS. Vesp. B. XII. f. 63, b. Dowglas, the monk of Glastonbury, in his Chronicle, Harl. MS. 4690, speaks of the conflict of Edw. III. with the Normans in 1347, "atte the brigge of Cadon, manly and orpedly strengthed and defended," f. 82; and again, in his relation of the hasty expedition of Edw. III. to Calais, 1350, says that "he towke wiþ him þe nobleis, and þe gentelles, and oþer worþi and orpedde menne of armes," f. 83, v°. See also Caxton's Chron. f. 37; Hearne's Glossary to Rob. Glouc.; and Jamieson, *v.* Orpit. Compare Ang.-Sax. orpedlice, *palam,* SOMN.

[3] "*Acantus, Anglice,* orpyne." Harl. MS. 1002. Gerarde gives *Crassula major,* Spanish orpyne; *Crassula fabaria,* common orpyne, liblong, or livelong. This herb was called also in French *orpin.* "Orpyn, an herbe, *orpin.*" PALSG. Skinner would derive the name from Belg. oor püne, *auritm dolor,* in allusion to its narcotic properties.

[4] "Ortys, *forrago, ruscus,* or fodder." CATH. ANG. The word orts, fragments of victuals, which occurs in Shakespeare, is still vulgarly used in many counties: in the South it is pronounced aughts. See the Salopian and Craven Glossaries, and Nares.

OSPYTALLE. *Hospitale, zenodochium, vel cenodochium,* CATH. *orphanotrophium.*

OSPRYNGE, of kynred, *idem quod* kynrede, *supra in* K. (ospringe or kenrede, K. or kyndrode, s. *Progenies, prosapia, stirps.*)

OOST of menne. *Excercitus.*

OOST, geste. *Hospes.*

OOST, sacrament. *Hostia* (*sacramentum,* P.)

OOSTAGE, or plegge (as a wedde, *infra.*) *Obses,* C. F. *vas,* CATH. *pligius.*

OSTEL, or inne of herborowe (in, or herborwe, K. s. of harborowe, P.) *Hospicium, diversorium, hospiciarium,* COMM.

OSTELERE. *Hospiciarius, hospiciaria, hospes* (*hospita,* P.)

OOSTESSE (osteles, s.) *Hospita, hospiciaria.*

OSTRYCHE, byrd. *Strucio,* C. F.

OTE, or havur corne.[1] *Avena.*

OTHE, of swerynge. *Juramentum.*

OOTHE, or woode.[2] *Amens, demens, furiosus, furibundus.*

OTUR, watyr beest. *Lutricius.*

OWE dette. *Debeo.*

OVENE. *Furnus, fornax, clibanus.*

OWHTE, or sumwhat (ovt, H.) *Quicquam, quid, adverbia.*

OWYNE, as myne owyn' (owne, P.) *Proprius.*

OVYR. *Ultra, trans.*

OVYRAL. *Ubique, utrobique.*

OVYR CASTE, or ovyr hyllyd. *Pretectus, contectus.*

OVYRCUMME (or ovyr settyn̄, *infra.*)[3] *Supero.*

OVYR HYPPYN̄, or ouer skyppyn̄, or passe a-wey, and levyn̄.[4] *Omitto.*

[1] "*Avena,* otys or havere." MED. MS. CANT. "Otys, *ubi* haver. Havyr, *avena, avenula.*" CATH. ANG. In the *Memoriale* of Henry, Prior of Canterbury, early in the XIVth cent. Cott. MS. Galba, E. IV. "avere" occurs in the "*redditus manerium Prioratus,*" f. 165, v°. It is repeatedly mentioned in documents connected with the North Country; see Wills and Invent. Surtees Soc. i. pp. 244, 423. W. Turner, in his Herbal, 1551, remarks that "*Avena* is named in Englyshe otes, or etes, or hauer, in Duche hauer, or haber." Gerarde gives haver as the common name for oats in Lancashire, and observes that it is "their chiefest bread corne for Iannocks, Hauer-cakes, Tharffe-cakes," &c. The *Festuca Italica* has, as he says, the common name "Hauer-grasse." "*Aveneron* (*averon,* or *avoin folle*) wild oats, barren oats, haver, or oat grass." COTG. In the North, oats are still called haver, according to Brockett and the Craven Glossary, but the name seems to be no longer known in the Eastern counties. Hence, however, appears to be derived Haver-croft Street, the name of a hamlet near Attleborough, Norfolk. Dan. havre, Dutch, haver, Swed. hafre, oats.

[2] Compare Germ. Wuth, *ira;* wüthig, *furiosus;* Welsh, gwyth, anger.

[3] OVYRCŪNE, MS. ovyrcome, S.

[4] Compare HYPPYNGE, p. 241; Low German, hippen, *salire.* Langtoft has preserved a "Couwe," or satirical ballad on Baliol, and the conquest of the Scots by Edw. I. in which the verb "ouerhipped" is used, ed. Hearne, p. 280; and again, p. 296:

> "Oure kyng Sir Edward ouer litille he gaf,
> Tille his barons was hard, ouerhipped þam ouerhaf."

R. Brunne, in the Prologue to his Chronicle, as cited by Hearne, Langt. Chron. App.

OVY(R) HYPPYNGE, or ovyr skyppynge, or levynge (over chyppynge, s.) *Omissio.*

OVYRLEDARE (or ovyr settar, *infra.*)[1] *Oppressor.*

OVYR LEDYN̄, or oppressyn̄. *Opprimo.*

OVYR LEDYNGE (or oppressynge, *supra.*) *Oppressio.*

OVYR LETHYR of a schoo (ouerledyr, H.) *Impedia,* DICC. *et* KYLW.

OVYRLY. *Superficialiter.*

OVYRLYTYL(L)E. *Minus, vel nimis modicum.*

OVYRLEVARE after a noþer. *Superstes.*

OVYR MYKYLLE (ouer moche, P.) *Nimis, vel nim(i)us.*

OVYR MORE. *Ultra, preterea, ulterius.*

OVYRPLAW.[2] *Ebullicio.*

OVYR SETTAR, *idem quod* ouer ledare, *supra.*

OVYR SETTYN̄, or ovyr comyn̄.[3] *Supero, vinco.*

OVYR SETTYN̄, or dyscōmfytyn̄. *Confuto.*

(OUERSETTINGE, P. *Oppressio.*)

OVYR SETTYNGE, or ovyr sytttynge of dede or tyme. *Omissio.*

(OUER SKYPPYN̄, *supra in* ovyr hyppyn̄. *Omitto.*)

OVYR THROWYN̄, and caste doōn. *Obruo, prosterno.*

OVYR (TYR)VYN̄ (ovyr tyrvyn, K. ouerturnyn, S. H. ouyrturuyn, P.)[4] *Subverto, everto.*

to Preface, p xcviii. states that he had followed Wace's original more closely than Peter Langtoft had done;

> " For mayster Wace þe Latyn alle rymes,
> þat Pers ouerhippis many tymes."

The verb " overhuppe," to skip over, occurs in Vis. of Piers P. v. 8167, and 10,395. Gower uses " overhippeth " in a like sense; it occurs also in writers of the XVIth Cent. See Fryth's Works, p. 17; Udal, Hebr. c. 11. " I overhyppe (or ouerskyp) a thyng in redyng, or suche lyke, *ie trespasse.* I overhyppe, *Ie trespasse,* and *ie passe.* Loke you ouerhyppe (*surpassez*) nothyng, remember that the thynge that is well doone is twyse done, and the thyng that is yuell done muste be begon agayne." PALSG. Howell, in the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's Dict. 1660, observes that " the reason why the French o're hips so many consonants is, to make the speech more easie and fluent." To hip, signifying to hop, is still used in the North. See Brockett and Jamieson.

[1] This verb is used in Vis. of Piers P. v. 2001; and by Lydgate, Boccace, v. 104, as quoted by Mr. Halliwell in his Glossary, Coventry Mysteries, in which it occurs also in the like sense of over-reaching, or over-bearing, p. 262. To lead, as it has been observed p. 293, was used in the sense of carrying, as by Rob. Glouc. p. 416, " lede and brynge," where he speaks of loaded wains passing frozen streams during the severe winter, A.D. 1092. To over-lead appears to be taken in the same manner as to carry and to bear are used, denoting behaviour or demeanour. Palsgrave gives the verb " I overley, as a tyrāne, or myghty man ouerlayeth his subiectes, declared in I oppresse."

[2] See PLAWYN̄ ovyr, hereafter.

[3] SYETTYN̄, MS. ouersettyn, K. ovyr settyn, S. " I oversette, I overcome, declared in I ouercome, I vaynquysshe or get the vper hande of one." PALSG.

[4] A blank space has been here left by the scribe, the first syllable of the word TYRVYN being apparently defective in the MS. from which the transcript was made. TERWYN̄ occurs hereafter in the sense of to weary, *fatigo;* but it seems very question-

OVYRTHWERT (ouerqwertly, K. ovyr wharte, S. ouerthwart, P.)[1] *Transversus.*

OVYRTHWER(T)LY (ouerqwertly, K.) *Transverse.*

OVYR QWELMYD, or ouer hyllyde.[2] *Obvolutus.*

OVYR QWELMYN̄, or qwelme (ouerwhelmyn, P.)[3] *Suppino.*

OVYRSLAY of a doore.[4] *Superliminare.*

OWLE, or howle, byrde. *Bubo,* CATH.

OWLYST.[5] *Desidiosus, segnis (tediosus,* S.)

OWLYST MAN, or womann (owlist, or vnl(u)sty, K.) *Deses.*

OWLYSTHEDE. *Desidia, segnicies.*

OWMAWTYN̄, or swownyn'(sownyn, S.)[6] *Sincopiso,* C. F.

O(W)MAWTYNGE (or swownynge, P.) *Sincopis.*

able, notwithstanding that the King's Coll. MS. agrees with the Harl. MS. in the reading, TYRVYN̄, whether the scribes may not inadvertently have taken n. for u. and the true reading should be OVYR TYRNYN̄. Compare TURNON̄ vpse doune, *subverto.*

[1] Chaucer uses over-thwart in the sense of across, and of over against. See Towneley Myst. p. 85, "over twhart, and endlang." "Ouertwharte, *au travers de, de trauers,* as, *Et soudayn il luy myt l'espée au trauers du corps. Ilz sont corrigez de long et de trauers.* Ouerthwartly, *paruersement.*" PALSG. Forby gives overwhart, across, as to plough overwhart, or at right angles to the former furrows. Higins, in his version of Junius, renders "*Transtra,* the transams, or ouerthwart beames." A.-Sax. þweorh, Dan. tvært, *perversus.*

[2] Skinner supposes whelm to be derived from Ang.-Sax. ahwylfan, *obruere.* Compare also hwealfian, *camerare.* Chaucer uses the verb to over-whelve, as in Boec. ii. where he speaks of the North wind which "moueth boiling tempeste, and ouerwhelueth the see; *verso concitat æquore.*" Fabyan, *ann.* 1429, describes a barge, which, running against the piers of a bridge, was "whelmyd;" but here, as in other passages, it is difficult to define whether the precise meaning of the word be to overturn, or to cover over. "I whelme an holowe thyng ouer an other thyng, *Ie mets dessus.* Whelme a platter vpon it to saue it from flyes." PALSG. "No bodie lighteth a candle, and hideth it in a priuie derke corner, or couereth it by whelming a bushell ouer it." Udal, Luke xi. 33. "To whelve, *vide* cover." GOULDM. Compare ON-QUELMYN̄, p. 366.

[3] Compare TURNŌN, or qwelmān. *Suppino.* R. Brunne, in his version of Langtoft, p. 190, relating how King Richard smote a Soudan such a blow on the helm that he fell backwards, and was unhorsed, says "þe body he did ouerwhelm, his hede touched þe croupe." "I wyll nat curse the, but an olde house ouerwhelme the, *te puisse renuerser,* or *ragrauanter.*" PALSG.

[4] The following passage occurs in Gaut. de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220:

> "*Al entré del hus est la lyme* (the therswald, *al.* threshwald,)
> *Et outre la teste la suslyme* (the ouerslay.)"

In Sir Thos. Phillipps's MS. "ouerslauth;" in Femina, MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14, 40, "*le suislyne*—þe ouerchek." "*Superliminare,* ouerslay." Vocab. Harl. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Superliminare,* ouer lytys." MED. Horman says, "I hytte my heed ageynst the soyle, or transumpt (*hiperthyron, superliminare.*)"

[5] Compare ONLYSTY. *Deses.*

[6] See Jamieson's observations on Muth, exhausted with fatigue, Mawten, and Mait. These words may be derived from Fr. *mater.* "I mate, or ouercome, He hath vtterly mated me, *amatté.*" PALSG. Compare Teut. matt, *fessus;* A.-S. meðiȝ, *defatigatus.*

OWMBRER of bacenet (owmbrere of basnet, K. H. vmbrere, or basnette, S. owmbrer' or a basnet, P.)[1] *Umbraculum.*

OWMPERE, *supra in* nowmpere.[2] (*Arbiter, sequester.*)

(Ow(N)ERE of a schyp, or schyp-lord, *infra.*[3] *Navarchus,* CATH. *navargus,* C. F.)

OWRE of the day, or nyghte. *Hora.*

OWRE OWENE. *Noster.*

OWTAS, crye.[4] *Tumultus,* C. F.

OWTE CASTE, or refuse. *Refutamen, refutamentum (abjectus,* S.)

OWTE CASTE, or refuse, or coralyce of cornē (coralys, S. careyle of corne, P.)[5] *Cribalum,* C. F.

OWT, or owte (*sic,* S.) *Extra, foras.*

OWTE, OWT. *At, at, interjectio.*

OWT, or qwenchyd, as candylle, or lyghte. *Extinctus.*

OWTE GATE. *Exitus.*

OWTYNGE, or a-woydaunce. *Evacuacio, deliberacio.*

OWTE LAW. *Exlex,* C. F. *utlegatus (exul, relegatus,* S.)

OWTLAWYN̄. *Utlego, extermino,* UG. V. *in T. secundum scripturas cartarum.*

OWTLAWRY. *Utlegacio, exterminium,* UG. V. *in T. (exilium,* UG. V. *in T. relegacio,* S.)

OWTERAGE, or excesse. *Excessus.*

OWTRAGYN̄, or doōn excesse. *Excedo.*

OWTE TAKYN̄ (owtakyn, K.)[6] *Excipio.*

[1] "An ovmbere, *umbra.*" CATH. ANG. In the relation given by Stowe of the combat in Smithfield before Henry VI. 1442, between John de Astley (whom he calls Ansley or Antsley) and a knight of Arragon, it is related that the latter with his axe "stroke many strokes hard and sore vpon his basenet, and on his hand, and made him loose and let fall his axe to the ground, and brast vp his vmbar three times, and caught his dagger, and would haue smitten him in the face." Annales, p. 383, ed. 1631. In the Survay of London, B. iii. this word is misprinted "brake up his uniber." From this passage it seems to be evident that the OWMBRER was a defence that covered the face, but it is not clear in what respect it differed from the visor, with which in previous times the basinet had been furnished, when used without the tilting helm. "Umbrell of an heed pece, *uisiére.*" PALSG.

[2] See Tyrwhitt's Glossary, *v.* Nompere; Chaucer, Test. of Love, i. 319. It occurs also in Vis. of Piers P. v. 3149, signifying an arbitrator. "An ovmper, *impar.*" CATH. ANG.

[3] In the other MSS., as likewise in the printed editions, this word is written owner. It must be observed, however, that the verb to owe, A.-Sax. aȝan, *possidere,* now written own, occurs very frequently. Bp. Hall speaks of the Deity as "the great ower of heaven." Sermon at Exeter, Aug. 1637.

[4] R. Brunne, in his version of Langtoft's Chron. p. 339, relates how Sir John de Waleis, being taken prisoner, was hung at London:

> "Siþen lete him doun eft, and his hede of snyten,
> And born to London brigge fulle hie with outheys."

> "Yet saw I woodnesse laughing in his rage,
> Armed complaint, outhees, and fiers outrage." Cant. Tales, v. 2014

"God graunte—y$^{t}$ an outas and clamour ꝺ̄e made upon the Lord Scales." Paston Letters, vol. iii. 136, *circa* 1450. See Ducange, and Spelman, *v. Hutesium, Huesium.*

[5] See CORALLE, or drasse of corne (draffe?) p. 92.

[6] See Langtoft's Chron. Hearne, p. 332. In the Wicliffite version, Exod. xxii. 20 is

Oxe, beest. *Bos.*
Oxeforthe. *Oxonia.*
Oþyr, or othyr.[1] *Alius, alter.*
Oþyr tyme. *Alias.*

Pace, of goynge. *Passus.*
Pace forthe. *Preterio, progredior.*
(Passage ouer a water, s. *Vadum,* cath.)
Pacyence, or sufferaunce. *Paciencia, sufferencia, tollerancia.*
Pacyence, herbe. *Paciencia.*
Pacyent of sufferynge. *Paciens, sufferens, tollerans, animequius,* cath.
Pacyñ (in godnesse, k. h. p.) *Excello, precello.*
Pacyñ yn goodnesse, or badnesse. *Excedo, superemineo.*
Pacyñ ovyr. *Transgredior, trans(c)endo.*
Pacyñ ouer þe see, or watyr.[2] *Transfreto, transmeo.*
Pacyñ, yn walkynge, or goynge be the wey (*supra in* pace forthe, p.) *Preterio,* cath.
Paddok, toode.[3] *Bufo.*

thus rendered: "He þat offriþ to goddis, outakun to þe Lord aloone, be slayn (*præterquam Domino,*" Vulg.) Chaucer uses "out take" in like manner, Rom. of Rose; and "out-taken," excepted, Cant. T. v. 4697; as likewise does Sir John Maundevile, Voiage, p. 301. In the account of a scandalous assault which occurred in the reign of Hen. VI. Rot. Parl. V. 111. it is said, "He vilanously toke of all the attire of her hed, also her clothis of her body, otake her smokke." "I out take, I except. I wyll ron as swyft as any man in this towne, I out take none, for a bonette, *Ie n'excepte nul.* Out takyng, *exception.* I outcept, *ie excepte,*" &c. palsg.

[1] Othyr, or othyr, ms. Oþir, k. Oþer, or othyr, s. Other, p. The alphabetical position shows that th. has here been substituted by the second hand for the character þ. as likewise in the succeeding word, which in the MS. is written othyr tyme. þ. always occurs in the penultimate place, as in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet.

[2] In Pynson's edition the following distinction is here made: Pace ouer the see. *Transfreto.* Pace ouer water. *Transmeo.* "I passe, I go ouer, or passe for by, *ie passe.* Wylte thou beare me in hande I sawe hym nat to daye, he passed forby euyn nowe, *il passa par icy.* I passe my boundes, I ouer esteme myselfe, *ie me surcuyde,* and *ie me mescongnoys.*" palsg.

[3] The strange diet of the natives of Taracounte, in India, is thus described:

> "Evetis, and snakes, and paddokes brode,
> That heom thoughte mete gode." Kyng Alis. v. 6126.

"Pade," a toad, Awntyrs of Arthure, ix. 10, is in one MS. written "tade." See also Syr Gaw. and Sir Gal. i. 9. In the later Wicliffite version the frogs that came up on the land of Egypt, Exod. viii. 6, are called "paddockis." See Cov. Myst. p. 164, and Glossary; Towneley Myst. p. 325. "Paddocke, *crapavlt.* My bely crowleth (*croulle*) I wene there be some padockes in it (*grenouilles.*)" palsg. "*Bufo, crapaut,* a Tode, a paddocke." Junius, Nomencl. by Higins. "*Grenouille,* a frog, a paddocke." cotg. "A paddock, *rana pagana.*" gouldm. See Nares. Argent, a fess between three frogs vert, is borne by the name of Paddock. This word has not been noticed by Forby; Moor gives Paddock and Pudduck, signifying a toad, in Suffolk, and Ray gives it as a word used in Essex. Brockett states that in the North it denotes a frog, and is never applied to a toad. See Jamieson, *v.* Pade, a toad. Hence is derived the old name for a toad-stool, still in use in the North, according to Brockett. "A padokstole, *boletus, fungus, tuber, trusca, asperagus.*" cath. ang. Gerarde

PAGE. *Pageta, pedissequus, pedes,* DICC.

PAGE of a stabylle. *Equarius, stabularius.*

PAGENT.[1] *Pagina* (*sic*, S. P.)

PATCHE, or clowt sett on a thyn̄ge (pahche, K. pacch, S. patche clowte, sett to a thinge, P.) *Scrutum, pictacium,* C. F.

PAY, or payment. *Solucio.*

PAYARE. *Solutor, solutrix.*

PAYARE of hyrys, or mony vnder a lorde. *Mercedarius,* CATH.

PAYYD, of dette. *Solutus, persolutus.*

PAYYD, and qvemyd, or plesyd, *Placatus.*

PAYYN̄. *Solvo, persolvo.*

PAYLE, or mylke stoppe. *Multrale, multrum, vel multra,* CATH.

(PAYMENT, *idem quod* pay, K.)

calls *Fungi* "paddock stooles." In the Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 144, v°, *boletus* is rendered "a padokchese," as likewise in a list of herbs, MS. Ant. Soc. 101. "*Fungus*, a stede stole." MED. Ang.-Sax. pada, *bufo;* Teut. padden-stoele, *boletus.*

[1] Skinner suggests that pageant may be derived from the Greek πάγω, πῆγμα, or "Belg. Waeghen, *currus, q. d. currus pompaticus.*" Tooke considers it to be the pres. part. pæceand, of the Ang.-Sax. verb pæcan, *decipere*, to illude by simulated representations. The primary signification of the word appears to have been a stage or scaffold, which was called *pagina*, it may be supposed, from its construction, being a machine *compaginata*, framed and compacted together. The curious extracts from the Coventry records given by Mr. Sharp, in his Dissertation on the Pageants or Mysteries performed there, afford definite information on this subject. The term is variously written, and occasionally "pagyn, pagen," approaching closely to the Latin *pagina.* The various plays or pageants composing the Chester mysteries, each of which is appropriated to one of the trades, are entitled, "*Pagina prima, de celi, angelorum, &c. creacion(e).* The tanners' play. *Incipit Pagina secunda, qualiter Deus creavit mundum, &c.* The drapers' playe;" and so forth. See Chester Plays, Wright's edition from Add. MS. 10,305. A curious contemporary account has been preserved of the construction of the pageants at Chester during the XVIth cent. "which pagiants weare a high scafold with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheeles." Sharp, Cov. Myst. p. 17. The term denoting the stage whereon the play was exhibited subsequently denoted also the play itself; but the primary sense, clearly defined by the Coventry documents, is observed by several writers, as by Higins, in his version of Junius's Nomenclator, 1585. "*Pegma, lignea machina in altum educta, tabulatis etiam in sublime crescentibus compaginata, de loco in locum portatilis, aut quæ vehi potest, ut in pompis fieri solet: Eschaffaut*, a pageant, or scaffold." "*Pegma est machina super quam statue ponuntur.*" ORTUS. "A paiande, *lusorium.*" CATH. ANG. "Pagiant in a playe, *mystére.*" PALSG. "*Fercules*, the thing whereon images or Pageants are carried; also beers for dead men. *Pegmate*, a stage or frame, whereon Pageants be set or carried." COTG. Horman says, "There were v. coursis in the feest, and as many paiantis in the pley. I wyll haue made v. stagȝ (*sic*) or bouthis in this playe (*scenas.*) I wolde haue a place in the middyl of the pley (*orchestra*), that I myght se euery paiaunt. Of all the crafty and subtyle paiantis and pecis of warke made by mannys wyt, to go or moue by them selfe, the clocke is one of the beste." In this passage the term seems to be taken as denoting stage machinery. Of the gorgeous pageants set up by the citizens of London on occasions such as the reception of the Emperor Charles V. 1522, detailed descriptions have been preserved by Hall, the Chronicler. See on this subject Collier's Hist. of Dram. Poetry, ii. 151, and the Appendix to Davies's Municipal Records of York, 8vo. 1843.

PAYNMAYNE.[1] *Panis vigoris.*
PAYNYN̄ (paynim, K. P.) *Paganus, pagana, gentilis.*
PAYNYN̄, or hethyn̄. *Ethnicus.*
PAKKE. *Sarcina, fardellus.*
PAKKYN̄. *Sarcino, fardello* (*indorso*, S.)
PALE, of coloure. *Pallidus.*
PALE, or palys of a parke. *Palus* (*vallus*, P.)
PALLE, or pelle, or other clothe leyd on a dede body (on a dede mane, or woman, S.) *Capulare*, UG. *in capio.*
PALE, for vynys. *Paxillus*, COMM.
PALEYS, loordys dwellynge. *Palacium.*
PALENESSE, of colowre. *Pallor.*
PALET, or roof of the mowthe. *Palatum.*
PALET, armowre for the heed.[2] *Pelliris*, CATH. *galerus*, CATH.

[1] Various conjectures have been made on the origin of this term, derived by Skinner from *panis matutinus*, by Tyrwhitt from Maine, the province where it might have been made, perhaps, in great perfection, and by Sibbald from *pain d'amand*, almond bread. Mr. Pinkerton explains it as signifying the chief bread, the bread of main, or strength. It is called "breid of mane," Dunbar, Maitl. Poems, p. 71; and "mayne bread" in Sir John Neville's accounts of the expenses of his daughter's wedding, 1526; Forme of Cury, p. 180, where the item also occurs "6 doz. Manchetts, 6*s*." It would hence appear that Jamieson's conjecture that bread of mane and manchet-bread are synonymous is questionable. Kilian gives Teut. "Maene, *i.* wegghe, *libum lunatum*. Wegghe, *panis triticeus*, *libum oblongum*." Compare WYGGE, brede, hereafter. The derivation is obscure, but the term clearly denotes bread of a superior quality; thus Chaucer uses the simile "white as paindemaine," Sire Thopas, Cant. T. v. 13,655; Gower also speaks of "paindemaine" as a delicacy fit for the rich alone. Conf. Am. vi. In the Anturs of Arther at the Tarnewathelan, it is said that

> "Thre soppus of demayn
> Wos broȝte to Sir Gauan,
> For to comford his brayne." St. 37, ed. Robson.

The Harl. MS. 279, f. 10, supplies instructions for the preparation of such consolatory sops. "Lyode Soppes. Take mylke an boyle it, and þanne tak ȝolkys of eyroun, ytryid fro þe whyte, an draw hem þorwe a straynoure, and caste hem in to þe mylke, an sette it on þe fyre, an hete it, but let it nowt boyle, and stere it wyl tyl it be som what þikke; þenne cast þer to salt and sugre, an kytte fayre paynemaynnys in round soppys, an caste þe soppys þer on, and serue it forth for a potage." In the Forme of Cury repeated mention occurs of "flour of payndemayn," probably the fine white flour of which it was made; see pp. 27, 30. The delicacy called "cryspes" was composed thereof, p. 73; and "payndemayn" itself is mentioned, pp. 34, 65. The Issue Roll of Exch. 27 Hen. VI. 1449, records the payment of £10 to John Eton, baker of "paynman" for the King's table, in consideration of good services, and the great charge incurred by him in providing bread for the Sovereign. It appears also that in 1455, in the Household of Hen. VI. there were, in the Office of the Bake-house, one "Yoman Pay(n)men-baker," and a groom. Household Ordin. published by Ant. Soc. p. *19. "Payne mayne, *payn de bouche.*" PALSG. "*Payn de bouche*, as *Pain mollet*. A very light, very crusty and savory white bread, full of eies, leaven, and salt." COTG.

[2] A PALET was a kind of head-piece, usually formed of leather or *cuir-bouilli*, whence the name seems to have been derived. "*Pelliris, galea ex coreo et pelle.*" CATH. "*Pelliris*, a helme of lethyr. *Galerus*, a coyfe of lethere." MED. In Vocab. Roy. MS.

PALFREY. *Palafridus, mannus,* CATH. C. F. *gradarius,* CATH.

PALY of brynne (payly, or brynne, S.)[1] *Cantabrum.*

PALYCE, or pale of closynge. *Palus.*

PALLYD, as drynke (palled, as ale, K.) *Emortuus,* C. F.

PALYET, lytylle bed. *Lectica,* C. F.

PALLYN̄, as ale and drynke (ale or other licoure, P.)[2] *Emorior.*

17 C. XVII. f. 56, v°, is given "*Cassis*, palette." Charpentier likewise cites a Glossary, MS. Reg. Paris, which gives "*pelluris, heaume de cuir ou de pel.*" Palet appears to have been a term adopted from the French: "*palet: sorte d'armure de tête.*" ROQUEF. It is not evident whether there was any distinctive difference between the palet and the kettle-hat. Compare KETYLLE HAT, *Pelliris, galerus*, p. 273. Minot, alluding to the battle of Cressy, in a poem written about 1352, tells the Frenchman,

"Inglis men sall ȝit to-ȝere
Knok thi palet or thou pas." Poems, p. 31.

Possibly the word may here, as Ritson and Jamieson explain it, imply the scull; it is so used by Skelton, who makes Elinour Rumming threaten her garrulous customers with broken "palettes," v. 348. In the Inventory of armour and effects of Sir Edw. de Appelby, 48 Edw. III. 1374, are these entries: "*Item*, j. basenet, *cum* aduentayle, *prec'* ij. *marc'*. *Item*, ij. ketelhattes, *et* ij. paletes, *prec'* vj. *s.* viij. *d.*" Sloane charter, xxxi. 2. Charpentier cites a document, dated 1382, which describes a knight as "*armé d'un haubergeon d'acier, un palet encamallié sur sa teste.*" In the curious Inventory, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, of the effects of Sir Simon Burley, beheaded 1388, occur, under the head "*Armour pur la guerre.* j. paller (*sic*) *de asser:* j. palet *de quierboyllé, coueré de stakes blanc et vert.*" The Stat. 20 Ric. II. 1396, enacts that no person shall ride armed, by night or day, "*ne porte* palet, *ne chapelle de ferre, n'autre armure,*" rendered in the English version "sallet, nor skull of iron." Stat. of Realm, ii. 93. In the Kalend. of Exch. iii. 309, the following remarkable example of the palet is mentioned, 22 Ric. II. 1398. "*Une corone d'or d'Espaigne, &c. j. palet d'or d'Espaigne, qe poise en nobles, cccc. xx. li. garn' ove gross' baleys, perles, &c. ij. Jowes pur mesme le palet, garnis' ove saphirs, &c. j. gross' saphire, baleys et perles en le couwer du d'ce' palet; xxxvj. perles en iij. botons, et ij. claspes pur mesme le palet.*" The entire value was estimated at £1708. It does not appear whether these costly items were royal gifts from Spain, or merely of Spanish workmanship. In the curious extract from the MS. version of Clariodes cited by Sir Walter Scott, notes to Sir Tristrem, fytte 1, it is said that amongst the various fashions of head-pieces some will have "a pryckynge palet of plate the cover." The list of military stores at Hadlegh Castle, in the grant by Hen. IV. in 1405, to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, comprises "doublettes, jakkes, basynettes, vysers, palettes, aventailles," &c. "A palet coverd wyth rede velvet" is mentioned in the bequest of armour by Sir Wm. Langford, 1411. Sarum Registers. In 1450 the proclamation of Hen. VI. forbade all men to bear armour or arms, as "*palettos, loricas,*" &c. Rymer, xi. 262.

[1] Compare BREN, or bryn, or paley, p. 49; and SYVEDYS, or brynne, or palyys. This word is to be traced to Lat. *palea.* "*Paille*, chaffe, the huske wherein corn lieth." COTG.

[2] "Palde, as ale, *defructus.*" CATH. ANG. Lydgate says, in the Order of Fools,

"Who forsakith wyne, and drynkithe ale pallid,
Suche foltisshe foolis, God lete hem never the!"
Harl. MS. 2251, f. 303.

"I palle, as drinke or bloode dothe, by longe standyng in a thynge, *ie appallys.* This

PALMARE, or pylgryme. *Peregrinus, et peregrina.*
PALME. *Palma.*
(PALME of wulle, or loke, *supra. Palma.*)
PALSYE. *Paralisis, paraclisis.*
PALTOK.[1] *Baltheus.*
PANKAKE. *Laganum*, C. F.
PANE, or parte of a thynge (party, P.)[2] *Pagina (pars*, P.)

drinke wyll pall (*s'appallyra*) if it stande vncouered all nyght. I palle, I fade of freshenesse in colour or beautye, *ie flaitris.*" PALSG. In the Customs of London, Arnold's Chron. p. 85, are given articles desired by the commons of the city, such as that the Mayor and council should enact that all barrels of ale and beer be filled quite full, "after thei be leyde on the gyest; for by reason that the vessels haue not been full afore tyme, the occupiers haue had gret losse, and also the ale and byere haue palled, and were nought, by cause such ale and biere hathe taken wynde in spurgyng." In the version of Beza's Sum of the Christian Faith, by R. Fyll, Lond. 1572, f. 134, it is observed of the usage of the Church of Rome, "It is meruaile that they doe not reserue—the wine as well as the breade, for the one is as precious as the other. It were out of order to saye they feare the wine will eger, or waxe palled, for they hold that it is no more wine."

[1] It is worthy of remark that *Baltheus*, which usually denotes a belt, or arming-girdle, seems to be taken in the Promptorium in the sense of a close-fitting or closely girt garment, such as was used first under armour of mail, or of plate, to bear off the weight, and preserve the skin from being chafed, and subsequently in the place of armour. Compare COTE ARMURE, p. 95; DOBBELET, p. 124; and IAKKE of defence, p. 256; all of these being rendered *Baltheus*. Sir Roger de Norwico bequeaths, in 1370, "*unum* paltoke *de* veluete *cum armis meis; unum par de platis, coopertum cum rubeo* veluet," &c. Harl. MS. 10; Transcripts from Norwich Registers. Mention occurs of the "paltok," in Vision of Piers P. v. 12,122; 14,362; in both passages as a garment of defence. Camden, in his Remains, in the chapter on apparel, cites a history called Eulogium, which seems to have been written about A.D. 1400, and mentions, amongst extravagant fashions used by the commons, "a weed of silk which they call a Paltocke: their hose are of two colours, or pied with more, which, with lachets which they call Herlots, they tie to their Paltocks without any breeches." Here the term apparently does not designate a military garment. The Ordinance of Peter, Duke of Brittany, to call the nobles and archers to arms in 1450, directs that "*les nobles tenant au dessous de lx. li. de rente aient brigandines—ou à tout le moins bons paletocques, armez de nouvelle façon, sans manches, à laisches de fer, ou mailles sur le bras.*" Monstrelet states that the town of Neelle surrendered to the Comte de Charrolois, A.D. 1464, on condition that the men-at-arms should be at liberty to depart with their harness, "*et les archiers s'en iroient en leurs pourpoints, ou paletoz, chacun une vergette en sa main.*" Chron. iii. c. 112. The term seems here to denote a military defence of an inferior description. According to Roquefort the *paletot* was a kind of *pourpoint*, or a sort of military cloak, so called from *palla*, or as Borel suggests, from *peltum*. "*Acupicta, i. vestis acu texta*, a paltoke, or a doublette." MED. "*Bombicina*, paltoke." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 44, v°. "Paltocke of lether, *pellice*. Paltocke, a garment, *halcret*. Paltocke, a patche, *palleteau.*" PALSG. "*Palletoc, palthoc*, a long and thick Pelt, or cassock; a garment like a short cloak, with sleeves; or such a one as most of our modern Pages are attired in." COTG. Spanish, "*Paletoque*, a jerkin with short skirts." MINSHEU. Skelton uses this term to denote a patch, as given by Palsgrave, or some kind of head-gear, in a Poem against Master Garnesche, addressing him thus: "Ye cappyd Cayface copious, your paltoke on your pate." Ed. Dyce, i. p. 118.

[2] Forby observes that in Norfolk a regular division of some sorts of husbandry work,

PANE, of a furrure.[1] *Penula*, DICC. *et* COMM. (*panula*, P.)
PANNE, vessel. *Patella.*
PANNE of an heed. *Craneum.*
PANELE. *Pagella, panellus*, DICC.
PANYERE (or pedde, *infra;* panyer, or paner, H. P.) *Calathus.*
PANYER, or basket, *supra in* B.
PANTEERE, beest. *Pantera.*
PANTERE, snare for byrdys.[2] *Laqueus, pedica*, COMM. *setan(i)um*, COMM. (*setarium*, S.)
PANTYN̄. *Anelo.*
PANTYNGE. *Anelacio, vel anelatus* (*anelitus*, P.)
PANTLERE.[3] *Panitarius.*

as digging or sowing, is called a pane; and that curtains formed of narrow stripes of different colours are termed paned. In the Indenture for building the church of Fotheringhay, 1435, it is directed that the steeple should be square in the lower part, and, after being carried as high as the body of the church, "hit shall be chaungid, and turnyd in viij. panes." Dugd. Mon. Ang. iii. Hall, speaking of the richly-decorated lodging of Hen. VIII. at Guisnes, 1520, says that from "the iawe pece of the selyng, whiche pece was guylte with fine golde, were woorkes in paan paled." He also describes maskers in garments of "blewe satten pauned with sipres;" (11 Hen. VIII.) and says that the royal "henxemenne wear coates of purple velvet pieled, and paned with riche cloth of siluer;" 14 Hen. VIII. Ang.-Sax. pan, *lacinia.* Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, gives another meaning of the term pan, as denoting in stone houses the piece of wood that is laid on the top of the wall, and to which the spars are fastened, called in the South "the rasen, or resen, or resening: Ang.-S. ræsn, *laquear.*" "A panne of a house, *panna.*" CATH. ANG. "Pane of a wall, *pan de mur.* Panell of a wall, *pan de mur.*" PALSG. "*Panne de bois* is particularly the piece of timber that sustains a gutter between the roofs of two fronts, or houses." COTG.

[1] "Pane of furre, *panne.*" PALSG. "*Panne*, a skinne, fell, or hide." COTG. "*Pane, pene: Peau, fourrure, étoffe, cuir; de pannus.*" ROQUEF. Joinville, speaking of the modest attire used by St. Louis, says, "*Ses pennes de ses couvertouers et de ses robes estoient de gamites* (doe) *ou de jambes de lièvres, ou d'aigneaulx.*" Neccham, in his treatise *de nominibus utensilium*, Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. f. 8, v°, uses the term "*penula* (*pane*)" in a passage which has been given in the note on GRYCE, p. 211.

[2] This term, derived from Fr. *pantière*, a kind of snare which was used for catching woodcocks and other birds, is used by Chaucer, Rom. of R. 1621; Legende of good Women, 131. In a poem on the evil times of Edw. II. printed by Mr. Wright from a MS. in the Advocates' Libr. the complaint is made that "pride hath in his paunter kauht the heie and the lowe." Polit. Songs, p. 344. See also the note, p. 400; and Piers of Fulham, Hartshorne's Metr. Tales, p. 122. "A pantelle strynge, *pedica.*" CATH. ANG. "*Pedica, instrumentum capiendi pedes animalium, vel laqueus*, a fettour, or a snare, or a pantel. *Setorium*, a pantell." ORTUS. "Panther to catche byrdes with, *panneau.*" PALSG. "*Panneau*, a large net, or toile." COTG.

[3] R. Brunne, in his version of Langtoft's Chron. p. 33, relates the death of King Edmund, A.D. 947, by the hand of an outlaw "pantelere," who had formerly served in the royal "panterie." The word is more frequently written panter, Fr. *pannetier*, Lat. *panetarius*, as by Rob. Glouc. p. 187, who says that Arthur gave "þat lond of Aungeo Kaxe ys panter." See the account of the "Office of the Panetry," and of the duties of the Serjeant thereof, "whiche is called Chief Pantrer of the Kinge's mouthe." Liber Niger domus Edw. IV. Household Ordin. p. 70. "A pantelere, *ubi* a butlere." CATH. ANG. "*Panitor, panista*, a panter." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "Panter, an offycer, *pannetier.* Pantrye, an house of office, *panneterie.*" PALSG. "*Panetier*, a pantler." COTG. "A pantler, *panis custos, promus.*" GOULDM. The term is still preserved in the surname Pantler.

PA(N)TRYE. *Panitorium, vel panitria.*
PAPPE. *Mamilla, uber.*
PAPER. *Papirus,* CATH.
PAPMETE for chylder. *Papatum,* UG. v. *in P. papa,* CATH. *applauda,* CATH.
PARABLE. *Parabola, enigma* (*peradigma,* P.)
PARADYCE. *Paradisus.*
PARAF of a booke (or paragraf, H. paragraffe, P.) *Paraphus, paragraphus,* CATH.
PARAFYD. *Paragraphatus.*
PARAFFYN̄. *Paragrapho,* KYLW.
PARAMOWRE.[1] *Preamatus.*
PARBOYLYD. *Parbullitus.*
PARBOYLYN̄ mete. *Semibullio,* CATH. *parbullio.*
PARBOYLYNGE. *Parbullicio.*
(PARBRAKYNGE, or spwynge, or brakynge, *supra.*[2] *Vomitus, evomitus.*)
PARCARE. *Indagator,* KYLW. *lucarius.*
PARCEYVYD. *Perceptus.*
PARCEYVYN̄. *Percipio, perpendo,* C. F.
PARCEYUYN̄, or take heede. *Animadverto, adverto.*
PARCEYVYNGE. *Percepcio.*
PAARCHE pecyn, or benys. *Frigo,* CATH. *ustillo,* UG. v. *in T.*
PARCHEMYNE. *Pergamenum,* CATH. *membranum, membrana,* C. F.
PARCHEMYNERE. *Membranarius.*
PARCHYD, as pesys, or benys (pesone, K. pesyn, P.) *Fresus,* CATH.
PARCYAL, or he that more holdyth wythe on part, than wythe a noþer, for favowre, or couetyse. *Parcialis.*
PARCLOOS.[3] (*Pargulum, vel perlocutorium,* S.)

[1] "A paramour, *filorcium, etc. ubi* a lemman." CATH. ANG. "Paramour, a man, *acoincte.* Paramour, a woman, *dame peramour.*" PALSG.

[2] This word is used by Skelton, in his Poem on the flight of the Duke of Albany, v. 322. ed. Dyce. "I cast my gorge, as a haulke doth, or a man yᵗ parbraketh, *ie desgorge,* and *ie vomis.* Parbrekyng, *uomissement.* I parbrake, *ie vomis,* and *ie gomys.* It is a shreude token, that he parbrakyth thus." PALSG. "He wyll nat cease fro surfettynge, tyll he be redy to parbrake." HORM. Andrew Boorde says in his Breviary of Health, c. 373, "*Vomitus:* in English it is named vometinge, or a vomit, or perbrakinge." See Parbreak, and Braking, Jamieson. This word is retained in the Devon dialect, signifying to strain in vomiting. See BRAKYNGE, p. 47. Compare Teut. braecken, Dan. brække sig, *vomere.*

[3] This term appears here to be taken as denoting the open screen, which serves in a convent to permit occasional intercourse with the external world, in the parlour, or *locutorium,* which also, in those monasteries where silence was enjoined at other times, was reserved as a place for occasional discourse. *Pargulum* appears to be the diminutive of *pargus,* a corruption of *parcus,* explained by Ducange as signifying "*septum quo oves includuntur.*" These screens or gratings were also termed *locutoria fenestra.* "Parclos to parte two roumes, *separation.*" PALSG. "*Cinclidæ* are bayes or parclosis made aboute the places of judgement, where men not beinge sutars may stande, beholde, and here what is done and spoken amonge the juges and pledours. Such a lyke thing is at Westmynster Hall about the common place, and is called the bekens. *Vacerra,* percloses or rayles, made of tymber, within the whiche some thynge is enclosed." ELIOT. This term is frequently used in connection with ecclesiastical architecture; as in the contract for carpenter's work in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick,

PARDŌN'. *Indulgencia.*
PARDONERE.[1] *Questor.*
PARE frute. *Peripsimo.*
PARFYTE (parfyȝt, K. parfyth, H. parfight, P.) *Perfectus.*
PARFYTNESSE. *Perfeccio.*
PARFORMYD (*supra in* parfight, K. P.) *Perfectus, completus.*
PARFORMYN̄, or fulfyllyn̄.[2] *Perficio.*
PAARFORMYN̄ (or fulfyllyn, K. P.) yn dede. *Exequor.*
PARFORMYNGE. *Complecio, perfectio.*
PA(R)GET, or playster for wallys.[3] *Gipsum,* C. F. *litura.*

A.D. 1450, as regards "a parclose of tymber" to be constructed about an organ-loft, to stand over the west door. Dugdale, Hist. Warw. Walter, Lord Montjoy, gives directions in his will, A.D. 1474, for the embellishment of a chapel in Derbyshire "with a quire and perclose, and two altars without ye quire." Testam. Vet. i. 335. Blomfield describes the "perclose, or chapel included with *cancelli* or lattices," constructed A.D. 1500, in the Church of St. Martin at the Plain, Norwich. Hist. Norf.

[1] The pardoner was an ecclesiastic authorised by the head of the Roman Church to travel throughout Catholic Europe for the purpose of vending pardons or indulgences, with the intention of raising a sum for some special purpose. Chaucer, in his lively portraiture of the Pardoner, Cant. T. v. 710, shows the expedients and pretences to which such itinerants had recourse, in turning to profitable account the superstition or ignorance of the people, a practice to which a check was given by several councils. They were termed *questores*, or *questionarii*, in French *questeurs*. Frequent allusion is made in the Vision of Piers Ploughman to the abuse of the authority of the Church, which rendered the credulous a prey to crafty itinerants. By Stat. 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12, all proctors and pardoners travelling the country without sufficient authority were to be treated as vagabonds. "Pardonere, *pardonnier.*" PALSG.

[2] To perform, as frequently used by the old writers, has the sense of to work, to bring to completion. Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, says, "Donaas the doblet maker hath performed my doublet, and my iaquet." Amongst the disbursements for building Little Saxham Hall, 1507, given by Mr. Rokewode, in the Hist. of Thingoe Hundred, Suffolk, p. 145, is a payment to "Oliver mason for performing a dore." *Parforner* or *parfournir* signifies, according to Roquefort, *achever*, *compléter*. "I performe (Lydgat) *ie achieue*, declared in I parforme." PALSG.

[3] This term is thus used in the later Wicliffite version, Eccl. xxii. 21: "As ournyng (eþer pargeting) ful of grauel in a cleer wal, so and a ferdful herte in þe þouȝt of a fool: *cæmenta sine impensâ posita contra faciem venti non permanebunt,*" Vulg. In the Accounts of Sir John Howard, A.D. 1467, is the following entry: "Item, the vj. day of Aprylle my mastyr made a comenaunt wyth Saunsam the tylere, that he schalle pergete, and whighte, and bemefelle all the new byldynge; and he schal have fore his labore xiij.*s.* iv.*d.*" Househ. Exp. presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 395. Amongst the charges for building Little Saxham Hall, A.D. 1506, are payments "for lathing, pargetting, tiryng, and white casting all the roves, walles, particyons, &c. for pargetments, and zelyng with mortre and here." Rokewode's Thingoe Hund. pp. 146, 148. Horman says, in the chapter *de re Ædificatoriâ*, "Some men wyll haue theyr wallys plastred, some pergetted, and whytlymed; some roughe caste, some pricked, some wrought with playster of Paris. *Quidam parietes amant loricatos, et tectorio vestitos; quidam gypsum inducunt; quidam albaria grummulis aspergunt; quidam puncturis distingunt; quidam malthâ eos convestiunt.*" "I parget or whyte lyme, *ie vnie*, and *ie blanchis*. I wyll perget my walles, for it is a better syght. Pariette for walles, *blanchissevre.*" PALSG. "*Trulissare*, to parget." ELYOT. "*Smalto*, plaister, or pergitte. *Smaltato*, pergitted." W. Thomas, Ital. Grammar, 1548. "To

PARGETYN̄ wallys. *Gipso, linio.*
PARGETTYNGE (or spargettynge of wallis, *infra.*) *Gipsacio, (gipsura, infra; gipsatura,* P.)
PARYD, as breede. *Decrustatus,* COMM.
PARYNGE, or parow(re) of frute, and othyr lyke. *Peripsima,* CATH. *et* UG. *in peri, et* C. F.
PARYNGE of frute, or oþer lyke. *Peripsimacio.*
PAARK. *Indago,* C. F. *et* KYLW. *parca.*
(PARKERE, K. H. P. *Indagator.*)
PARLEMENT. *Parliamentum (locutorium,* CATH. P.)
PARLEMENT HOWSE. *Concionabulum,* C. F.
PARLOWRE. *Locutorium, cum c. non q. secundum* CATH.
PARROK, or cowle.[1] *Saginarium,* KYLW. *cavea,* C. F. *pargulus,* NECC. *et* DICC.
PARROK, or cabān. *Preteriolum,* CATH. *capana,* CATH.
PARROKKYN̄, or speryn̄ in streyte place (speryn in strey(t)ly, K. closyn in streythly, S. streightly, P.) *Intrudo, obtrudo.*
PAROS, or parysche (pares, or parych, S.) *Parochia.*
(PAROUR of frute, *idem quod* paringe, *supra,* H. parowre, P.)
PAROWRE of a vestyment.[2] *Paratura, vel parura.*
PAART. *Pars.*

parget or plaister, *crusto, gypso, trulliso, gypsum inducere, gypso illino, dealbo.* To new-parget, or white-lyme, *interpolo.*" GOULDM. Compare SPARGETTYN̄, or pargette wallys, hereafter.

[1] PARROK of cowle, MS. or cowle, K. S. Compare COOWLE to closyn mennys fowlys, *saginarium;* p. 97. In the North a chicken coop is termed a hen-caul; and the synonymous term PARROK seems to denote a similar enclosure. Ang.-Sax. pearroc, *septum ferarium, clausura.* In N. Britain, according to Jamieson, a very small enclosure or apartment is called a parrock, and to parrach signifies to crowd together, like many sheep in a small fold. "Parrocke, a lytell parke, *parquet.*" PALSG. A fenced enclosure of nine acres at Hawsted, in which deer were kept in pens for the course, was termed the Parrock. Cullum's Hawsted, p. 210. In Norfolk, according to Forby, an enclosed place for domestic animals, as calves, is called a par, and the farm-yard, containing pars for the various animals which inhabit it, is called a par-yard.

[2] *Parura* signifies, according to Ducange, *opus Phrygium,* embroidery of silver or gold, or an ORFREY; see p. 368, *supra.* Amongst the gifts to Peterborough by Abbot Akarius, who died A.D. 1210, occurs "*alba brusdata—cujus paratura violeticum habet colorem, et amita et stola cum manipulo ejusdem coloris brusdata.*" Rob. Swapham, Sparke, p. 104. Descriptions of a similar kind occur without number in ancient inventories of sacred vestments. The ornaments of the alb, properly designated by the term PAROWRE, were square or oblong pieces of rich embroidered stuff attached to the vestment at each wrist, and at the feet, or lower part of the alb, one before and another behind, being, with the PAROWRE of the amice, five in number, and symbolical, as it is supposed, of the wounds on the hands and feet, and the crown of thorns, of the Saviour. Papebrochius, Acta SS. Propyl. Maii, giving the explanation of this usage, speaks of it as quite obsolete. The large PAROWRE, at the bottom of the alb in front, is exhibited in a profusion of instances on sepulchral brasses and effigies; that which decorated the amice, according to its ancient fashion, appears like a standing collar above the chasuble, with which it is sometimes erroneously supposed to have been connected. It must be observed that these ornaments were most commonly, if not

PAART, or deele. *Porcio.*
PARTABLE. *Partibilis, divisibilis* (*partiabilis*, S.)
PARTENERE. *Particeps.*
PARTY, *supra in* part.
PARTY CLOTHE, or clothe made of dyuers colowrys. *Pannucia*, CATH.
PARTYD a-sundyr. *Divisus, separatus.*
PARTYD, or dyvydyd, and delte a-bowte (deuyded or dalt aboute, P.) *Partitus, distributus.*
PARTYN̄ a-sundyr, or clevyn̄ (clyuyn, P.) *Divido.*
PARTYN̄ a-sundyr that were togedyr yn one place. *Segrego, disgrego, separo.*
PARTYN̄, cantyn̄, or delyn̄. *Partior, impercior.*
PARTYNGE, or delynge. *Particio, distribucio.*
PARTYNGE a-sundyr (partinge fro sunder, H. P.) *Separacio, segregacio, divisio.*
PARVYCE.[1] *Parlatorium*, UG. *in hortor.*
PASTE of dowe. *Pasta.*
PASTY (or pye, *infra.*) *Pastilla, vel pascilla, artocrea*, CATH. *pastillus*, C. F. (*pastella*, P.)
PASTLERE.[2] *Cer*(*e*)*agius*, CATH. *pastillarius*, DICC.
PASTURE of beestys. *Pascua, pastura*, C. F. *pastorale*, BRIT.
PASTURYN̄ beestys, or fedyn̄. *Pasco*, CATH.
PASTURYN̄, or ete the pasture, as beestys. *Depasco, pasco.*
PATENE, or pateyne of a chalys (patent of the chalys, K. paten, or payten, S.) *Patena*, C. F.
PATEYNE, fote vp berynge (pateyne of tymbyre, K. or yron, to walke with, P.)[3] *Calopodium, ferripodium.*

properly, of the same suit, *de eádem sectâ*, as the stole and maniple. Their variety was remarkable: in the Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans we find "*paruras auro et aurifrigio, et acu plumario decoratas.*" Occasionally they were set with gems: "*Paruram positam cum perreiâ, et armis Anglie.*" Rymer, X. 346. Remarkable specimens of the PAROWRE of the amice supposed to have been worn by St. Thomas of Canterbury, and preserved in the Treasury at Sens, are represented in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations. Wyntown speaks of "albys wyth parurys." See Jamieson. The term was applied to similar ornamental work on other vestments, as "*chirothece parate*," &c. The term apparel is occasionally used in the same sense, as in the Inventory of Winch. Cath. 1535, where certain vestments are named, with the "parel of the albes of the same work, of my L. Cardinal Beauford's gift." Strype's Mem. of Cranmer.

[1] The parvise, a term of Greek origin, which occurs in Chaucer's Rom. of R. v. 7158, is explained as being the portico of a church, called *Paradisus*, or *paravisus*, possibly on account of the trees which environed the entrances of the Greek churches. See Ducange, Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer, and Towneley Myst. p. 200. "Place nere a churche to walke in, *paruis.*" PALSG. "*Parvis*, the porch of a Church; also (or more properly) the utter court of a Palace, or great house." COTG. "*Hortor, suadere, &c. unde hortator, hortamen, et hortatorium, i. palmatorium* (*sic*) *monachorum, locus ubi hortamina fiunt.*" Uguitionis Vocab. Arund. MS. 127, f. 34, v°.

[2] "A pasteler, *pastillarius.*" CATH. ANG. "Pastler that baketh, *pastisier.*" PALSG. *Dulciarius*, a pastlar." ELYOT. "*Pastisier*, a pasterer, or pie maker." COTG.

[3] "A patane, *calopodium, lignipes, lignipedum.*" CATH. ANG. "*Calopodium*, a stylte or a paten. *Calopifex*, a maker of patens or styltes." ORTUS. "Paten for a fote, *galoche.* Paten maker, *patinier.*" PALSG. Compare GALACHE, p. 184, and GALLOCHE,

PATENT (of, K. P.) þe kyngys seele. *Patens.*

PATHE, wey of men. *Semita,* CATH. *orbita.*

PATHE, wey of beestys. *Callis,* CATH.

PATRYARK. *Patriarcha.*

PATRONAGE. *Patronatus.*

PATRONE of a benyfece (patron or patrun, P.) *Patronus.*

PATRONE, forme to werk by (patrone, or exawmplere, K. exsaumpyl, H. patron or example, P.) *Exemplar.*

PATRONESSE. *Patronissa* (*patrona,* P.)

PAWE of a beest. *Palmula, palma.*

PAVYNGE STONE, or pathynge stōne.[1] *Petalum,* CATH.

PAVYCE, or defence (for defence, S.)[2]

PAWME of an hande. *Palma.*

p. 185. Pattens were used anciently by ecclesiastics, probably to protect the feet from the chill occasioned by the bare pavement of a church, an unbecoming practice which was condemned severely. In Hutton's Excerpta from the Registers of the Diocese of York, Harl. MS. 6971, it is stated in an archiepiscopal visitation, A.D. 1390, "*Item, omnes ministri ecclesie pro majore parte utuntur in ecclesiâ et in processione* patens *et* clogges, *contra honestatem ecclesie, et antiquam consuetudinem capituli.*" Ducange also cites an ordinance of the Chapter of Auxerre, "*non portentur calopodia in choro, sub pœnâ distributionum unius diei;*" and in the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Mary-Hill, London, A.D. 1491, the item occurs, "for ij. pair of pattens for the priests." Pattens, at the period when the Promptorium was compiled, formed an ordinary part of the costume of a gentleman. In the *Histoire du petit Saintré,* written about 1459, his well-supplied wardrobe, as page of the court, comprised "*souliers et patins, qui soient bien faicts,*" of each three pair. So also in 1464, the steward of Sir John Howard made these entries of expenses in London: "Payd fore a payre of patynys, iij.*d.* For a payre patynys for my master, iij.*d.*" Household Exp. in Eng. In the same year the craft of "patyn" makers of London petitioned the crown that the Stat. 4 Hen. V. which forbade them to use the wood of the aspen-tree, as being that which was chiefly used by the fletchers, might be repealed, representing that it was the best "and lightest tymbre to make of patyns or clogges." Rot. Parl. iv. 567. A drawing which represents King John, Cott. MS. Julius, E. iv., affords a curious representation of the pattens of this period. See Shaw's Dresses. Horman, speaking of various dances, alludes to those which were performed on pattens, and rendered by him *gyracula.* "Let us daunce patende, or with styltis."

[1] "*Petalum, i. forma marmorea instar tessere quadrata, unde pavimenta templorum vel domorum et palaciorum quondam sternebantur.*" CATH. In Norfolk a square paving brick is called a pamment. "*Rudus,* a pament stoone." MED. "Pament of a strete, *pauiment, pauee.* Paument of a strete, *paué.* Pauyng stone, *quarreau.*" PALSG.

[2] This term denotes a kind of large shield of plain wood, or covered with skins, such as the *parma* described by Brito in the Philippidos, x. 216, called *pavesia,* and in French *pavois.* Th. Walsingham speaks of armed *pavisarii* in the service of Edw. III. and in the rates of wages of the household of that king, A.D. 1344, are mentioned "pauews, pauecos," and "peuecers," but in the Househ. Ordin. published by the Antiqu. Soc. these words have erroneously been printed with an n. The pavise was almost essential to the *balistarius,* affording him a protection whilst winding up the cross-bow, as mentioned in the Chron. B. du Guesclin, v. 3106, and represented in the Life of Richard Beauchamp, Cott. MS. Jul. E. iv. Strutt's Horda, ii. pl. 43. Frequently the *pavisarius* was merely the attendant who carried that defence. In Talbot's ordinances for the army, A.D. 1419, it is directed that every "ij. yomen make them a good pavise of bordes, or of p$^{a}$p', in the beste maner they cane best devise, that on may hold it, whiles

PAWMENT. *Pavimentum.*

PAWMERE.[1] *Ferula.*

PAWNCHECLOWT, or trype (or wamclowte, *infra;* pawnclout, s.) *Scrutum,* CATH. *tripa,* CATH. *magmentum,* CATH. *et* C. F.

PAWNCHERE (pawunchere, P.)[2] *Lumbare, renale.*

PAWSE, of stynty(n)ge, or a-byd-y(n)ge. *Pausacio, pausa.*

PAWSE, yn redynge of bokys. *Periodus,* CATH. *et* C. F.

PAWTENERE.[3] *Cassidile,* CATH. C.F.

that other dothe shete." Excerpta Hist. 42. In Trevisa's version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. are enumerated the machines and great shot with which a legion was provided, such as "spryngoltes, tripgettes, bowes of brake, arblastes bende, &c. the strengthe and myghte of his shot may nothing with-stonde, neyther hors man with plates and haberions, ne foot man with paves and shelde." B. ii. c. 24. Again they are mentioned as wall-shields, of which kind a curious specimen formed of iron is preserved in the porter's lodge at Warwick castle. "It nedethe þat ther be good plentie of targes, pauysses, and sheldes in þe citie, to keuer and to hill or stop the gappes of the enbatil-mentes of þe walles fro shot." B. iv. c. 6. They are also mentioned as useful in sea-fights. In the passage of arms between Lord Scales and the Bastard of Burgundy, A.D. 1467, it is said, "We shalle doo armes on foote—and shalle mowe bere a targe or a pavis, aftir the wille and pleasire of everich of us." Lansd. MS. 285; in the French, Harl. MS. 4632, "*pavoisine.*" In Sir John Talbot's great hall at Caistor, A.D. 1459, was "j. rede pavys. Item, j. target." Archæol. xxi. 272. The pavyce was retained in use after the adoption of fire-arms. Thus Hall, in his account of the battle at Flodden, 1513, describes the furious fire kept up by the artillery on both sides: "And after the shotte was done, which they (the Scotch ?) defended with pauishes, they came to handestrokes." "*Tragea,* a pauys." Harl. MS. 1002, f. 152. "A pavysse, *castrum.*" CATH. ANG. "Paues to defende one with, *pauais.*" PALSG. "*Testudine* (Ital.) a great shield, target, or paluoise. *Pauese, pauesce,* a kinde of target called a palueise." FLORIO.

[1] "Wande, *flagellum.* Palmere, *palmatorium, ferula, percussorium.*" Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. In the Equivoca of Joh. de Garlandiâ, with the interpretations of Master Geoffry, probably the compiler of the Promptorium, it is said that "*ferula est instrumentum quo discipuli percutiuntur in manibus, quod et alio nomine palmatorium appellatur. Anglice* a palmer." "A palmare in þe scole, *ferula, hortatorium, palma-torium.*" CATH. ANG. "*Ferula,* a rod or stycke wherwith childern's handes be striken in scholes, a palmer." ELYOT.

[2] Compare BRYGYRDYLE, *lumbare, renale;* p. 51. "*Lumbare,* a brekgyrdyl. *Renale,* a breche gyrdyl." MED. "*Epifemora,* panchere." Harl. MS. 1002. "A pawncherde, *renale, etc. ubi* a brekebelt." CATH. ANG. Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, "On the perche hongen your clothes, mantelles, &c. upon the keuerchief chertes, breches, with the panutcher (*sic*) whan ye be vnclothed; *brayes à tout le braieul quand vous estes devestues.*" In the Invent. of the effects of Hen. V. A.D. 1423, occurs the item, "j. pauncher *enbroudes d'or, ovec iij. bokull, iij. pendantz garniz d'argent dorrez: pris de l'argent, ovec le gower garniz des garnades, et j. bokull, et j. pendant d'argent dorrez, xx.s.*" Rot. Parl. iv. 221.

[3] "*Marsupium,* a pawtenere, a powche. *Cassidile est pera aucupis, vel mercipium, vel sacculus,* a pautenier or a pouche." MED. *Cassidile dicitur pera, sarciperium, sicatium, marsupium, moculus, loculus, crumena,* &c. a paneter, a pouche, a breyded gyrdel. *Cremena,* a pautener (*al.* pantenet) or syluer. *Lenonem lena non diligit absque cremena.*" ORTUS. The term "pautenere" occurs in Syr Degore, written early in XIVth cent. In 1379 Thos. de Farnylawe, Chancellor of York, bequeaths his "paw-

PAX, of kyssynge (or kyssynge, s.) *Osculum, vel osculum pacis.*
PAX BREDE.[1] *Osculatorium.*
PAXWAX, synewe.[2] (paxwex, p.)
PECE, cuppe.[3] *Pecia, crater,* DICC. *cratera,* CATH. *patera,* CATH. *et* DICC. *albinus,* c. f.
PECE, or part (party, p.) *Perticula, pars, porciun(cu)la.*
PECHE, or peske, frute.[4] *Pesca, pomum Percicum.*
(PECHYNGE, or appechynge, s.) *Appellacio,* c. f.
PECYN̄, or set pecys to a thynge,

tener *de serico.*" Test. Ebor. i. 103. Caxton mentions, in the Book for Travellers, "pawteners, tasses, *aloyeres, tasses.*" *Aloiere* was, according to Roquefort, the large flat purse, commonly worn in the XVth cent. appended to the girdle, Lat. *alloverium.* It appears very frequently on the Norfolk sepulchral brasses, which represent secular or mercantile persons. "Pautner, *malette.*" PALSG.

[1] Of the usage in the service of the mass of kissing a small tablet of wood or metal, ornamented with some sacred figure or device, see Dr. Milner's observations, Archæol. xx. 534. The *tabula pro pace*, called in French *portepaix*, was formed of every possible and costly material, or in earlier and more simple times of wood, whence it was called "pax borde," as in the will of Sir Thos. Littleton, 1481, or PAX BREDE. Compare BREDE, or litille borde, p. 48. By the synod of Exeter, 1287, it was ordained that in every parish church there should be "*asser ad pacem.*" Wilkins, ii. 139. The name was used, however, without any regard to the propriety of its application. In the will of Henry le Scrop, 1415, is mentioned "*una* Paxbrede *argentea et deaurata.*" Rymer, ix. 273. In an Inventory of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, 1500, occurs "a pax borde off latin, a crucyfyx for a pax borde off coper and gyltt." Amongst the gifts of Abp. Chichele to All Souls, Oxford, Invent. taken about 1460, are "vj. paxys *de vitro.*" In the Inventory of St. Paul's, 1298, given by Dugdale, and that of St. George's, Windsor, 1384, splendid *paxilla* are described. "*Paxillum, Anglice* paxbrede." ORTUS. The use of the pax was one of those symbolic ceremonies which were not immediately abolished in the Reformed Church; it was enforced by the Ecclesiastical Commission of Edw. VI., and even rendered more conspicuous than before, as a token of joyful peace between God and man's conscience. See the Injunction for the Deanery of Doncaster, cited from Burnet by Dr. Milner.

[2] This term, which is given by Sir T. Browne, is retained in Norfolk and Suffolk, according to Forby and Moor. Ray gives pack-wax as common in all counties; it signifies the strong tendon in the neck of animals. "Fix fax, *nomen cartilaginis quâ caput humeris utrinque alligatur*, Yorkshire; pax wax, Norf." Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033. Compare Brockett, Craven Dial. and Jamieson, who would derive the word from Germ. Flachs, a sinew. Gautier de Bibelesworth says, of a man's body,

"*Et si ad le wenne* (fex wex) *au col derere.*"

"*Le vendon,* the fax wax." Harl. MS. 219, f. 150. In the curious treatise on vegetable remedies, Arund. MS. 42, f. 44, v°, it is said of "*Bdellius*, Delle—it resoluyth blod þat is congelyd, i. cold slawyn, and cloddyd, and clumperyd, and helpeþ for brussures of þe paxwax and of þe brawn, and for congelacyon of þe senewys." Again, f. 47, the virtues of capers are commended "for desese in þe pascwax, and in þe senewys;" and of *Galbanum*, f. 90, v°, "it is gode for alyzere, i. þe crompe, and for þe spasme, þe shote in þe lacertys, i. in þe paswaxis."

[3] "A pece of siluer or of metalle, *crater, cratera.*" CATH. ANG. "*Crater, vas vinarium*, a pyece or wyne cuppe." ORTUS. "Pece to drinke in, *tasse.* Pece, a cuppe, *tasse, hanap.*"

[4] In a roll of purchases for the palace at Westminster, preserved amongst the mis-

or clowtyn̄. *Repecio, reb(r)occo, sarcio,* CATH. *reficio.*

PEKOKKE, byrde. *Pavo, pavus,* CATH.

PECTORAL of a vestyment, or other a-rayment.[1] *Pectorale, racionale.*

PEDDARE.[2] *Calatharius (qui facit calathos,* K.) *quaxillarius, quassillarius,* C. F. (*piscarius,* P.)

cellaneous Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, a payment occurs "*Will. le* Gardener, *pro iij. koygnere, ij. pichere, iij.s.—pro groseillere, iij.d. pro j. peschere, vj.d.*" A.D. 1275, 4 Edw. I. Phillips, however, states as his opinion that the peach-tree was brought from Italy with the apricot, by Wolf, gardener to Hen. VIII. in 1524. Pomarium Brit. 283.

[1] The pectoral, as a sacred ornament used by the prelates of the Christian church, appears to have derived its origin from the jewelled breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest, the λογεῖον των κρίσεων, or *rationale judicii*, according to the Vulgate, Exod. xxviii. 15, rendered in the earlier Wicliffite version "the breest broche of dom," in the later "the racional of doom." It was worn attached to the breast of the chasuble, and although never, as it appears, in general use, yet many examples present themselves in England. As regards the obscure subject of the early use of the *rationale*, much information may be gained from the authors cited by Ducange. It is minutely described in an ancient inventory of pontifical ornaments at Rheims, given by Marlot in the Hist. of that see, and appears to have closely resembled the Jewish breast-plate, being formed of 12 stones, whereon the names of the 12 sons of Israel were inscribed, fixed upon cloth of gold, and attached by means of chains over the shoulders, whereupon also there were two stones called "*camayeux*," in imitation of those which were worn by the high-priest. A second *rationale* for less solemn occasions is described in the same document, which resembled less closely the Jewish ornament: it was formed of one stone of unusual brilliancy and size, called "*camayeu*," around which were set 4 emeralds, and as many balais rubies. A representation of this remarkable ornament may be seen in the plate given by Du Bouchet, in the Hist. of the House of Courtenay, p. 174, which represents the sepulchral effigy of Robert de Courtenay, Archbishop of Rheims, who died 1323. The most remarkable representation which exists in England is afforded by the effigy placed under Prince Arthur's chantry in Worcester cathedral, and attributed to Bp. Godfrey Giffard, 1268—1301. The *rationale* here appears as a square plate upon the breast of the chasuble, with a quatrefoil in the centre, and set with eight gems. This ornament appears in England chiefly during the XIIIth cent. See the seals of Joceline, Bp. Bath, and John, Bp. Winch. 1205; of Eustace, Bp. Lond. 1222, Walter, Bp. Carlisle, 1223, Ralph, Bp. Heref. 1239, Sylvester, Bp. Carlisle, 1246, Henry, Bp. Lincoln, 1300; and the effigy of Bp. Laurence, at Rochester, who died 1274. In the Invent. of St. Paul's, 1295, given by Dugdale, several chasubles are described as furnished with the *pectorale*, formed of gold, or cloth of gold, set with gems. Its use was not entirely abandoned at a later period: it appears upon the seal of Richard, Bp. Lincoln, 1420, and in the Invent. taken at Winchester cathedral at the Dissolution, occur a pectoral of gold; another partly of gold, and six of silver gilt, all garnished with stones. Strype's Mem. of Cranmer, App. p. 25. The term pectoral occasionally designates an ornament of the cope, as in the Invent. taken at St. Paul's, and given by Dugdale, in which mention occurs of a "*capa, cum Petro et Paulo in pectorali: Capa—cum rotundis pectoralibus aurifrigiis*," &c.

[2] In the Eastern Counties, according to Forby and Moor, a pannier, such as serves to carry provisions to market, is termed a ped, the market in Norwich, where wares brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the ped-market, and a dealer who transports his wares in such manner is termed a pedder. Hence is de-

PEDDE, *idem quod* panere, *supra* (*calathus*, P.)

PEDEGRU, or petygru, lyne of kynrede, and awncetrye (pedegrw, avnsetry, K. pedegru, or pedygru, S. pedegrewe, or petygrwe, lyne or leny of kynred, P.) *Stemma*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in scalis.*

PEDLARE, shapmann (chepman, S.) *Particus*, UG. *in parcior.*

PEGGE, or pynne of tymbyr. *Cavilla.*

PE-HENNE. *Pavona.*

PEYCE, or wyghte (peise of whyght, K.)[1] *Pondus.*

PEYS of a welle. *Telo*, *in* K. kyptre (*ciconia*, *supra.*)

PEYNE. *Pena.*

PEYNFULLE. *Penalis.*

PEYNYD. *Cruciatus.*

PEYNYN̄, or gretely grevyn̄. *Crucio*, *torqueo*, CATH.

PEYNYN̄, or pynyn̄ yn wo or sekenesse. *Langueo*, *elangueo.*

PEYNYNGE. *Cruciatus.*

PEYNYS, yvyl yn horsys fete.

PEYNTYD, or poyntyd, or portrayd. *Pictus*, *depictus.*

PEYNTYN̄, or portrayyn̄ (or poyntōn̄, *infra.*) *Pingo*, *depingo.*

PEYNTYNGE, or portrature (or poyntynge, *infra.*) *Pictura.*

PEYNTOWRE (or poyntowre, *infra.*) *Pictor.*

PEYSYN̄, or weyyn̄. *Pondero*, *libro*, *trutino*, C. F. *et* CATH.

PEYTREL, of horsys harneys (peyntrel, K.) *Antela*, C. F.

rived the name by which the ancient Roman line of road is known which leads from the great camp at Holme, on the N.W. Norfolk coast, towards Ixworth, in Suffolk, and seems to have fallen into the line leading from Thetford to Stow-market. The greater part of this road across the champaign parts of Norfolk is still called the Peddar Way, doubtless because, like the Welshman's Road in Warwickshire and the parts adjacent, the straight direction of its course caused it to be frequented by itinerant traders. The Peddar Way may be traced upon the Ordnance Survey through nearly its whole extent. It is also given in Woodward's Map of Roman Norfolk, Archæol. xxiii. 358. There is also a vicinal road leading from Ightham, Kent, to Farnham, Surrey, which is called the Pedlar's Way. The Norfolk term pack-way seems to be synonymous. Sir John Paston, writing A.D. 1473, says, "I most have myn instruments hyddur, whyche are in the chyst in my chambre at Norwyche, whyche I praye you and Berney togedre joyntly, but nat seuerally, to trusse in a pedde, and sende them hyddur in hast." Paston Letters, V. 58. Tusser, in his list of husbandly furniture, given under September's husbandry, enumerates "a pannell and wanty, pack-saddle, and ped." Ray speaks of dorsers as the kind of peds or panniers used by the fish-jobbers of Lyme to bring their fish to London. The original Glossary to Spenser, Sheph. Cal. Nov. V. 16, gives this explanation: "A haske is a wicker ped, wherein they use to carrie fish." It is owing to this use of peds that, in Pynson's edit. of the Promptorium, peddare is rendered *piscarius*. East Winch, in Norfolk, is called in old documents Pedder's Winch. "A pedder, *revolus*, *negociator.*" CATH. ANG. See Jamieson, *v.* Peddir.

[1] R. Brunne uses the word "peis" in the sense of weight; Langt. Chron. See also Vision of Piers Pl. v. 2957; Cov. Myst. p. 236. "Peyce, a weyght, *peys*, *pesant.*" PALSG. "When the yse melted and brake, the payse therof brake many a stronge brydge." Fabyan, Chron. 6 Will. Rufus. The adjective "paisand," heavy, occurs in Golagros and Gawane, 463; and Chaucer uses the verb to peise, to weigh. The PEYS of a well appears to designate the counter-poised beam, termed also KYPTRE, *supra*, p. 276, whereby in Southern Europe, as also in other countries, water is raised.

PEYR, or a peyr, of tweyne thyngys (peyȝyr, H. peyyre, S. peysyr of two thinges, P.) *Par.*

PEKKE, mesure. *Batus.*

PELE, of bellys ryngynge (or a-pele of belle ryngynge, *supra.*) *Classicum*, CATH.

(PELE, of owen, K. peel for þe ovyn, S. pele for ouyn, P.) *Palmula, pellica* (*pala*, P.)

PELETYR, herbe. *Serpillum, pire-t(r)um*, C. F. (*piretrum*, P.)

PELFYR (pelfrey, S.) *Spolium.*

(PELLE, or other clothe leyd on a dede body, *supra in* palle. *Capulare*, UG. *in capio.*)

PELLYCANN, byrd. *Pellicanus.*

PELYN̄, or apelyn̄. *Appello*, CATH.

PELOT, rownde stone of erthe, or other mater (pelet, H. P.)[1] *Pileus, vel piliolus, rudus*, C. F.

PELOURE, theef. *Appellator.*

PELLURE, or furrure.[2] *Pellura.*

PENAWNCE. *Penitencia.*

PENAWNTE (penaunscer, H. penawynt, S. penauncer', P.) *Penitenciatus, ta, tum.*

PENCEL, for portrayynge. *Peniculus*, C. F. *pincella*, KYLW. *pinca*, C. F. (*penicillus*, K. S.)

PENCYF, or hevy in herte (pencyue, S.) *Pensati(v)us, cogitati(v)us.*

PENCYFNESSE. *Pensum*, CATH.

PENCYONE, dette to be payed. *Pensio.*

PENDAWNT, of a gyrdylle.[3] *Mordaculum*, DICC. *et* KYLW.

[1] —rownde stone, or erthe, MS. of herth, S. of erthe, P. The term pellet, Fr. *pelotte*, designated the stone balls, or missiles which were projected by the mangonels, and warlike engines of early times, and by artillery, bullets of stone being disused only in the XVIth cent. Missiles formed of indurated clay have also been found, the use of which is perhaps indicated in the Promptorium. In Golagros and Gawane, v. 463, are mentioned "pellokis paisand," with "gapand gunnis of brase;" and Chaucer uses the simile "swifte as a pellet out of a gonne." House of Fame, iii. Horman says, "The messenger was slayne with a pellet, *glande*," and Hall speaks of shooting "great pellettes, whiche made a greate noyse." Chron. 24 Hen. VIII. "A pelet of stone, or lede, *glans*." CATH. ANG. "Pellet, a rounde stone, *plomme*." PALSG. See Mr. Archibald's observations on stone shot found in the island of Walney, Archæol. xxviii., and Mr. Porrett's notice of shot found in the Tower moat, Archæol. xxx. Compare CALYON, rounde stone, *rudus*, p. 58.

[2] The Stat. 11 Edw. III. c. 2, ordains that no one under the rank of a knight, and churchmen, who may spend £100 in the year, "*ne use peleure en ses draps*," upon pain of forfeiture. Stat. of R. vol. I. 281. In the Romance of Kyng Alisaunder that prince is described as alighting from his steed, when having been disarmed, he "dude on a robe of peolour." v. 4129. See also the passages cited in the Glossary to Syr Gawayn. Wicliffe, in the complaint to the King and Parliament, objects that the poor were constrained to provide a worldly priest in pride and gluttony "with fair hors and jolly, and gay saddles and bridles ringing by the way, and himself in costly cloths and pelure," whilst they perished from cold and hunger. Hardyng speaks of the state of King Arthur, who was attended by a thousand knights,

> "Clad all in graye of pelury p̄reordinate,
> That was full riche, accordyng to there estate." Chron. c. 74.

[3] "A pendande of a belte, *pendulum*." CATH. ANG. The rich decoration of the extremity of the girdle appears on monumental effigies in great variety, and is fre-

PENDAWNT, of wrytys crafte, or masunry.[1] *Pendicula*, KYLW.

PENNE.[2] *Penna.*

PENNE KNYFE. *Artafus*, DICC. (*artavus*, S. P.)

PENNARE. *Pennarium, calamarium*, CATH.

PENNARE, or ynkhorne yn' o worde (penner' and ynkorne, H. P.) *Scriptorium, calamarium*, CATH. (*atramentarium*, P.)

(PENY, K. P. *Denarius, nummus.*)

PENYWORTHE, of what þynge hyt be. *Denariatus, nummatus.*

PENONE, lytylle banere.[3] *Bandum, pennum*, C. F. *et* UG. *in baltheus.*

PENTAWNCERE.[4] *Penitenciarius.*

PENTCOST (or Whysson tyde, *infra;* Pencost, K. P.) *Hec Pentecoste.*

PENTYCE, of an howse ende.[5] *Appendicium*, C. F. *imbulus*, CATH. *et* UG. V. *in A. et* KYLW. *appendix*, UG. *in pendo.*

PEPYR. *Piper.*

quently described in Inventories, as in one taken at York cathedral, and printed in Mon. Angl., in which is mentioned "*una le* pendant *parva de auro Veneto, cum lapidibus et* perles." *Mordaculum*, in French *mordant*, is usually taken in the sense of the tongue of the buckle, but occasionally appears to signify a distinct ornament of the girdle. "Pendant of a gyrdell, *pendant.*" PALSG.

[1] Palsgrave gives this term, denoting a plumb-line. "Pendant for carpenters, *niueau.*"

[2] PENNE is not unfrequently used by the old writers in the sense of feather; Fr. *penne.* In the Vision of Piers Pl. mention occurs of the "pennes of the pecok." v. 7923. In the Golden Legend it is said that "the foule that—hathe but fewe pennes or fethers, may not well flee;" and again, "David sayth, he flewe vpon the pennes of the wyndes."

[3] A pennon was a small flag attached to the lance, whereby the rank of the bearer was known. Wace appropriates it to the knight, and the gonfanon to the baron, but at a later time it appears to have designated the bachelor. Oliv. de la Marche describes the ceremony of the bachelor being made a banneret, when the "*queue du pennon armoyé*" was cut off, "*et demoura quaré,*" was converted into a banner." L. vi. c. 25. Trevisa, in his version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. says that "horsmen ben cleped the wynges of the hoost—and thies ben cleped banarers, for they bere baners and pynons; *velis, hoc est flammulis utuntur.*" B. ii. c. 1. In an Invent. of church ornaments, in the enumeration of banners, occurs "a pynon off St. Donston." Gent. Mag. viii. N.S. 571. "Pennon, a banner, *pennon.* Penon, a lytell baner in a felde, *pennon.*" PALSG. In Lansd. MS. 225, f. 431, is given the size of standards, banners, pennons, &c. as set down by the Constable and Marshal. "A guydon to be in length ij. yardes and a half, or iij. A pennon of armes round att the end, and to be in length ij. yardes." In Harl. MS. 358, f. 5, may be seen sketches of all these ensigns; the getone being swallow-tailed, the penon triangular, and charged with the armorial bearing, the former being appropriated to the esquire or gentleman, the latter to the knight.

[4] "A penytenciary, *penitenciarius.*" CATH. ANG. The institution of this dignity in cathedral churches is usually dated from the Council of Trent, 1545; but it is certain that *pœnitentiarii*, persons authorised in certain cases to give absolution, in place of the bishop himself, existed from a much earlier period. See Ducange and Macer. Chaucer speaks of the penitencer in the Persones Tale as one empowered to give absolution in extraordinary cases. "Penytauncer, *penitancier.*" PALSG.

[5] In a French Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 219, f. 148, v°, is given "*eiectice*, a pentys." Caxton, in the Boke of the Fayt of Armes, explains how a fortress ought to be supplied

PEPYR QWERNE (pepirwherne, K. S.)[1] *Fractillum*, C. F. *molinellum piperis*, UG. *in frango, fritillum*, CATH. *mola piperalis*, NECC.

PERAWNTYR (peraventure, H. P.) *Forte, fortasse, fortassis.*

PERCHE, fysche. *Percha*, DICC. *parcha*, COMM.

PERCHE, or perke.[2] *Pertica.*

PERCHER, candylle (perche candell, P.)[3] *Perticalis.*

PEERCYD, or boryd. *Perforatus.*

PEERCYN̄, or boryn̄. *Penetro, perforo.*

PEERCYNGE, or borynge (perchinge, or persinge, P.) *Perforacio.*

PERSLEY, herbe (percyly, K. percyle, S. percyll, P.) *Petrocillum,*

with fresh water, cisterns being provided, "where men may receiue inne the rayne watres that fallen doune a-long the thackes of thappentyzes and houses." Part ii. c. 17. "A pentis, *appendix, appendicium, apheduo, (sic) ut dicit Brito; et dicitur profectum, si de ligno, menianum, si de lapidibus.*" CATH. ANG. "Penthouse of a house, *appentis.* Pentys over a stall, *avuent.* Pentes or paues, *estal, soubtil.*" PALSG. Bp. Kennett states that in Chester there was a "*curia penticiarum tenta in aulâ penticiâ ejusdem civitatis.*" Lansd. MS. 1033.

[1] "A paire of pepyr qwherns, *fraxillus, fretellum, pistillus, pistillum.*" CATH. ANG. "Peperquerne, *gregoyr à poyure.*" PALSG. See QUERNE. Ang.-Sax. cwyrn, *mola.*

[2] "A perke, *pertica.*" CATH. ANG. Amongst the ancient furniture of the chamber the perch appears to have answered the same purpose as the clothes-horse of later times. The falconer had likewise his perch, whereon the hawks were accustomed to sit. In the dictionary composed by Joh. de Gallandiâ it is said, "*Supra perticam magistri Johannis diversa indumenta pendent: tunice, supertunicalia, pallia, scapularia, capa, coopertorium, lintheamina, renones, sarabarre, stragule, camisie, bracce, bumbicinia et tapeta,*" &c.; and it is added in the Gloss, "*pertica, Gallice perche, unde versus: Pertica diversos pannos retinere solebat.*" *Documens inédits: Paris sous Philippe le Bel*, ed. Géraud, App. p. 603. Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, amongst the appliances of the chamber, "On the perche hongen your clothes, mantelles, frockes, clokes, cotes, doblettes, furres, wynter clothes and of somer," &c. In Norfolk a perch, or a wooden frame, against which sawn timber is set up to dry, is called, according to Forby, a perk.

[3] This term appears to designate a wax candle of certain dimensions, such as it was customary to place on the *pertica* or *pergula*, a small transverse beam or bar, whereon in churches or other places candles were affixed. Edw. Phillips, in the World of Words, states that perchers were the same as Paris candle, anciently used in England, also a bigger sort of candles, commonly set upon the altars. According to the ancient assise recorded in the *Memoriale multorum* of Henry, Prior of Canterbury, 1285—1331, Cott. MS. Galba, E. IV. f. 45, the Sacrist was bound to provide for the Prior's chamber *cereos* of the weight of half a lb. each, *candelas*, 24 to the pound, *torticios*, 2 ells in length, and weighing 5lb. each, with smaller ones of different weights, some of which had the appellation "prikette," being 12 in. long, and weighing 8 to the pound. "*Item, candele que vocantur* perchers *continent in longitudine xv. poliic'; unde xviij.* perchers *pond' j.li. cere.*" These appear to have been used at the Prior's table. They are thus mentioned in the metrical treatise *de Officiariis in curiis Dominorum*, XVth cent. under the head "*de candelario*, of the chandeler,"

> "Þat torches, and tortes, and preketes con make,
> Perchours, smale condel, I vnder take." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 46, v°.

*vel petrocilium, vel petrocilinum*, UG. *in petros.*

PERDYCLE, precyous stōn.[1] *Ethites*, C. F.

PEERE, frute. *Pirum.*

PERE, tre. *Pirus.*

PEERE APPLE. *Pirumpomum.*

PEERE, metche. *Par* (*compar*, H.)

PERE, or pyle of a brygge, or other fundament. *Pila.*

PERRE, perle.[2] *Margarita.*

PERRE, drynke. *Piretum*, NECC.

PERETRE, herbe (or petyr, *infra*; peretyr, P.) *Peretrum.*

PERFECCYONE. *Perfectio.*

(PERFOURMYN, *supra in* parfourmyn, P.)

PERYLE. *Periculum.*

PERYLE of lyfe. *Discrimen*, CATH.

(PERKE, or perche, *supra*, K. H. P. *Pertica.*)

PEERLE. *Margarita, granulum*, DICC.

PEERLE, yn the eye.[3] *Glaucoma*, DIST.

(PERLOYNYN, *idem quod* purloynyn, H. P.)

PERMUTACYON, or ful changynge. *Permutacio.*

PERMUTYN', or holy chawgynn̄. *Permuto.*

PERPOYNT, beest (or poork-poynt, *infra.*)[4] *Histrix*, C. F.

PERSCHYN̄ (perchyne, S. perisshen, P.) *Pereo*, CATH. *periclito.*

(PERSID, K. H. P. *Perforatus.*)

(PERSYNGE, or borynge, K. H. P. *Perforacio.*)

[1] *Aetites*, from *ἀετὸς, aquila. Echites*, as stated in Trevisa's version of Glanville, B. xvi. c. 38, is a stone of red colour found on the coasts of India and Persia: it was supposed to be of two kinds, male and female, and two were always found in the nest of the eagle. It was accounted to have singular virtues in parturition, in augmenting wealth and affection, in keeping a man sober, and as a charm against poisoned food. See also the metrical Latin treatise on the virtues of gems, attributed to Marbodeus, Harl. MSS. 80, f. 100: 321, f. 68, v°. There was another red stone called perides, according to Glanville, which cast forth fiery sparks, and when held fast, burned the hand; possibly the same which is here designated as the PERDYCLE.

[2] Pearls appear to have been considered as precious stones, their origin being imperfectly known; and hence, probably, the synonym PERRE, from the French *perré*, is here given. "A perle stone, *margarita*." CATH. ANG. "Peerle, a stone, *perle*." PALSG. The following passage occurs in Trevisa's version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII.: "There is neyther games ne garnementes, golde nor siluer, so shynyng of precious stones ne pery, þat makethe our ennemyes subgettes, ne obedient vnto us, but only drede and doughtenesse of dedes of armes." B. i. c. 13. Lydgate says, in one of his minor poems,

"When thou art fryke and in thy flowres,
Thou werest purpure, perreye, ore palle." Make Amendes.

See also Vis. of Piers Pl. v. 5618; Cant. Tales, v. 2938, 5926.

[3] *Glāconia*, MS. and S. The term *glaucoma*, derived from the Greek *γλαύκωμα*, is rendered by Elyot "an humour in the eyen, lyke christall, whiche letteth the syght;" and Gouldman observes, "It seemeth to be the pin and web." "*Gravia*, a perle in an eie." MED. "A perle in y^e^ ee, *epifora*." CATH. ANG. "*Epiphora*, a perle in y^e^ eye." ORTUS. "Peerle in the eye, *maille*. Hawe in the eye, *paille*." PALSG. "*Maille*, a web in the eie." COTG. Compare STYANYE.

[4] See POORK POYNT, hereafter. "Porkepyn a beest, *porc espin*." PALSG.

PERSONE, or o manne (man alone, K. P.) *Persona.*
PERSONE, curate. *Rector.*
PERSOWRE (or wymbyl, *infra.*) *Terebellum*, C. F. (*terebrum*, S.)
PERTRYCHE, byrd. *Perdix.*
PERVENKE, herbe. *Pervenca.*
PEES. *Pax.*
PESE, frute of corne. *Pisa.*
PESCODDE. *Siliqua*, CATH.
PESYBLE. *Pacificus.*
PEESYD, or qwemyd. *Pacificatus, pacatus*, C. F. (*placatus*, P.)
PEESYN̄, or styllyn̄ of wrethe.[1] *Pacifico, placo, paco.*
PEESYNGE, or qwemynge. *Pacificacio.*
(PESKE, or peche, frute, *supra;* peesk, S. peshe, J. *Pesca, pomum Percicum.*)
PESTELLE, of flesche. *Pestellus.*
PESTEL, of stampynge. *Pila, pistillus, pistellus*, CATH. *et* UG. *in pinso.*
PESTYLENCE. *Pestilencia.*
PETYCOTE.[2] *Tunicula*, UG. *in tono.*
PETYR, propyr name. *Petrus.*
PETYR, herbe (or peretre, *supra;* pertyr, P.) *Peretrum.*
PEWTYR, metalle. *Electrum, secundum communem scolam, sed pocius diceretur stannum, vel stanneus.*
PEWTRERE. *Electuarius, vel stannarius*, CATH.
PYANY, herbe. *Pionia.*
(PYCTURE, or portratowre, *infra. Pictura.*)
PYKARE, lytylle theef. *Furculus, vel furunculus, latrunculus; et inde furcula, &c. formantur, ut supra in* mychare.
PYCHARE, pot (pycher, or pychar, S.) *Urna*, C. F. *ollula*, CATH. *amula*, CATH. *picarium*, COMM. *picharius*, BRIT. *pinca*, KYLW. *et* COMM.
PYE, bryd. *Pica.*
PYE, pasty. *Artocrea, pastillulus*, KYLW.
PYE BAKER.[3] *Cereagius.*
PYGGE, gryce. *Porcellus, et alia supra in* G. gryce.
PYGMEW (pygme, S.)[4] *Pigmeus*, COMM.

[1] —styllyn̄, or wrethe, MS. "To pese, *componere, mitigare, pacificare, sedare, sopire.*" CATH. ANG. "I pease, I styll one, *le rapaise.*" PALSG.

[2] The petticoat, at the time when the Promptorium was compiled, was a garment worn by men: thus in Sir John Fastolfe's wardrobe, 1459, under *tunice*, occur "j. pettecote of lynen clothe, stoffyd with flokys: j. petticote of lynen clothe, withought slyves." Archæol. xxi. 253. Horman says, "One maner of correction of the sowdiours was that they shulde stande forthe in the host in theyr pety cotis, *tunicati.*" Amongst the Privy Purse Expenses of Henr. VIII. 1532, occurs a payment to a London tailor "for a doubelet, and a pety cote for Sexten," the King's fool. "Petycote, *corsent simple, cotte simple, chemise de blanchet.*" PALSG. Duwes, in his Introductorie to teach the Lady Mary the French tongue, gives, under women's attire, "the kyrtell, *le corset:* the kyrtell, *la cottelette:* the petycoat, *la cotte simple.*" In 1582, petticoats appear in the Custom-house rates as an article of import: "Peticotes, knit, of silk, the doz. £12, do. knit, of wul or cottin, the dosen, 30*s.*" In the time of James I. petticoats of silk were still rated at 20*s.* each.

[3] *Coragiūs*, MS. *Ceragius*, S. "*Cereagius, pistor qui ad modum cere deducit pastam.*" CATH. Compare PASTLERE, *supra*, p. 385.

[4] "A peghte, *pigmeus.*" CATH. ANG. According to Jamieson a deformed and

PYIONE, yonge dove. *Columbella.*
PYK, or pycĥe (or terre, *infra.*)[1] *Pix, pissa,* C. F. *et* CATH. *pissaxara,* CATH. UG. (*depissa,* P.)
PYKE, fysche. *Dentrix,* C. F. *lucius,* C. F. *lupus,* C. F.
PYKE, of a staffe, or oþer lyke. *Cuspis, stiga,* C. F.
PYKE, of a schoo.[2] *Liripium,* DICC. (*liripipium,* P.)
PYKE, or tyynde of yryne (or prekyl, *infra in* T.) *Carnica.*

diminutive person is called in the North a picht, and the lower orders still designate by this term the supposed race of pigmies. Several remarkable relations illustrative of the ancient popular belief in such supernatural beings are given by the old historians, such as that of the priest Elidorus, recounted by Giraldus, Itin. Camb. i. c. 8; the account of the demons called in England *Portuni*, and in France *Neptuni*, according to Gerv. Tilbur. Ot. Imp. Dec. iii. c. 61; the extraordinary tale of Rad. de Coggeshale respecting the boy and girl discovered near Wolpit, in Suffolk, and kept for a long time by Sir Rich. de Calne, at Wikes, which are described as having had the human form, but wholly of a green colour, and as having been led by the sound of bells to emerge into the rays of the sun from their land beneath, where twilight reigned, and everything was green. Roy. MS. 13 A. XII. f. 73, v°. See Keightley's Fairy Mythology, and compare ELF, *supra*, p. 138.

[1] "*Pix*, pycche, or pycke." MED. "Pikke, *pix, bitumen.* To pykke, *bituminare.*" CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. pic, *bitumen.*

[2] "A pyke of a scho, or of a staffe, *rostrum.*" CATH. ANG. *Liripipium* usually denotes the hood with a long appendage, which, as Knyghton describes it, was twisted around the head; but here it seems to be synonymous with poleine, or cracowe, the proper appellation whereby the singular long-peaked shoe, which was in fashion during the early part of the XVth cent., was known. These terms are supposed to be derived from the fashion having been introduced from Poland, and Cracow, its metropolis, possibly by some of the suite of Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Ric. II. Will. Malmsb. however, states that among the effeminate habits of the times of Rufus, "*usus calceorum cum arcuatis aculeis inventus:*" the *pouleines* were also much in vogue in France during the reign of Charles V. and forbidden in 1340 and 1365. The monk of Evesham, in the Life of Rich. II. ed. Hearne, p. 53, relates the indignity that was shown in the diocese of Oxford to the messenger of Abp. Courtenay, in 1384, when he was compelled to eat the prelate's mandate, seal and all; but in retaliation the Archbishop's adherents "*sciderunt* cracowys *de sotularibus aliquorum de familiâ Epi. Oxon. et ipsos* cracowis *edere coyerunt.*" In a treatise on the virtues of plants, written about the same time, the seed, or cod, of the *Cassia fistula* is described as of the "gretnesse of a saucestre, and shap most lyk þe pyk of a crakow sho." Arund. MS. 42, f. 60, v°. At the period when the Promptorium was compiled such peaked shoes were worn of an extravagant length, and the fashion was restricted by the statutes of apparel, during the reign of Edw. IV. when the length of "pykes of shoen or boteux" was cut down to two inches. See Parl. Rolls, V. 505, 566; Stat. of Realm. Although no early sumptuary statute is found whereby the use of such shoes was restricted to knights or persons of estate, they are mentioned repeatedly, as if accounted specially a part of knightly equipment. Thus in the description of the comely attire of Sir Degore, it is said, "His shone was croked as a knighte." v. 700. This Romance is supposed to have been written early in the XIIIth cent. The young Torrent of Portugal is described as craving knighthood from the King of Provens, who bids him engage in a feat of arms, "and wyn the shone," v. 1117; having acquitted himself manfully, he comes at "myd-mete," and presents himself at the deis in his squire's habit, "withoute couped shone," to claim the guerdon; v. 1193. Compare this passage with Vis. of Piers Pl. v. 12,099, where a description occurs of one who comes, as if to a just, after

PYKKFORKE. *Merga*, CATH. *merges*, C. F.

PYKEYS, mattokke. *Ligo*, CATH. *marra*, CATH. *in ligo.*

PYKELYNGE. *Purgulacio.*

PYKEREL. *Dentriculus, lucillus*, KYLW. (*dentricula*, P.)

PYKEWALLE (or gabyl, *supra.*) *Murus conalis, piramis, vel piramidalis*, C. F.

PYKEPENY.[1] *Cupidinarius.*

PYKYD, as a staffe. *Cuspidatus.*

PYKYD, or purgyd fro fylthe, or oþer thynge grevows. *Purgatus.*

PYKYL, sawce. *Picula*, KYLW. (*separium*, S.)

PYKYN̄, or clensyn̄, or cullyn̄ owte the on-clene.[2] *Purgo, purgulo* (*segrego*, P.)

PYKKYN̄, or a-noyntyn̄ wythe pyk. *Piceo*, CATH.

PYKYNGE, or clensynge. *Purgacio.*

PYKYNGE, of a staffe, or oþer lyke. *Cuspidacio.*

PYLCHE.[3] *Pellicium, pellicia*, C. F. *et* UG. *in pello, et* CATH. *et* KYLW.

the manner of a knight who comes to be dubbed, to win his gilt spurs, "or galoches y-couped." "*Milleus*, a coppid shoo." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. cop, *apex*. A large number of poleine shoes, with the wooden pattens which were worn with them during the XVth cent., in accordance with the fashion represented in the drawing in Cott. MS. Julius E. IV. designated as King John, and given in Shaw's Dresses, were discovered in London, Nov. 1843, and are in the possession of Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A.

[1] "*Cupidinarius, i. mercator, nummos cupiens*, a coueytour of money." ORTUS. In the Vision of Piers P. v. 14,448, the disorderly followers of an army are described as "brybours, pylours, and pyke-harneys." This last term occurs also in Towneley Myst. p. 9. The verb to pick, as used by the old writers, has, amongst various significations, that of obtaining anything by mean, underhand proceedings, or pilfering. Thus Gaut. de Bibelesworth says,

"*Eschuuet flatour* (loseniour) *ke seet flater,*
*Trop seet ben espeluker* (piken.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 299.

"Leue thy flaterynge wordes, that goth aboute to pyke a thanke (*verbis ad gratiam comparatis.*)" HORM. See Nares.

[2] "I pyke, or make clene, *ie nettoye.* I praye you pyke my combe. I pyke safforne or any floure or corne whan I sorte one parte of them from an other, *Ie espluche.* All men can nat pycke saffron, some men must pyke pesyn." PALSG. Chaucer uses this verb, speaking thus of the spruce Damian: "He kembeth him, he proineth him and piketh." Marchant's T. v. 9885. Again he describes the gear of the five artificers, who were clad in the livery of a great fraternity, as "ful freshe, and newe—ypiked." Prol. v. 367. See Nares, *v.* Picked. Bullinger, in his 40th Sermon on the Apocalypse, inveighing against the Roman clergy, says, "They be commed, and piked, and very finely apparelled, delightyng in wemens jewels, wearing costely garmentes." There is apparently an allusion to birds, which set the plumage with the bill. A.-S. pycan, *eruere.*

[3] "A pilch, or pylch, properly a furr gown, or a garment of skins with the hair on. Sax. pylce, *toga pellicea.* A cyrtell of wollen, and a pylche. Polychr. li. vii. c. 4. Cled in pilches, *pellibus.* Dougl. f. 175. Island. pyls, *vestis muliebris.* A pilch, a piece of flannel or other woolen put under a child next y^e^ clout is called in Kent a pilch. A coarse shagged piece of rug laid over a saddle for ease of a rider is in our midland parts called a pilch." Bp. Kennett's Glossarial Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033. In Norfolk a flannel wrapper for a child is called a pilch. See Forby and Jamieson. The term is used by Chaucer, denoting a warm wrapper: Proverb against Covetise; it occurs also in Creed

PYLCRAFTE, yn a booke (pilecrafte, K.)[1] *Asteriscus*, C. F. *paragraphus*, C. F. *et* UG. *in gramma* (*furmicula*, S.)

PYLE, of a bryggys fote, or oþer byggynge (or pere, *supra*.) *Pila*.

PYLE, of clothys (or other lyke, K.) on a presse. *Panniplicium* (*cumulus*, K.)

PYLE, of weyynge.[2] *Libramentum*, CATH. *libra*, C. F. (*libramen*, K.)

PYLE, or heep, where of hyt be. *Cumulus*.

PYLERE. *Columpna*.

PYLLERY. *Collistrigium*.

PYLET, skyn'. *Pellis* (*cutis*, P.)

PYLGREME, *idem quod* palmer, *supra; et proselitus*, C. F. (*peregrinus, peregrina*, P.)

PYLGRYMAGE.[3] *Peregrinacio*.

PYLLYD, fro the barke. *Decorticatus*.

PYLLYD, or scallyd (shaled, S. skalled, P.)[4] *Depilatus, glabellus*, CATH. (*c*)*apitonsus*, C. F. *glabrosus*.

of Piers P. v. 484; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 154, ed. Halliwell. Sir John Maundevile, describing the rich attire of the Tartars dwelling in Chatay, says, "Thei clothen hem also with pylches, and the hyde with outen, *habent et pelliceas, quibus utuntur ex transversis;*" in the French "*et vestent des pellices.*" Voiage, p. 298. In the Inventory of the effects of Roger de Kyrkby, Vicar of Gaynford, who died 1412, occurs "*unum* pylche *de* stranlion, xx.*s*." Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc. p. 56. Coats furred with "stranlyne" are mentioned in another document, *ib*. p. 35. Amongst the furred garments in the Invent. of the wardrobe of Hen. V. 1423, occur "ij. pulches de Cristigrey, iiij. pulches *pur femmes, de* grey," valued at 30*s*. and 20*s*. each. Rot. Parl. iv. 236. Caxton says in the Book for Travellers, "Me fyndeth furres of beuers, of lombes, pylches of hares and of conyes; (*plichons de lieures et de conins*.) Vedast the gray-werker (*vairrier*) solde whilor to my lady a pylche of graye, and of good furres. Wauburge the pylchemaker (*pelletiére*) formaketh a pylche well (*refaicte ung plice*.)" Bp. Ridley, in his letter of farewell, quotes Hebr. xi. 37, as follows: "Some wandered to and fro in sheep's pilches, in goats' pilches." "*Pellicia*, a pilche, *est quoddam indumentum quod de pellis fit*." MED. "A pylche, *endromida, endromis, pellicium, reno*. A pilche maker, *pelliparius*." CATH. ANG. "*Pelliparium*, a pylchery." ORTUS. "Pytche (*sic*) of lether, *pelice*." PALSG. Compare Dutch, Dan. and Swed. pels; Germ. Pelz, &c.

[1] "*Paragrapha*, pylcraft in wry(t)ynge." MED. "*Paragraphus, Anglice* a pargrafte in vrytynge." ORTUS. "Pilkrow *contractum esse videtur, corruptumque ex paragrapho*." MINSHEU. "*Paragraphe*, a paragraffe, or Pill-crow, a full sentence, head, or title." COTG. "A pilkcrow, *v*. Paragraph." GOULDM. See Nares. Tusser commences his Points of Husbandry and Book of Huswifery with "a lesson how to confer every Abstract with his month, and find out Huswifery Verses by the Pilcrow:"

"¶ In Husbandry matters, where Pilcrow ye find,
That verse appertaineth to Huswif'ry kind;
So have ye more lessons, if there ye look well,
Than Huswifery Book doth utter or tell."

[2] In the Invent. of effects of Hen. V. 1423, occurs, "*Item, j. Pile pur poiser or et argent, pris vj.s. viij.d*." Rot. Parl. iv. 234. "*Pile: trébuchet à peser, sorte de balance; pila*." ROQUEFORT.

[3] PYLGYRMAGE, MS.

[4] PYLLYD signifies not only deprived of the skin, but worn smooth, stripped of hair or bald, as in the Creed of Piers P. v. 1665, where mention occurs of a "pild pate." Compare Cant. Tales, v. 629; 3933; Cov. Myst. p. 384. Dowglas, the Glastonbury

PYLLYN̄, or pylle bark, or oþer lyke. *Decortico.*

PYLLYN̄, or schalyn̄ nottys, or garlyk. *Vellifico.*

PYLYOL MOUNTEYNE, herbe. *Pulegium.*

PYLEOL RYAL. *Origonum.*

PYLOWRE, or he þat pelythe oþer menne, as catchepollys, and oþer lyke. *Pilator*, UG. *in pinso, depredator, vespilio*, UG. *in spolio.*

PYLWE (pyllowe, P.) *Pulvinar, cervical, pulvillus, plumacium* (*pulvinacium*, S.)

PYMENTE, drynke.[1] *Pigmentum, nectar, mellicratum*, C. F.

PYMPYRNOL, herbe. *Pimpinella.*

PYNNE, of tymbyr (or pegge, *supra.*) *Cavilla*, UG. *in caveo.*

PYNNE, of metalle, as yryne, or oþer lyke (or pryke, *infra.*) *Spintrum, vel spinter*, CATH.

PYNNE, of an orlage, or oþer lyke, schowynge þe owrys of the day or of þe nyghte (pyn, or other lyke, shewynge the owre in a dyall, H. P.)[2] *Sciotirus*, C. F. *et* UG. *in scio.*

PYNACLE. *Pinnaculum, pinna.*

PYNCHAR, or nyggarde, *idem quod* nyggard, *supra in* N. *literâ.*[3]

monk, in his Chron. of England, speaks with contempt of "Maister Robert Baldokke, a fals piledde clerke of the Kinge's courte." Harl. MS. 4690, f. 62 v°. and 63 v°. So likewise Shakspeare uses the epithet, 1 Hen. VI. 1. 3, "peel'd priest!" "Pylled as one that wanteth heare, *pellu.* Pylled as ones heed is, *pellé.* Pylled scalled, *tigneux.*" PALSG. In this sense the following passages in the authorised version of the Scriptures are to be understood: "Go, ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and peeled." Isai. xviii. 2, 7. The word in the original signifies deprived of hair, plucked, considered in Eastern countries the highest indignity. Compare Isai. l. 6. Again, in Ezek. xxix. 18, it is said, "Every head was made bald, and every shoulder was peeled." (*depilatus*, Vulg.) The term is likewise applied to velvet or napped stuffs which are worn threadbare, shorn, or cut. Hall, relating the treachery of Humphrey Banaster, in betraying the Duke of Buckingham to Rich. III. says that the sheriff, having apprehended the Duke, "in greate hast and euyll spede conueighed him appareled in a pilled blacke cloke to the cytie of Salsburie, where Kynge Richard then kepte his houshold." 3 Rich. III. Again, he describes the rich attire of the royal henxmen, who appeared in "coates of purple veluet pieled, and paned in riche cloth of siluer." 14 Hen. VIII.

[1] PYNTNENTE, MS. Pyment, K. H. S. P. *Pigmentum*, or *pimentum*, wine spiced, or mingled with honey, called in French *piment*, was anciently in high estimation. See Kyng Alis. v. 4178, and Weber's note. Chaucer speaks of it in Rom. of R. 6027, Boeth. ii. Gower says of Love,

> "That neuer pyment ne vernage
> Was halfe so swete for to drynke." Conf. Am. B. vi.

Under the head *nomina pertinencia promptuario*, Harl. MS. 1002, is given "*Nectar, pigmentum*, pyment." "Pyment, *piment*." PALSG. Amongst the receipts of cookery in a MS. of the XIVth cent. in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, No. 1470, there is one entitled "Pymte. Wyn, sucre yboilled togedere, gyngebred and hony, poudre of gynger, and of clouwes, i-piht wiþ þornes gret plentee, and schal beon adressed in coffyns of flour of chasteyns: þe colour ȝolou wyþ saffroun."

[2] From this description of the gnomon of a dial it appears that the term orlage designated, as in accordance with its derivation, not only a clock, but any indicator of time. "*Sciocerus est stilus positus in circulo ad metiendum horas vel formas.*" ORTUS.

[3] "I pynche, I spare as a nygarde, *ie fays du chiche.* I pynche courtaysye, as one

PYNCHYN̄. *Impingo*, CATH.

PYNCHYNGE (or nyggardshepe, *supra.*) *Tenacitas.*

PYNDARE of beestys (pynnar, P.)[1] *Inclusor*, CATH. *inclusarius*, UG.

PYNFOLDE. *Inclusorium.*

PYNNYN̄, or put ȳn a pynfold. *Intrudo, detrudo.*

PYNYN̄, or languryn̄ in sekenesse (or peynyn̄, *supra.*)[2] *Langueo, elangueo.*

PYNNYN̄, or spere wythe a pynne (or festyn, P.) *Concavillo* (*conclavo*, P.)

PYNYON, of a wynge. *Pennula.*

PYNYONYD. *Pennulatus.*

PYNOTE, frute. *Pinum.*

PYNOT, tre. *Pinus.*

PYNSONE.[3] *Tenella, cancer*, C. F. *et* KYLW. *cancellulus*, KYLW. (*manualis*, C. F., H. P.)

PYNSONE, to drawe owt tethe. *Dentaria*, UG. *in demo.*

PYNSONE, sokke.[4] *Pedipomita.*

doth that is nyce of condyscions, *ie fays le nyce.*" PALSG. Elyot renders "*aridus homo*, a pelt, or pynchebeke, a drye felowe, of whome nothynge maye be gotten." "*Sordidus, chiche*, (Fr.) a niggard, a palterer, a dodger, a penyfather, a pinchpeny, one that will not lose the droppings of his nose." Junius' Nomenclator, version by J. Higins. "*Pinse-maille*, a pinch penny, scrapegood, niggard, penny-father." COTG. "A pinch-fist, *cupidinarius; vide* Niggard. A pincher and piller, *vide* Plucker. A pinch-penny, *parcus*," &c. GOULDM. Forby observes that a very parsimonious economist is still called in Norfolk a pinch.

[1] "*Angarius, bedellus, compulsor, injustus exactor*, a pyndere or an haywarde." MED. "*Tescuo, i. castrare*, to pynde. *Tescua*, a pynde-folde. To pynde, *includere, trudere.* A pynder, *inclusarius, inclusor, inactor.* A pynfolde, *catabulum, testula, inclusorium.*" CATH. ANG. "To pin cattel, *vide* To pound. A pinner or pounder of cattel, *inclusor.*" GOULDM. Amongst manorial or municipal offic als the pounder of stray cattle is still in some places, as in Warwickshire, termed the Pinner. Bp. Kennett gives the following remarks: "To pynd, to pound or impound cattle, Dunelm. Sax. pyndan, *includere.* Hence in these midland parts the money that is given to the Heyward, or to any person who locks and unlocks the pound gate, is called Pinne lock" Lansd. MS. 1033.

[2] The verb to pine is used not uncommonly in an active sense, as by Chaucer, R. of Rose, 3511. "To pine, *punire, afficere, etc. ubi* to punysche." CATH. ANG. "They (the priests) sleen thy sheep, for they pyenen them for hunger of their soule to the death." Complaint of the Ploughman, Fox, Acts and Mon. A°. 1360. "I pyne one as men do theues or mysruled persons to confesse y^e^ truth, *Ie riue en aigneaux.* Pynyng of a man in prisone, to confesse the trouthe, *torture.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. pinan, *cruciare;* pinung, *tormentum.*

[3] "A pynson, *pedribriomita, a pes, et brios, mensura, et mitos, gutta; quasi calceus guttatus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Pedibomita, Anglice* a pynson." ORTUS. "*Baillez moy mes cafignouns*, take me my pynsouns." Harl. MS. 219, f. 151, v°. "Pynson sho, *caffignon.*" PALSG. Master Stanbridge renders *calceolus* "a pynson," and Elyot gives "*Calceamen*, a pynson showe, or socke;" to which Gouldman adds another synonym, "a pinson or pump, *calceamen*," &c. Duwes, in his Introductorie, composed to teach the Princess Mary the French tongue, gives "womens raiments—the pynson showes, *les eschapins.*" The derivation of this term is very obscure: it denotes, possibly, the pumps, or high unsoled shoes of thin leather, which were commonly worn with pattens about the time when the Promptorium was compiled. A large collection of these, recently discovered in London, are in the possession of C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Pinsons are mentioned in the Howard Household Book, p. 314.

[4] "Pinsons" are named amongst various articles, chiefly of hard-ware, the impor-

PYYNTE, mesure. *Pinta, sextarium, dicit Biblia libro Levitic. cap.* 14°.

PYONY, herbe, *idem quod* pyanye, *supra; et poenia*, C. F.

PYPARE. *Fistulator.*

PYPE (pypet, s.) *Fistula.*

PYPE, of orgonys. *Ydraula,*[1] BRIT. *vocabulo Mus(ic)a, cantes*, CATH. *in plur. aule*, UG. V. *in A.*

PYPE, vessel, or halfe tunne. *Semidolium, pipa.*

PYPPE, sekenesse.[2] *Pituita*, CATH. *et* UG. *in pis.*

PYPYNE, of vyne, or grape (pepyne of wyne, P.)[3] *Acinus*, UG. *vel acinum*, CATH. *et* C. F.

PYPYN̄, wythe a pype. *Fistulo, fistulor*, UG. *in fos.*

PYPYN̄, or ȝyppe, as henn byrdys (ȝippyn, as bryddys, K. H. yepyn, P.)[4] *Pipio, pipulo*, CATH.

PYPYNGE, of pypys. *Fistulacio, vel fistulatus.*

PYPYNGE, crye of yonge bryddys. *Pipulatus.*

PYRY, or storme.[5] *Nimbus*, CATH. *et* C. F.

tation of which was forbidden by Stat. 3 Edw. IV. 1463. Stat. of R. II. 397. "Pynsons of yrone, *estricquoyers.*" PALSG. The term seems to be a diminutive of the Fr. *pince.*

[1] *Praula*, MS. *ydraula*, S. Compare ORGON PYPE, *ydraula;* p. 369.

[2] "Þe pippe, *pituita.*" CATH. ANG. "Pyppe, a sickenesse, *pepye.*" PALSG. In the version of Macer's treatise on the virtues of herbs, MS. in the possession of Hugh Diamond, Esq., it is said that "cerfoile y-dronke with mulsa wole destroie þe pippe." So likewise is it stated in Arund. MS. 42, f. 66: "Chervel, y-dronkyn with muls, oftyn for-doþ þe pippe." "I pyppe a henne or a capon, I take the pyppe from them, *ie prens la pepie dune geline.* Your hennes shall neuer waxe fatte tyll they be pypped." PALSG.

[3] In the earlier Wicliffite version Numb. vi. 4 is thus rendered: "Newe grapes and dried they shulen not eete, alle the daies in the which of auowe to the Lord thei ben sacryd; what thing may be of vyn, of grape dried vnto the popyn (pepyn, *al.*) thei shulen not eete;" in the later version "grape dried til to the draf" (*uva passa usque ad acinum*, Vulg.) The marginal gloss is added, "in Ebreu it is, fro the rynde til to the litil greynes that ben in the myddis of the grape." "A pepyn or a grafte, *acinus, fecinum, granum.*" CATH. ANG. "*Pepin*, a pippin, or kernell, the seed of frute, the stones of grapes." COTG.

[4] Gaut. de Bibelesworth says, in the chapter "*de naturele noyse des bestes—crapaud koaille, reine gaille*, tadde croukeþ, frogge pypeþ." "To pype as a bryrde (*sic*) *pipiare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Minurio, i. minutum cantare*, to pype as small byrdes." ORTUS. "*Pepier*, to peep, to cheep, or pule, as a young bird in the neast. *Pepiement*, the cheeping, or peeping of young birds, any such puling noise." COTG. Hence, perhaps, the phrase "at daye pype, *à la pipe du jour.*" PALSG.

[5] "Pyrry, a storme of wynde, *orage, bovffée de uent.*" PALSG. Hall, at the commencement of his Chronicle of 17 Hen. VI. says, "What should I reherse the great tempestes, the sharpe blastes, the sodain piries, the vnmeasurable wyndes, the continuall raynes, whiche fell and chaunced this yere in England." W. Harrison, in the description of Britain prefixed to Holinshed's Chron. i. p. 45, observes, speaking of islands on the Eastern coast, "Forasmuch as a perrie of wind—caught hold of our sailes, and caried us forth the right waie toward London, I could not tarie to see what things were hereabouts." Cotgrave renders '*Tourbillon*, a gust, flaw, berrie, sudden blast or boisterous tempest of wind. *Vent*, a gale, flaw, or berrie of wind." Se Nares, *v.* Pirrie, and Jamieson, *v.* Pirr, a gentle breeze: Isl. oyr, *ventus secundus.*

PYRNE, of a webstarys loome (pyrne or webstars lome, P.)[1] *Panus.*

PYSSE, or pysche. *Urina, minctura (minccio,* P.)

PYSSYN, or pyschyn̄. *Mingo,* CATH.

PYSSYNGE PLACE. *Oletum,* CATH.

PYSSYNGE VESSELLE. *Maniodella, (sic)* CATH. *madula,* C. F. *madellum,* CATH. *et* UG. *scaphium,* UG. *in scando.*

PYSMERE. *Formica.*

PYSMERYSHYLLE. *Formicarium,* CATH. (*formicetum,* P.)

PYSPOTT, *idem quod* pyssynge vessel, *supra.*

PYSTYL. *Epistola.*

PYTTE. *Puteus, lacus.*

PYT, or flasche where mekyl water standythe after a reyne (or plasche, *infra.*) *Columbus,* C. F.

PYTAGRU, *idem quod* pedegru, *supra; et stemma,* CATH. (pytagrwe or lyne or kinrede, *Estemma,* C. F., P.)

PYTAWNCE. *Pietancia.*

PYTE. *Pietas.*

PYTFALLE. *Decipula, avicipula,* COMM. *et* UG. V. *in T.*

PYTHE. *Medulla, vel pulpa.*

PYTHE, of a stalke.[2] *Hilus,* CATH.

PYTHE, of a tree. *Hilum,* UG. V.

PYTYOWS, or ful of pyte (pytevous, H. pitiuous, P.) *P(i)eticus, compassivus.*

PYTYOWS, or rufulle yn syȝhte. *Dolorosus, penosus.*

PLACE. *Locus.*

PLACE, of dwellynge. *Mansio.*

PLACE, or stede. *Situs.*

PLAGE. *Plaga.*

PLAYCE, fysche. *Pecten.*

PLAYSTYR for sorys. *Emplastrum,* CATH. *malagma, cataplasma,* CATH. *implastrum,* C. F. *epilema,* UG. *in epi.*

PLAYSTYR for wallys (or pa(r)get, *supra.*) *Gipsum,* CATH. *litura, plastrum,* COMM.

PLAYSTERYD, as sorys. *Cataplasmatus.*

PLAYSTERYD, as wallys. *Gipsatus, litatus (litus,* P.)

PLA(Y)STRYN̄ sorys. *Cataplasmo,* UG. *in cathegoro.*

PLA(Y)STRYN wallys. *Gipso,* C. F. *lino, ut supra in* pargettyn̄.

PLA(Y)STERYNGE of sorys. *Cataplasmacio.*

PLA(Y)STRYNGE of wallys. *Litura, gipsatus.*

PLAYTE, of a clothe. *Plica,* CATH. *plicatura.*

PLAYTYD. *Plicatus.*

PLAYTYN̄. *Plico,* CATH.

PLAYTYNGE. *Plicacio.*

PLANE, instrument (to makyn pleyn, H. P.) *Leviga.*

PLANE, tre. *Platanus.*

PLANETE. *Planeta.*

[1] "Pyrne, or webstars lome, *mestier à tisser.*" PALSG. Ducange cites an ancient Glossary, in which *panus* is explained to be "*instrumentum textoris, lignum circa quod involvitur filum,*" called also *panucula.* "*Pannus est instrumentum textoris,* a spytell, or a shotell pynne, or a spole. *Pannicula, dim. i. manicula textricum, quia ejus discursu panni texantur.*" ORTUS. "*Panus* is a weuers roll, whereon the webbe of clothe is rolled or wounden." ELYOT.

[2] PYTHE, or a stalke, MS. "*Hilus, putamen quod adheret fabe, vel medulla penne, scilicet illud tenue quod est in medio penne.*" CATH. "Þe pythe of a penne, *ile, ilus, nauci.*" CATH. ANG. "Pythe of a stalke or of a tree, *cuevr.*" PALSG.

PLANYD. *Levigatus.*
PLANYN̄. *Levigo, plano.*
PLANYNGE. *Levigacio.*
PLANK, boord. *Planca,* CATH. *et* UG. *in platos, plancula,* UG. *pluteum,* CATH.
PLANTE, of a tre, or herbe. *Planta, plantarium,* CATH.
PLANTEYNE, or plawnteyn, herbe. *Plantago.*
PLANTYD. *Plantatus.*
PLANTYN̄. *Planto.*
PLANTYNGE. *Plantacio.*
PLASCHE, or flasche, where reyne watyr stondythe (or pyt, *supra.*)[1] *Torrens, lacuna,* C. F. *colluvio, vel col(l)uvium,* C. F. *plassetum,* COMM.
PLAT, or pleyne. *Planus.*
PLATE, of armure. *Squama,* CATH.
PLATE, of metalle. *Lamina, vel lama,* CATH. *crusta,* CATH. *brateum, vel brateola,* CATH.
PLATE, of a fyyr herthe.[2] *Lamina, repocilium,* C. F. *repo(fo)cillium,* CATH.
PLATERE. *Parapsis, rotundale, scutella, patina,* CATH.
PLATLY. *Plane.*
PLAW, or plawynge. *Bullicio, ebullicio.*
PLAWYN', as pottys.[3] *Bullio, ferveo.*
PLAWYN̄ OVYR. *Efferveo, ebullio.*
PLAUNCHERE.[4] *Plancula,* CATH. *in planca.*

[1] In the MS. in Sir Thos. Phillipps's collection, as likewise in the printed editions, the following distinction is here made: Plasche, flasche, or broke: *Torrens, lacuna.* Plasche, or flasch after a rayne: *Colluvio, colluvium.* "Plasshe of a water, *flacquet.*" PALSG. Elyot speaks of an herb "growynge in plashes, hauynge a lyttell stalke, whiche excedeth not foure fyngers high. It is called *Heraclion syderion. Nepeta,* an herbe—which of some men is called wylde peny royalle, and groweth in plasshye groundes." Harrison, in the Description of Britain, says that the preservation of fresh-water fish "is prouided for by verie sharpe lawes, not onelie in our riuers, but also in plashes, or lakes, and ponds." Holinsh. Chron. i. 224. "*Lavage,* a plash; a peece of land surrounded or drowned up by water. *Patouillas,* a plash or puddle." COTG. "A plash, *lacus, lacuna.*" GOULDM. Bp. Kennett gives "Plashy waies, wet under foot: to plash in the dirt; all plash'd, made wet and dirty. To plash a traveller, or strike up the dirt upon him. In the North ploshy, to plosh," &c. Lansd. MS. 1033. The word plash does not appear in Forby's Glossary as still retained in East Anglia; it is used by Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors, B. iii. c. 13, where he speaks of the "polwygle." Compare Teut. plas, plasch, *lacuna; fossa in quâ stat aqua.* Hence, perhaps, may be derived, some names of places, as Plashet Farm, near Lewes; Plashet, in the Essex marsh-lands; Plaistow, Pleshey.

[2] Compare HERTHE STOK, or kynlyn̄, p. 237, and KYNLYNE, p. 275.

[3] In Norfolk, according to Forby, to plaw signifies to parboil; the phrase, give meat a plaw, denotes a slight boiling. Ray, in the South and East Country words, gives "To play, spoken of a pot, kettle, or other vessel full of liquor, *i. e.* to boil; playing hot, boiling hot. In Norfolk they pronounce it plaw." The word is used in the following recipe for making vinegar, Sloane MS. 3548, f. 16, v°: "Take a pot ful of wyne, and steke yt wele aboue þat no þynges go ynne nor owte, and put it ynne a cowdrun ful of water, and layt yt play longe þerin, and yt schal be gode ayselle sone." Compare OVYRPLAW, p. 373.

[4] This term is taken directly from the French. "Plancher made of bordes, *planché.*" PALSG. In a letter written during the siege of Caistor castle, about 1459,

PLAUNCHERYD. *Planculatus.*

(PLAWNTEYNE, *supra in* planteyne, herbe, P. *Plantago.*)

PLEE, of motynge. *Placitum*, CATH.

PLEGGE, as a wedde (or oostage, *infra.*) *Obses*, CATH. *vas*, CATH. *pligius, Latinum est Anglie et non alibi.*

PLEY. *Ludus, jocus.*

PLEY, or somyr game. *Spectaculum.*

PLEY (or ioy, *supra*) þat begynnythe wythe myrthe, and endythe wythe sorowe. *Tragedia*, UG. *in oda.*

PLEY (or ioy, *supra*) þat begynnythe wythe (mornynge and s.) sorow, and endythe wythe myrthe.[1] *Comedia*, UG. *in oda.*

PLEYARE. *Lusor.*

PLEYARE, þat alwey wyl pley. *Ludibundus, ludibunda.*

PLEYAR, at the bal. *Pililudius*, CATH.

PLEYFERE.[2] *Collusor.*

PLEYȳN̄. *Ludo.*

PLEYYN̄ at the bal. *Pililudo.*

PLEYYN̄ BUK HYDE.[3] *Angulo*, C. F. *in exangulatus, deliteo*, CATH.

PLEYYNGE. *Collusio, lusus.*

PLEYYNGE GARMENT. *Ludix*, UG. *in ludo.*

PLEYYNGE PLACE (pleyinge in place, P.) *Diludium*, CATH.

PLEYYNGE THYNGE, or thynge þat menn or chyldyr pley wythe. *Adluricum*, UG. *in agri vel adros. Nota supra in* laykyne.

(PLEYKSTARE, *infra in* why(t)-star. *Candidarius.*)[4]

PLEYNE.[5] *Planus.*

PLEYNE, place. *Planicies.*

PLEYNYN̄. *Conqueror, causor.*

complaint is made that "ye holys yat ben made for hand gunnys ben scarse kne hey fro ye plawncher." Paston Letters, iv. 316. According to Forby, a boarded floor is still called in Norfolk a plancher. Hence, doubtless, the term plansher-nail. See Jamieson.

[1] "*Comedia*, a toun song. *Comedus*, a writer of toun songus." MED. "Playe, an enterlude, *farce*. Play sport, *carolle, deduit, esbat*. Playe of sadde matters, *moralité*. Commedy of a christmas playe, *commedie*. Playe maker, *facteur, factiste*. Player in a playe, *parsonnage*. Player or goer vpon a corde, *batellevr*." PALSG.

[2] In the account of Jephtha's daughter, as rendered in the Wicliffite version, it is said, "And whanne sche hadde go wiþ hir felowis and pleiferis (*sodalibus*, Vulg.) sche biwepte hir maidenhed in þe hillis." Judges, xi. 38. "Playfere, *mignon*." PALSG. Fere, a companion, is a word used by Chaucer, as also the expression "in fere," in company; Cant. T. 4748, 4814. Hall, in his relation of the death of James II. of Scotland, in 1460, says, that, having slain the Douglases, "thynking himself a kyng without either peere or fere," he assembled a great army, and laid siege to Roxburghe castle, where he perished by the bursting of one of his own cannon, 38 Hen. VI. Ang.-Sax. foera, ȝeféra, *socius.*

[3] This ancient name of the sport of hide and seek has not been noticed by Strutt. "All hidde, *jeu ou un se cache pour estre trouvé des autres*." SHERW. "*Clinemuçette*, the game called Hod-mad-blind; Harry-racket, or, are you all hid. *Capifou*, a play which is not much unlike our Harry-racket, or Hidman-blind." COTG.

[4] Jamieson gives To pleche, or bleach; Pleching, bleaching.

[5] In the MS. PLEYNE is found placed between pleyfere and pleyynge: possibly it had been written pleyyn by the first hand. The King's Coll. MS. reads pleyin place, and pleyint. PLEYNYN̄ likewise occurs in the MS. between plawyn and pleyyn̄, possibly because it had been written originally pleyynyn̄.

PLEYNT. *Querimonia, querela.*
PLECKE, or plotte.[1] *Porciuncula.*
PLENTE. *Abundancia, copia, plenitudo.*
PLENTE, of frutys. *Ubertas, fertilitas.*
PLENTYVOWS. *Copiosus, fertilis, abundans.*
PLENTYVOWS, yn frutys (or other lyke, K.) *Ubertuosus,* CATH. *fertilis (fecundus,* P.)
PLENTYVOWSNESSE, *idem quod* plente, *supra.*
PLESAWNS, or plesynge. *Complacencia, beneplacitum.*
PLESAUNT (or plesyng, K.) *Complacens, beneplacens.*
(PLESAWNTLY, K.) *Placenter, complacenter, placa(bili)ter.*
PLESYN̄. *Placeo.*
PLETARE. *Placitor, causidicus, causarius,* C. F.
PLETYN̄. *Placitor,* CATH.
PLETYNGE. *Placitacio.*
PLETYNGE HOWSE, or place. *Placitorium,* CATH.
PLYAUNT (or beyn, *supra,* or supple, *infra.*) *Flexibilis, lentus,* C. F.
PLYTE, or state (plight, P.) *Status.*
PLYGHTYN̄ TRUTHE (plityn trwthe, K. trouthe, P.) *Affido,* CATH.
(PLOMERE, or plumber, *infra. Plumbarius.*)
PLOT, *idem quod* plek, *supra.*
PLOW. *Aratrum, caruca,* C. F.
PLOWBEEM. *Buris,* C. F. *temo,* CATH. *et* UG. *in telon.*
PLOWYNGE, or erynge. *Aracio* (*aratura,* P.)
PLOWLOND. *Carrucata,* C. F.
PLOWLOND, þat a plow may tylle on̄ a day. *Jugerum,* C. F. *juger.*
PLOWMANNE. *Arator, carrucarius,* C. F. *georgicus,* CATH. *glebo,* C. F.
PLOWSTERT.[2] *Stina,* CATH.
PLOW WRYH̄TE. *Carrucarius,* DICC.
PLOVERE (bryd, S.) *Pluviarius,* DICC.
PLOWME. *Prunum.*
PLOWRYN̄, or wepyn. *Ploro, fleo,* CATH.
PLOWRYNGE, or wepynge. *Ploratus, fletus, lacrimacio.*
PLUK, or plukkynge. *Tractus.*
PLUKKYN̄ bryddys. *Excatheriso,* UG. *in scateo, deplumo, expenno* (*depenno, excatariso,* P.)
PLUKKYN̄, or pulle frute. *Vellico,* CATH. *avello.*
PLUKKYNGE, or pullynge of fowlys. *Expennacio, vel expennatus, deplumacio.*
PLUMBE, of leed. *Plumbum.*
PLUMBE, of wryhtys or masonys (plumme of carpentrye, or masonrye, K. P.)[3] *Perpendiculum,* C. F.

[1] In the Master of the Game, Harl. MS. 5086, f. 47, v°, in the chapter on hare-hunting, instructions are given in case the hunter "se that the hare hathe be at pasture in grene corne, or in eny other plek, and hys houndes fynde of hire." Pleck is given by Cole, Ray, and Grose as a North-country word, signifying a place, and is likewise noticed by Tim Bobbin. Ang.-Sax. plæc, *platea.*

[2] "Plowe handell, *manche.* Plowe starte, *manche.* Ploughe beem, *queve de la charrue, mancheron.*" PALSG. "A ploghe handylle, *stina.*" CATH. ANG. Compare STERT.

[3] PLUMBE, or wryhtys, MS. Palsgrave makes the like distinction between the car-

PLUMBE, of schypmen. *Bolidis, vel bolis,* C. F.

PLUMBER, or plomere. *Plumbarius.*

PLUMTRE. *Prunus.*

PLUNKET (coloure, K. P.)[1] *Jacinctus.*

(PODAGRE, or potacre, *infra*, sekenesse. *Potagra.*)

(PODEL, or poyel, slothe, *infra*. *Lacuna.*)

POETE. *Poeta.*

POETRYE. *Poetria.*

POYNTE. *Punctus,* CATH. *vel punctum,* CATH.

POYNTE, of a scharpe toole (poynte of egge, or, &c. S.) *Cuspis, mucro, pennum,* CATH. *et* C. F.

POYNTEL.[2] *Stilus, graphium,* CATH. *vel graphius,* CATH.

POYNTYD, or prykkyd. *Punctatus (punctus,* P.)

penter's plumb-line, "*riglet,*" and the mariner's lead, "*plomb de sonde.*" The plummet was used in ancient times as an instrument of torture, and also as a weapon. It is said in the Golden Legend that "the Provost of Rome dyde so bete St. Urban w^t^ plummettes." Horman remarks that "Champyons smyte at eche other with plummetȝ of leed sowed in leather."

[1] "Plonkete," or in another MS. "blunket," occurs in the Awntyrs of Arthure, and is explained by Sir F. Madden as signifying a white stuff.

"Hir belte was of plonkete, withe birdis fulle baulde."

In Mr. Robson's edition "blenket," st. xxix.; possibly the white stuff called in French *blanchet*. "Ploncket colour, *blev.*" PALSG. "*Cæsius*, graye of colour, or blunkette. *Scyricum*, blonket colour, or light wachet. *Venetus*, lyght blewe, or blunket." ELYOT. "*Couleur pers*, skie colour, a blunket or light blue." COTG. The old Gloss on Spenser's Sheph. Cal. May, explains it as signifying grey. See Nares, and Jamieson, *v.* Bloncat.

[2] The poyntel, formed of metal, or other hard material, was used like the Roman *stilus* for writing upon portable tablets, or writing-tables. It appears in the well-known portraits of Chaucer, and is appended by a little lace to the lowest of three buttons which serve to close the fent of the collar of his gown at the throat. Copies of this interesting portrait are found in Roy. MS. 17, D. VI., f. 90, v°; Harl. MS. 4866, f. 88; Lansd. MS. 851, and Add. MS. 5141. The last has been taken as the subject of a plate in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations. Chaucer describes the Limitour in his progress, who preached and begged alms as he went, whilst his attendant was furnished with

"A pair of tables all of ivory,
And a pointel ypolished fetisly,
And wrote alway the names, as he stood,
Of alle folk that yave hem any good." Sompn. Tale, v. 7324.

A beautiful ivory pointel, of the workmanship of the earlier part of the fourteenth century, formerly in the Du Sommerard Collection, is preserved in the Musée des Thermes, at Paris. It is stated in the Golden Legend that "a grefe (or greffe) is properly called a pointell to wryte in tables of waxe." St. Felix was killed by his scholars therewith. Horman, in his chapter on writing, mentions the various materials of which pointels were formed: "Poyntillis of yron, and of siluer, bras, boone, or stoone, hauynge a pynne at the ende, be put in theyr case (*graphiario.*)" "Poyntell or caracte, *esplingue de fer.*" PALSG. Bishop Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, gives "Poitrel, a stile or writing instrument, with one end sharp, and the other broad." Lansd. MS. 1033.

Poyntyd, or peyntyd, or portrayed. *Pictus.*

Poyntoñ, or pawsoñ, yn redynge. *Pauso.*

Poyntoñ, or portrayyñ (or peyntyñ, *supra.*) *Pingo* (*depingo*, K.)

(Poyntyn, K. P. *Puncto.*)

Poyntynge, or prykkynge. *Punctacio* (*prisacio*, S.)

Poyntynge, or pawsynge in redynge. *Punctuacio, pausacio.*

Poyntynge, or portrayynge (or peyntynge, *supra.*)[1] *Pictura.*

Poyntowre, or peyntoure. *Pictor.*

Poyse. *Poema.*

Poysone. *Intoxicum, mortiferum, venificum*, C. F. *virus.*

Poysenyd. *Intoxicatus, virulentus*, C. F.

Poysenynge. *Intoxicacio.*

Poys(n)yñ, *supra in* impoysyñ, *in* I.[2] (*Intoxico.*)

Pooke (or poket, or walette, *infra.*) *Sacculus.*

Pokke, sekenesse. *Porrigo*, C. F. *et* CATH. *variolus, vel morbulus, secundum medicos; cesia*, UG. V. *in C. contagium*, UG. V. *in L.*

Pokbrokyñ'. *Porriginosus.*

Poket, *idem quod* pook.

Pol, or heed. *Caput.*

Pol, of carpentrye (polere, or carpentrye, S.)[3] *Capitellum.*

Pool, or ponde of watyr.[4] *Stagnum.*

Pool, or ponde for fysche kepynge. *Vivarium*, C. F. *stagnum.*

Polayle, bryddys, or fowlys (or pullayly, *infra.*) *Altilis*, C. F.

Polayle, made fette. *Altile*, C. F.

Polax. *Bipennis.*

Polbere, corne, *idem quod* hastybere.[5] (*Trimensis.*)

Polkat, *idem quod* fulmere.[6]

Pole, longe rodde. *Contus, pertica*, C. F (*contortus*, P.)

Poleyne.[7] *Troclea*, CATH. *carchesia*, CATH. *trochea*, CATH.

Pollyd, or forcyd. *Capitonsus.*

[1] Poyntynge, or portarynge, MS. portrayynge, S. portrayinge, P.

[2] This word is placed in the MS. amongst the verbs between Poyeloñ (*sic*, Poþeloñ ?) and Powderoñ. The word appears to have been misplaced; the reference also is erroneously given in the MS. to the word impoysyñ, instead of inpoysyoñ, or poysnyñ, as written in the MS. under the letter I. See p. 262.

[3] This term seems here to designate the capital or head of a pillar, which in like manner was called in French *chef*. In the Catholicon it is said that "*capitella dicuntur que superponuntur columnis, quia columnarum sunt capita, quasi super collum caput; que Grece dicuntur epistilia.*"

[4] Poole, or poot, MS. ponde, K. S. P.

[5] See the note on HASTYBERE, p. 228. This appears to have been a kind of barley which ripened in the third month after it was sown, and thence, probably, called *trimensis.*

[6] Pulkat, MS. Polcat, see fulmarde, K.

[7] The first of the Latin words here given is written in the MS. *torclea;* the other MSS. and Pynson's edition give *troclea*, but neither of these words is found in the Catholicon, in which is given the following explanation: "*a trochos dicitur trochea, i. torcular; vel rota modica super puteum; vel illud quod apponitur malo navis, quia habet rotulas per quas funes trahuntur.*" The Ortus gives "*Troclea*, a wyndas or pressoure, *vel parva rota super puteum.*" The term pulley (Fr. *poulie*) is written by

POLLYNGE. *Capitonsio, capitonsura.*

POLYPODYE, herbe. *Polipodia*, C. F.

POLKE (of watyr, K.) or pul yn a watur (pulk water, H. polke or pulke water, P.)[1] *Vortex*, C. F.

POLWYGLE, wyrme.[2]

POMEGARNET, frute. *Pomum granatum, vel malum granatum.*

POMEYS, or pomyce. *Pomex*, CATH. *fingia*, C. F. *(finga*, P.)

POMEL, of a swerde, or knyfe. *Tolus*, DICC. *et* C. F.

PONDE, *idem quod* pool, *supra.* (*Stagnum, vivarium*, P.)

PONYAWNT. *Acutus, acer.*

PONYET, of a sleue (ponyed, P.)[3] *Premanica, mantus*, C. F. (*et* CATH. *maricus*, S.)

POOPE. *Papa.*

POPELERE, byrd (or schovelerd, *infra.*)[4] *Populus.*

POPLERE, or popultre. *Populus.*

Chaucer "polive," according to the reading which has been usually given. Squire's Tale, v. 10,948. POLEYNE may possibly be taken from the diminutive *poulion*, a little pulley. In Pynson's and the other editions the word is printed Poleyn. Palsgrave gives "Pullayne, *povllane.*"

[1] *Vertex*, MS. *vortex*, P. "*Vortex est revolutio aquarum.*" ORTUS.

"Ther was swilke dreping of the folk,
That on the feld was neuere a polk,
That it ne stod of blod so ful,
That the strem ran intil the hul." Havelok, v. 2685.

"*Scrobs, idem qu. fossa*, a deche or a polke." Harl. MS. 1002, f. 148, v°. Sir Thomas Browne, in his account of fish taken on the coast of Norfolk, speaks of congers, which, in frosty weather, upon the ebb of the tide, are left in "pulks and plashes" on the Northern coast. The word is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk, and signifies a hole full of mud, a shallow place containing water. See Forby and Moor. Ray includes it amongst North-country words, and Jennings gives it as retained in Somersetshire.

[2] Sir Thomas Browne, in his Vulgar Errors, makes mention of "the Aquatile or water-frog, whereof in ditches and standing plashes we may behold many millions every spring in England," produced from spawn which becomes "that which the ancients called Gyrinus, we a Porwigle, or Tadpole." B. iii. c. 13. Forby gives Purwiggy, a tadpole, and polliwig, which he considers to be a corruption of the former word. Moor, however, states that the tadpole is called a pollywiggle in Suffolk. The fishermen of the Thames have given the name polewig to the spotted goby. Yarrell, i. 258. The tadpole was also called in former times a poled, or pole-head. In the Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 55, v°, occur under "*Nomina vermium, Lumbricus*, Pole hede; *Rullus*, (?) Polhed." Palsgrave gives "Poled, a yonge tode, *cauesot.* Polet, the blacke thynge that a tode cometh of, *cauesot*," and *cavesot* is rendered by Cotgrave "a pole-head, or bull-head, the little black vermine whereof toads and frogs do come."

[3] "*Mantus*, a myteyn, or a mantell." ORTUS. "A punȝet, *permanica*" (*sic.*) CATH. ANG. "Poygniet for ones sleues, *poignet.*" PALSG. Matilda, wife of John de Smeeton of York, tanner, bequeathed, A.D. 1402, "*ij. flammeola de Cipres, et j.* lampas volet, *et j. par de* ponyets *de* scarlet." Testam. Ebor. i. 289. Compare CUFFE, p. 106, and MYTEYNE, p. 340.

[4] Sir Richard de Scrop, in 1400, bequeathed "*aulam de* poplers *tentam, et lectum integrum cum costeris de rubeo, cum* poplers *et armis meis broudatum.*" Test. Ebor.

POPY, weed. *Papaver, codia,* C. F. *nigella,* C. F. *git.*

POPYN, chylde of clowtys (or moppe, *supra.*)[1] *Pupa,* CATH.

POPYN IAY, byrd. *P(s)itacus,* CATH.

POPUL TRE, *idem quod* poplere, *supra.*

PORCHE. *Porticus,* UG. *vestibulum,* C. F. *et* CATH.

PORCYONE. *Porcio, quantitas.*

PORE, hole yn a beestys flesche. *Porus.*

PORE, nedy. *Pauper, codrus* (*indigens,* S. P.)

PORE MANNE, or womann. *Pauper, pauperculus, paupercula.*

PORRE, or purre, potage (pese potage, s.)[2] *Piseum, vel pisea,* CATH.

PORET, herbe (or leek, *supra.*) *Porrum,* C. F. *et in plur. porri,* CATH.

POORGYN̄, or clensyn̄. *Purgo, purifico.*

PORYN̄ IN. *Infundo.*

(PORYN OWT, K. *Effundo.*)

PORYNGE YN̄'. *Infusio.*

PORYNGE OWTE. *Effusio.*

POORK, flesche. *Suilla,* C. F.

POORK POYNT, beste (or perpoynt, *supra;* porpeys, K. porpoynte, S.) *Histrix,* CATH. *et* C. F.

POORT, of cowntenawnce. *Gestus.*

i. 276. This bird, as likewise the parrot, seems to have been a favourite ornament, introduced on tapestry or embroidered works. It is again mentioned in the Inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's effects, taken 1459, "Clothis of Arras, and of Tapstre warke. Item, ij. clothis portrayed full of popelers;" and again, in one of the bed-chambers, "Item, j. hangyng clothe of Popelers." Archæol. xxi., pp. 258, 264. It appears subsequently that the POPELERE was considered by the compiler of the Promptorium to be the same as the shoveler-duck, *Anas clypeata,* Linn.; and it may be observed that in medieval decorations such birds were not unfrequently represented, as appears by the Caistor inventory, above cited, the vestments discovered at Durham, attributed to St. Cuthbert, and the entry in the Bursar's accounts, given by Mr. Raine, respecting an altar there, on "*le rerdos*" of which were depicted the eider-ducks, termed the birds of St. Cuthbert.

[1] Forby gives the words Poppin, a puppet, and poppin-shew, as still retained in use in Norfolk. He supposes it to be derived from "*Popin,* spruce, neat, briske, prettie." COTG. It may more properly, perhaps, be derived from *poupon,* a baby. "Popet for childre to play with, *povpée.*" PALSG.

[2] "Porray, *porreta, porrata.*" CATH. ANG. This term implies generally pease pottage, still called in French *purée,* and the treatises on ancient cookery contain numerous recipes for its concoction. See the instructions of the chief master-cook of Richard II., regarding "Perrey of pesone," Forme of Cury, p. 39, and the recipe for "Blaunche perreye," Harl. MS. 279, f. 25. It has, however, other significations. In the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla occurs "*porrata,* porrey," with this marginal addition, attributed to Somner, "ȝesoden wyrt mete." According to the Ortus it seems to have denoted a pottage of leeks, "*poratum est cibus de poris factus, Anglice* porraye;" and in a curious MS. at Middle Hill, formerly in the Heber Collection, 8336, it appears that the dish called "rampaunt poree" was chiefly compounded of pears. *Poreta* or *poirata* signify, according to Ducange, leek-pottage, and likewise the vegetable called beet, in French *poirée,* or *porrée.* It is related in the Golden Legend that St. Bernard was so frugal that often he made pottage of holm leaves; whereat a demoniac being brought to him, the evil spirit thus reviled the saint: "Thou eter of porrette, wenest yᵘ for to take me oute of my hous? Nay, thou shalt not."

[3] *Histrix* usually signifies an hedge-hog, as in the Ortus, "*Histrix est animal*

POORT, havene, *idem quod* havene, *supra.*

PORTAGE, of berynge. *Portagium, latura, vectura.*

POORT COLYCE. *Antephalarica,* KYLW. *secerniculum.*

PORTENAUNCE, of a thynge. *Pertinencia, in plurali excidie.*

PORTERE. *Janitor, portarius.*

POORTOS, booke. *Portiforium, breviarium.*

PORTOWRE. *Portitor, portator, gestor, calo, bajulus,* C. F.

(PORTRAYYN̄, or peyntyn̄, or poyntoñ, *supra. Pingo.*)

PORTRATOWRE, or pycture. *Pictura.*

POS, or depos (wed, H. P.)[1] *Depositum.*

POSE (or sneke, *infra.*)[2] *Catarrus,* C. F. *corisa,* C. F.

POSSESSYONE. *Possessio.*

POSNET.[3] *Urcius,* DICC. *urciolus, orca,* CATH. (*urcinus,* P.)

POSSOÑ, or schowe forthe (pocyn, K. pressyn, or showen, P.) *Pello.*

POSSOÑ, pressoñ, or schowe togedur. *Trudo,* C. F.

POSSOT. *Balducta,* CATH. (*effrotum,* UG. S.)

POOST, of an howse. *Postis.*

POSTERNE, ȝate. *Posticum,* C. F. COMM. *posterula, postica,* CATH. *et* C. F. *posticus,* COMM.

*spinosum*, an vrchen." Palsgrave gives "Porkepyn, a beest, *porc espin.*" The porcupine appears to have been known in England at an early period: it is described by the appellation *strix* in the account of the park formed at Woodstock by Henry I., as given by Will. Malms. lib. v. p. 161. He speaks of it as a native of Africa, and states that it was sent to the King by "*Willielmo de monte Pislerio.*" Stowe mentions also the "porpentines," and divers strange beasts which were sent from far countries, and preserved in the royal park at Woodstock. In the original edition of Hamlet this animal is termed a "porpentine," and the name occurs likewise in Machyn's Diary, 1552, edited for the Camden Society by Mr. John Gough Nichols, p. 31, where the crest of Sir W. Sidney is said to have been a "porpentyn."

[1] See Jamieson, *v.* Pose.

[2] In Norfolk a cold in the head is still, according to Forby, called a pose. This word is used by Chaucer, Cant. T. v. 4150, 17,011. The following remedy for a rheum is given in a manual of miscellaneous collections, Add. MS. 12,195: "For the pose: Take smale note kernelys, and roost hem, and ete hem with a lytyl powder of peper whane thou gost to bedde." Andrew Boorde says, in the Breviary of Health, "*Coriza* —in English it is named the pose, or reume, stopping or opilating the nosethrilles that a man can not smell," c. 91; and again, c. 306, "of the pose or snyke: *Rupia* is the Latin word. In English it is named the pose." "Þe pose, *brancus, caterrus, coriza.*" CATH. ANG. "*Coriza est morbus narium, i. e. prefocatio, Anglice* the pose. *Catarrus est fluxus reumatis jugis ex naribus,* the pose." ORTUS. "Pose in the nose, *rime.* Pose dysease, *caterre.* You have caught yᵉ pose, me thynke, you be so horce. Sneke pose, *rime.* Ryme, the reume of the heed, *rime.*" PALSG. "The pose, or rheum, or sickness in the head, *coriza, gravedo, catarrhus.* That hath or causeth the murr, or pose, *gravedinosus.*" GOULDM. "*Rheume,* a catharre, pose, mur." COTG. See Nares. Ang.-Sax. ȝepose, *gravedo, dolor capitis.*

[3] "A posnett, *orca, orcicula, urceus.*" CATH. ANG. "*Aenulum,* a posnet." ORTUS. "Posnet, a lytell potte." PALSG. "*Casole,* a posnet." COTG. This term is thus used by Horman, "Seth this in a possenet (*anxilla*) by hymself." Grose explained it as denoting a small iron pot with a handle on the side, and in the Craven Dialect it signifies a boiler. See Nares and Jamieson.

Postyme, sekenesse. *Apostema.*
Potte. *Olla, urna, orca.*
Potacre, or podagre, sekenesse. *Potagra.*
Potacre, manne, or woman. *Potagricus,* comm.
Pottare. *Ollarius,* c. f. *figulus.*
Pottarys erthe. *Argilla,* brit.
Potel, mesure. *Potellus, vel potellum, laguncula,* cath.
Potent, or crotche.[1] *Podium,* c. f.
Potspone, or ladyl. *Concus,* dicc. *coclear,* c. f.
Powce, veyne. *Pulsus.*
Powche. *Marsupium.*
Powdyr. *Pulvis.*
Powderyd, wythe powder. *Pulverizatus.*
Powderyd, wythe salte. *Salitus.*
Powderōn̄. *Condio,* cath.
Powderynge, wythe powder. *Pulverisacio.*
Power, or strengthe (strenkyþ, s.) *Potestas, robur, fortitudo, nisus, vigor.*
Powere, of auctoryte. *Auctoritas, jurisdictio.*
Poverte. *Paupertas, pauperies.*
Poverte, and nede. *Penuria, egestas* (*indigencia, inedia, inopia,* p.)
Powle, propyr name. *Paulus.*
Powmpere, frute.[2] *Pomum pirum.*
Powne, of the chesse. *Pedinus.*
Pownde, of wyghte. *Libra.*
Powpe, holstykke (hole styke, s.)[3] *Cāpulus,* c. f. (*copulus,* s. *caupulus,* p.)
Poyel, slothe, or podel (pothel, h.) *Lacuna.*
Poyelōn̄, or pothelyn̄, or grubbyn̄ yn the erthe. *Fodito,* cath. *fodio.*
Pownsōn̄ (poyntyn, k. p.) *Puncto.*
Pray. *Preda.*
Prayel (prayȝel, h. prayyle, s. praysell, p.)[4] *Pratellus.*
Prane, fysche. *Stingus.*
Prankyd, as clothys.[5] *Plicatus.*
Prankynge. *Plicacio.*
Prank, of prankynge. *Plica, plicatura.*
Praty. *Elegans, formosus, elegantulus, formulosus.*

[1] "*Potence,* a gibbit; also a crutch for a lame man." cotg. See Ducange, *v. Potentia.* Chaucer termed the "tipped staf," carried by the itinerant Limitour, a "potent." Sompnoure's Tale, 7358. Compare R. of Rose, 368, 7417; Vision of P. Ploughman, 5092.

[2] Palsgrave gives "Poumper frute," without any French word. Parkinson describes the "*Pomipyrus,* the pome-peare, or apple-peare, which is a small peare, but round at both ends like an apple." Compare peere apple, *pirumpomum,* above, p. 394.

[3] A pop-gun. *Campulus,* or *caupulus,* properly signifies a small boat, formed of a hollow tree, "*caupillus, lignum cavatum, quasi cymba,*" according to Papias. See Ducange. "Poupe for a chylde, *Povpée.*" palsg.

[4] A little meadow, from the old French *praiel.* Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Rolande the handwerker shall make my pryelle (*prayel,* Fr.) an hegge aboute."

[5] Palsgrave gives the verb "I pranke one's gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *ie mets le plies dune robe à poynt.* Se yonder olde man his gowne is pranked as if he were but a yonge man." Compare Germ. Prangen, *ornatum arrogantius ostendere,* Wacht.; Belg. Pronken. Spenser speaks of some who "prancke their ruffes." Pranked signifies, in Hampshire, dressed out finely, and to prenk, in the Craven Dialect, is to dress in a showy manner.

PRAWNCYNGE, or skyppynge. *Salitus* (*saltus*, S. P.)
PRECYN̄ IN (prencyn or precyn, W.) *Ingero.*
PRECHYN̄. *Predico, evangelizo.*
PRECHYNGE. *Predicacio.*
PRECHOWRE. *Predicator.*
PRECYOWS. *Preciosus.*
PRECIOWSNESSE (or preciowste, P.) *Preciositas.*
PRECIOWS STONE. *Gemma*, CATH. *vel lapis preciosus.*
PREEF, or proof of a thynge. *Probacio* (*temptacio*, P.)
PREEF, or a-say(y)nge. *Examinacio.*[1]
PREYARE, or he that preyythe. *Orator, exorator, deprecator, oratrix, etc.*
PREYYD. *Deprecatus, oratus, exoratus.*
PREYERE. *Oracio, supplicacio, deprecacio, exoracio.*
PREYYN̄, or besekyn̄ (preyyn, or preyȝyn, H. preyen or preysen, P.) *Oro, supplico, exoro, intercedo, obsecro.*
PREYSABLE, or commendable. *Laudabilis, commendabilis.*
PREYSYD. *Laudatus, commendatus.*
PREYSYN̄. *Commendo, laudo.*
PREYSYNGE. *Laus, laudacio, preconium* (*commendacio*, P.)
PRELATE. *Prelatus, prelata.*
PREMOSTER, whyȝte chanōn (Premonster, H. P.) *Premonstrensis.*
PREENTE (prend, K. preynt, S.) *Effigies, impressio* (*signaculum*, P.)
PRENTYCE. *Apprenticius.*
PREENTYN̄. *Inprimo* (*infigo*, P.)
PREES, or thronge. *Pressura.*
PRESAWNTE, ȝyfte. *Encennium, nefrendicium*, CATH. *excennium*, KYLW.
PRESSE, or pyle of clothe. *Panniplicium, pressorium*, CATH. *involucrum.*
PRESSE, for grapys, or oþer lyke. (presse of lycoure, P.) *Torcular, prelum*, C. F. *pressorium*, CATH.
PRESEDENT. *Presidens* (*precedens*, P.)
PRESENT, or now yn thys place, or tyme. *Presens.*
PRESENTYN̄. *Presento.*
PRESSYN̄. *Premo, comprimo, presso*, CATH.
PRESSE DOWNE. *Deprimo, reprimo.*
PRESSYNGE. *Compressio.*
PREESTE. *Sacerdos, presbiter, capellanus.*
PREESTHOOD. *Presbiteratus* (*sacerdocium*, P.)
PRESUMPTUOWSE, or bolde, or malapert (ouer bolde, P.) *Presumptuosus.*
(PRESUMPTUOWSNES, K. *Presumptuositas.*)
PRESSURE, *idem quod* presse.
PREVYN̄, or provyn̄. *Probo.*
PREVYN̄, or a-sayyn̄. *Examino, tempto, attempto.*
PREVYN̄, or chevyn̄, *supra in* C. chevyn̄ (prevyn, or shewyn, *supra in* cheryn, S.)[2]
PREVYNGE. *Probacio.*

[1] *Exarācō*, MS. Compare the verb PREVYN̄, *examino.*
[2] Compare PROVYN̄, or chevyn̄, *prosperor:* PROW, or profyte. See also the note on CHEVYN̄, or thryvyn, *vigeo*, p. 73. See Forby, *v.* Prove.

PRYCE. *Precium.*

(PRICYNGE, K. prisinge, P. *Licitacio.*)

PRYDE. *Superbia, fastus, elacio, ambicio.*

PRYDYN̄, or wax prowde. *Superbio.*

PRYK, or prykyl (prykkar, s.) *Stimulus, stiga,* CATH.

PRYKKE, merke. *Meta.*

PRYKE, or pynne. *Spintrum, vel spinter, cavilla.*

PRYKKE, for pakkys. *Broccus,* UG. *in bromus.*

PRYKARE, of hors. *Cursitator.*

PRYKYL (or tyynde, *infra.*) *Stimulus, aculeus; idem quod* pryk.

PRYKET, beest (prik, s.) *Capriolus.*

PRYKET, of a candylstykke, or other lyke (pryket of a candell weyke, P.)[1] *Stiga,* CATH. (*faga,* P.)

PRYKYN̄ hors. *Cursito.*

PRYKKYN̄ wythe a prykke, or a scharpe thynge, as bokys (prykkyn with a prekyl, H.) *Pungo,* CATH. *stimulo.*

(PRYKKYN, or poynten, H. P. *Puncto.*)

(PRIKKYN, or punchyn, as men doþ beestis, S. *Pungo.*)

PRYKYNGE, of hors. *Cursitacio.*

PRYKKYNGE. *Punctio, stimulacio, punctura.*

PRYLLE, or whyrlegygge, as chylderys pley (or spylkok, *infra:* prille of chyldrys pleyynge, K. whyrgyg, S.)[2] *Giraculum,* CATH.

PRYME. *Prima.*

PRYMERE. *Primarius.*

PRYMEROSE. *Primula, calendula, ligustrum,* CATH.

PRYNCE. *Princeps.*

PRYNCE, of prestys. *Arabarcus, in Historiâ Scolasticâ habetur.*

PRYYNCESSE. *Principissa.*

PRYNCYPAL. *Principalis, precipuus.*

PRINCYPALY.[3] *Principaliter.*

PRINCYPALYTE. *Principalitas.*

PRYOWRE. *Prior.*

PRYOWRESSE. *Priorissa.*

PRIOWRY (prioryte, P.) *Prioratus* (*prioritas,* P.)

PRYSARE, or settar at price, yn̄ a merket, or oþer placys. *Metaxarius,* C. F., *lici(t)ator, taxator,* CATH.

[1] Candlesticks in ancient times were not fashioned with nozzles, but with long spikes or prykets. Representations of such candlesticks are given in Archæologia, xiv. 279, xv. 402, xxiii. 317, xxviii. 441, Didron's Ann. Archéol. tome iii., and Shaw's Dresses and Decorations. In the description of the supper, in the Awntyrs of Arthure, "preketes, and broketes, and standertis" are mentioned, placed at intervals on the table; *brochettes* being tapers fixed, in the same manner as prykets, upon a *broche,* or spike. In the Memoriale of Henry prior of Canterbury, A.D. 1285, the term "prikett" denotes not the candlestick, but the candle, formed with a corresponding cavity at one end, whereby it was securely fixed upon the spike. Cott. MS. Galba, E. IV. f. 45. See the note on CHAWNDELERE, p. 71, where "preketes" are mentioned amongst various kinds of candles.

[2] "*Giraculum, Anglicè* a chyldes whyrle, or a hurre, *cum quo pueri ludunt.*" ORTUS. In the Medulla, Harl. MS. 2257, it is rendered "a pirlle."

[3] This, and a few other words, written, as likewise the corresponding Latin terms, with the contraction pⁱ—, are printed here *in extenso,* in accordance with the usual

PRYSYN̄, or settyn̄ a pryce.[1] *Taxo, metaxo,* CATH. *licitor,* C. F. *et* UG. *in taxo.*

PRYSYNGE. *Li(ci)tatio,* CATH.

PRYSON̄ (or presvn, H. P.) *Carcer, ergastulum.*

PRYSON̄, or put yn pryson̄ (prysonyn, K.) *Incarcero.*

PRYSONERE (or presonere, H. P.) *Incarceratus, incarcerata, priso, secundum Latinum Anglicanum.*

PRYSONER, takyn̄, and yeldyn̄ yn warre. *Daticius,* C. F. (*captivus,* P.)

PRYSONER, takyn̄ be stronge hande, nott yolde wylfully. *Manceps,* C. F. *et* CATH. *captivus.*

PRYVY CHAWMYR (chambyr, S.) *Conclave.*

PRYVY, or gonge (or kocay, *supra.*) *Latrina, cloaca, ypodromium,* CATH. *et* C. F.

PRIVY HATE, yn mannys hert.[2] *Mistrum,* C. F. *et* UG. *in mistis.*

PRYVY, nowt knowyn̄ (priuy, hid, K.) *Occultus, secretus.*

PRYVY, yn vnderstondynge. *Misticus, archanus.*

PRIVYD, or deprivyd. *Privatus, orbatus,* C. F.

PRYVYN̄, or depryvyn̄. *Privo, orbo,* C. F.

PRIVYNGE. *Privacio.*

PRYVYLEGE. *Privilegium.*

PRYVYLY. *Secrete, occulte, clanculo, private, clam.*

PRYVYTE. *Misterium, secretum, archanum.*

PROBLEME, or rydel. *Problema, enigma,* C. F.

PROCESSE, yn cawse. *Processus.*

PROCESSYONAL, or pr(oc)essyonare.

PROCESSYONE. *Processio.*

PROCURYN̄. *Procuro.*

PROOF, *idem quod* preef, *supra.*

PROFYCYE. *Prophecia.*

PROFECYED. *Prophetatus.*

PROFERYN̄. *Offero.*

PROFESSYD. *Professus.*

PROFESSYŌN. *Professio.*

PROPHETE. *Propheta, videns.*

PROFYTABLE. *Utilis, proficuus, commodus,* CATH.

PROFYTE (or prow, *infra,* profyteth, P.) *Profectus, commodum, emolumentum, commoditas.*

PROFYTYN̄. *Proficio, prosum.*

PROFUR. *Oblacio.*

PROKECYE. *Procuracia.*

PROKETOWRE (prokeratour, K.) *Procurator.*

PROKYRMENT. *Procuracio.*

PROKKYN̄, or styfly askyn̄.[3] *Procor, procito,* CATH.

power of that contraction. In no case, however, in the Harl. MS., where a word is not contracted, has the scribe written Pri—, but invariably Pry.

[1] "I prise ware, I sette a price of a thyng what it is worthe, *Ie aprise.* Medyll of yᵗ you haue to do, and prise nat my ware." PALSG. "*Prisier : estimer, en bas Lat. prisare.*" ROQUEF. In the Epitaph on Philip Marner, who died 1587, and was buried at Northleach, this verb is used in the sense of to reward.

> "In lent by wyll a sermon he divised,
> And yerely precher with a noble prised."

[2] PRIVY LATE, MS. Preuyhate, P.

[3] Skinner gives the verb "to Prog, *à* Lat. *procurare,*" and the word has been

PROLLYN̄, as ratchys (or purlyn̄', *infra.*)[1] *Scrutor.*

PROLLYNGE, or sekynge. *Perscrutacio, investigacio, scrutinium.*

PROMOCYONE, or fortherynge in worshyppe, or goodys (in worshyp of godenesse, S.) *Promocio.*

PROMPTARE, or he þat promptythe (promptowre, or promptar, P.) *Promptator.*

PROM(P)TYD. *Promptus,* CATH.

PROMPTYN̄'. *Promo,* CATH. *incenso, insumo.*

(PROMPTYNGE, K. P. *Promptus.*)

PRONGE.[2] *Erumpna.*

PROPPE, longe (staffe, S.) *Contus,* CATH.

PROPORCYONE. *Proporcio.*

PROPORCYONYD. *Proporcionatus.*

PROPYR, or prati. *Elegans.*

PROPURLY. *Eleganter, decenter, formose.*

PROPUR, owne. *Proprius.*

PROPURTE. *Proprietas.*

PROW,[3] *idem quod* profyte.

PROWDE. *Superbus, elatus,* (*pomposus,* P.)

PROWDELY. *Superbe.*

PROWDE, in cuntenaunce, and chere. *Pomposus.*

PROUENDER, benefet (provendyr, benyfice, K. prebend, benfyce, S. probender, benfice, P.) *Prebenda.*

PROUENDER, for hors. *Migma, avena,* (*probendum,* P.)

PROVERBE. *Proverbium.*

PROVYN̄, or chevyn̄'. *Prosperor,* (*vigeo,* K.)

PROVYN̄', or a-sayyn̄', *idem quod* prevyn̄, *supra.*

PROVYNCE. *Provincia.*

PROVOKYN̄', or steryn̄ to good, or badde. *Provoco.*

(PTROT, skornefulle word, or trut, *infra. Vath.*)[4]

explained by lexicographers as signifying to beg, and to steal. In the dialect of East Anglia at the present time to prog signifies to pry or poke into holes and corners, and Grose explains it as implying to hunt for provision, to forage. See Nares and Richardson.

[1] "I prolle, I go here and there to seke a thyng, *ie tracasse.* Prolyng for a promocyon, *ambition.*" PALSG. Horman says, "The nose is well sette ouer the mouthe, for he is a good proller (*tecator*) for the bely." A ratche is a hound that hunts by scent, "*odorinsecus, quasi odorem sequens.*" See RATCHE, hereafter, p. 422.

[2] Compare THROWE, womannys pronge, hereafter. "Prongge, *proprete.*" PALSG.

[3] This word is derived from the old French *prou,* which signified, according to Roquefort, *gain, profit, profectus.* It does not appear to have been retained in the East Anglian dialect. Margaret Paston, writing to her son, Sir John Paston, in 1475, complained of the distress occasioned by the exorbitant demands of Edward IV., and the low price of grain in consequence; "I can nor sell corne nor catell to no good preue, malt is her but at x*d.* a comb; wheete, a comb, xxviij*d.*; ootes, a comb, x*d.*" It is said in the Boke of Curtesye,

> "Loke the more worthier than thou
> Wasshe afore the, and that is thy prowe (*et cela est ton preu*)."

See Robert Glouc., P. Langtoft, p. 278; Ipomedon, v. 51, and 588; Cant. Tales, v. 12,234, and 13,338.

[4] *Raca,* ptrupt, or fye! *Vath, interjeccio gaudentis, ut habetur Isai. xliv., et interjectio derisionis vel increpacionis, ut habetur Matt. xxvij.,* Twort!" MED. MS. CANT. Palsgrave observes, in his enumeration of interjections, "Some be interiections of indignacion, *trut,* as *trut auant, trut!*" "*Trut,* an interjection importing indignation,

PUDDYNGE. *Fartum, omasus,* CATH.

PUL, or dra3te (draw3t, s) *Tractus.*

PULLAYLY, or pullay (pullery, K. pullayly, or pullayle, s.)[1] *Altile,* CATH. *volatile,* C. F.

PULCHŌN'. *Polio,* CATH.

PULLYN̄', or drawyn̄' (plvkken, H. P.) *Traho.*

PULLYNGE, or drawynge. *Traccio, tractus.*

PULLYNGE, or plukkynge of fowle. *Deplumacio, expennacio.*

(PULKE, *supra in* polke, P.)

PULPYTTE. *Pulpitum.*

PULTE, yonge hen. *Gallinella,* CATH.

PULTER. *Avigerulus,* CATH. *gallinarius* (*poletarius,* K.)

PULTRYE. *Gallinaria.*

PUMPE of a schyppe, or o3er lyke. *Hauritorium,* CATH.

PUNCHYN̄, *idem quod* prykkyn̄', *supra.*

PUNCHYN', or bunchyn̄'. *Trudo, tundo, impello.*

PUNCHYN̄', or chastysyn̄' (punysshen, P.) *Punio, castigo.*

PUNCHYNGE, or bu(n)chynge (prykkynge, S.) *Stimulacio, trusio.*

PUNCHYNGE (punysshinge, P.) *Punicio.*

PUNCHŌN'. *Stimulus, punctorium,* KYLW.

PUNDER.[2] *Librilla,* C. F.

PUPLE (pupyll, or people, P.) *Populus, plebs, gens, vulgus.*

PURBLYNDE. *Luscus,* C. F.

PURCATORYE, or purgatorye. *Purgatorium.*

PURCHASE. *Adquisicio.*

PURCHASYD. *Adquisitus.*

PURCHASYN̄'. *Adquiro.*

PURCHASOWRE. *Adquisitor, adquisitrix.*

PURCY, in wynd drawynge. *Cardiacus,* CATH.[3]

PURCYVAWNTE (purciwant, K.)

PURFYLE of a clothe (purfoyl, H. P.)[4] *Limbus,* C. F. *horarium* (*urla,* S.)

PURGACYON. *Purgacio.*

tush, tut, fy man. *Trut avant,* a fig's end, no such matter, you are much deceived; also, on afore for shame." COTG.

[1] Compare POLAYLE, p. 407. *Altile,* according to the Catholicon, denotes any domestic animal, swine or fowl, fattened for food. The word is of French derivation, *poillaille* signifying, according to Roquefort, *volaille, pullastra.* Palsgrave gives "Pullayne, *povllane, poullayle.*" Poultry are called pullen by Tusser, and the word is retained in the Northern and Suffolk dialects. See Nares and Moor. Gerarde observes that in Cheshire they sow buck wheat "for their cattell, pullen, and such like."

[2] "*Librilla est baculus cum corrigia plumbata, ad librandum carnes.*" ORTUS, from CATH. Forby gives the verb, as still used in Norfolk, to "Punder, to be exactly on an equipoise."

[3] Pursy, *cardeacus, cardiacus,* a pursynes, *cardia, cardiaca.*" CATH. ANG. "Purcyf, shorte wynded, or stuffed aboute the stomacke, *pourcif.*" PALSG. "*Poussif,* pursie, short-winded." COTG.

[4] "Purfyll or hemme of a gowne, *bort.*" PALSG. Horman says, "The purful (*segmentum*) of the garment is to narowe." Tyrwhitt observes that purfiled is derived from the Fr. *pourfiler,* which properly signifies to work upon the edge. Note on Cant. T. v. 193. See Vision of P. P. v. 896, 2313, 2523; Hall's Chron. 25 Hen. VIII. Although purfle properly denoted the embroidered or furred margin of the dress, it

PURYFYYN̄, clensyn, or make clene. *Purifico.*
PURLYN̄', *idem quod* prollyn̄', *supra.*
PURLONGYN̄, or prolongyn̄', or put fer a-wey. *Prolongo, alieno.*
PURPEYS, fysche. *Foca*, C. F. *vitula marina, suillus*, C. F.
PUR-POYNT, bed hyllynge. *Pulvinarium, plumea*, C. F. *culcitra punctata*, KYLW. COMM. *et* NECC. (*plumarium*, K. S. P.)
PURPOS. *Propositum, industria.*
PURPOSYN̄. *Propono.*
PURPLYS, sorys.[1] *Morbuli purpurei dicuntur.*
PURPUL. *Purpura*, CATH.
PURS, or burs. *Bursa, loculus, crumena*, C F. *in cruma.*
PURSKERUARE (purswerkere, S.) *Bursida.*
PURSLANE, herbe. *Portulaca.*
PURSUYN̄', yn harme. *Prosequor, insequor.*
PURSUYN̄', or folowyn̄'. *Sequor.*
PURVEYD. *Provisus.*
PURVEYYN̄'. *Provideo, procuro.*
PURVYANCE. *Providencia.*
PURVIOWRE. *Provisor, procurator.*
PUT, or leyde. *Positus, collocatus.*
PUT (TO-)GEDYR, and onyd. *Continuus.*
PUT TO-GEDER, but not onyd. *Contiguus.*
PUTTYN̄', or leyyn̄'. *Pono, colloco.*
PUTTYN̄ AFTYR. *Postpono.*
PUTTYN̄ A-FORNE. *Prepono.*
PUTTYN̄ A-WEY. *Depono, expello, depello.*
PUTTYN̄ OWTE, or a-wey. *Eruo.*
PUTTYN̄ A-WEY, or refusyn̄'. *Repudio, refuto.*
PUTT FORTHE, as a manne dothe hys hand, or other lyke. *Porrigo, extendo*, CATH.
PUTT TO a thynge. *Appono.*
PUTTYN̄ a thynge to syllyn̄' (sellynge, H. P.) *Licitor*, C. F.
(PUTTYN̄, or schowwyn̄', *infra.*[2] *Impello, trudo, pello.*)
PUTTYNGE TO-GEDER, yn onynge. *Continuacio.*
PUTTYNGE TO-GEDER, wythe-owt onynge. *Contiguacio.*

seems sometimes to have had a more extended signification, garments overlaid with gems or other ornaments being termed by Chaucer and other writers, purfled. "*Pourfiler d'or*, to purfle, tinsell, or overcast with gold thread, &c. *Pourfileure*, purfling; a purfling lace or work; bodkin-work; tinselling." COTG. See Forby, *v.* Purle.

[1] A purpylle, *papula.*" CATH. ANG. "*Pourpre*, the Purples, or a pestilent ague which raises on the body certain red or purple spots." COTG.

[2] To put, or push, as with the head or horns, a verb still in use in Yorkshire, has been derived from Fr. *bouter*, to butt. Robert Brunne uses it in this sense, App. to Pref. cxciv. See Jamieson. "To putte, *pellere.*" CATH. ANG. To put signifies also to cast, as in Havelok: see Sir Frederick Madden's Glossary, and notes, p. 192; Sir Isumbras, v. 606, where the favourite sport of pitching stones is mentioned, of which Fitz Stephen speaks, as an exercise in which the citizens of London delighted. See also Langt. Chron. p. 26; Octovian, v. 895; and Jamieson. Marshall, in the Rural Economy of Norfolk, gives amongst dialectical expressions the verb to put, to stumble, as a horse, but it is not noticed by Forby or Moor.

PUTTYNGE, or leyynge. *Posicio, collocacio.*
PUTTYNGE, or schowynge. *Pulsus.*
PUTTOK, bryd. *Milvus.*

QUADRANT. *Quadrans.*
QUAYER.[1] *Quaternus.*
QUAYLE, byrde. *Quistula, qualia,* CATH. *et* UG. v. *in Q.*
QUAYLYD, as mylke, and oþer lyke. *Coagulatus.*
QVAYLYN̄, as mylke, and other lycowre.[2] *Coagulo.*
QUAYLYNGE, of lycoure. *Coagulacio.*
QUAKYN̄. *Tremo, contremo, trepido.*
QUAKYNGE. *Tremor.*
QUAKYNGE, for colde. *Frigutus.*
QUALE, fysche (or whale, *infra;* qwal, H. P.) *Cetus.*
QUANTE, or sprete, rodde (or whante, *infra.*)[3] *Contus.*
QUANTYTE. *Quantitas.*

[1] It may deserve notice that in old parlance, a quire, which properly denoted a bundle of paper, comprising a certain number of sheets, frequently was used to signify any similar bundle of sheets, or unbound volume. Chaucer, in the Envoy of his Praise of Women, bids his "little quaire" go to his heart's sovereign. Thus also the Poetical Lament written by James I. of Scots, during his detention in England, was called "the King's Quair." Horman remarks that "boughtes, whether they be hole, or hoked, set to gether in order, *chartæ complicatæ, seu justæ, seu unce-(? uncatæ,)* make a quayre. Though there be fewar or mo boughtȝ in a quayr yet it is com'only called a quayre." In inventories, wills, and other similar documents, any book in sheets is commonly termed a quire; thus "Ion of Croxton," of York, bequeaths, in 1393, "a quayer of Emunde Mirrour in ynglysch." Test. Ebor. i. 185. Transcribers usually reckoned their work by quires, and numbered the *quaterni*, as it proceeded. In the Paston Correspondence mention is made, in a letter written about 1465, of a scribe who had copied the Chronicle of Jerusalem, and the valiant acts of Sir John Fastolf, and estimated his labour, stating that "it drow more yan xxx. whaȝerys off paper." Vol. iv. 78. The word quire has been usually derived from the old Fr. *quayer, cahier*; or by some from *quarreau*, a square. Compare Isl. kwer, *libellus, codicillus, unico pergameno conscriptus.* Forby observes that a quire of paper is called in Norfolk a quaire. In the Issue Roll of the Exch. A.D. 1422, 9 Henry V., a payment of £3. 6*s.* is recorded, for 66 great "quaternes" of calf skins, purchased by John Heth, Clerk of the Privy Seal, to write a Bible thereon for the King's use. "Quayre of paper, *une main de papier.*" PALSG.

[2] To quail still signifies, in the dialect of East Anglia, to curdle, according to Forby and Moor. In Harl. MS. 5401, f. 192, the following direction is given, "For qualing of mylk—cast þerto a letil flour, and styre it wele." In a collection of recipes in Sir Thomas Phillipps' possession (MS. Heber, 8186) a caution occurs regarding the use of spices; "A lessone, lerne hit well: to all potage put all maner of spyces to the sethynge, safe gynger, for he wol quayle the potage for certayne." See other examples of the use of this word in the Forme of Cury, p. 73, and the Account of the Inthronization of Abp. Nevill, Leland Coll. vi. 11. Ital. "*Quagliare*, to curd, or congeale as milke doth." FLORIO. "I quayle, as mylke dotthe, *ie quaillebotte.*" PALSG.

[3] QUANTE of sprete, redde, MS. Forby gives Quont, a pole to push a boat onwards, in the Vocabulary of East Anglia. See WHANTE, hereafter. In Kent a walking stick is termed a quant, and in East Sussex the word is used in the same signification as given by Forby.

QUAREL, or querel, or pleynt.[1] *Querela.*

QUAREL, arowe. *Quadrellum.*

QUARERE, or quarere of stone (quarer, K. quar, S. quarrye, P.) *Lapidicina*, CATH. *saxifragium*, KYLW. *lapifodina*, CATH.

QUARRY, thykk mann, or womann (quarey, S.)[2] *Corpulentus, grossus.*

QUARYERE. *Lapidicidius, lapidicida*, CATH.

QUART, mesure. *Quarta.*

QUARTEYNE, fevyr. *Quartana, quartella*, KYLW.

QUARTENARE, or þat hathe þe quarteyne. *Quartenarius.*

QUARTER, þe fowrte parte. *Quarta.*

QUARTERE, of corne, or oþer lyke. *Quarterium.*

QUARTLE (quarteryd, S.) *Quadripartitus.*

QUASCHYD. *Quassatus.*

QVASCHYN̄, or brysyn (or cruschyn̄, *supra.*) *Briso, quasso.*

QVASCHYN̄, or daschȳn', or fordon̄. *Quasso, casso*, CATH.

QUASCHYNGE. *Quassacio.*

(QWAT, or what, *infra. Quod.*)

QUAVE, of a myre (quaue, as of a myre, K. P.)[3] *Labina*, C. F.

QVAVYN̄, as myre. *Tremo, etc. ut supra.*

(QWEYMOWS, *infra in* skeymowse, or sweymows. *Abhominativus*, S.)

QVELLYN̄, or querkyn̄ (qverlyn, or qverkyn, S.)[4] *Suffoco.*

[1] "A quarelle, *querela, etc. ubi* a plante." CATH. ANG. In the Golden Legend a relation is given of a certain knight, who made annual pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Mary Magdalen, and having been slain accidentally, "as his frendes wepte for hym lyenge on the byere they sayd with swete and deuoute querelles, which suffred her deuoute seruant to deye without confessyon and penaunce."

[2] Robert of Gloucester says that Robert Curthose was so named on account of his stature, "vor he was somdel schort."

> "þycke man he was ynou, bote he nas noȝt wel long:
> Quarry he was, and wel ymade vorto be strong." P. 412.

Horman speaks of "a quarry and well pyght man, *homo staturâ corporis quadratâ.*" "Quarry, fatte bodyed, or great, *corpulent.*" PALSG. "A quarry or fat man, *obesus.*" GOULDM. In the Dialect of East Anglia quaddy has the like signification, according to Forby. In Rich. Cœur de Lion the epithet is applied to a lance—"a long schafft stout and quarrey." v. 493. In the Seuyn Sages a large hall is described as "quaire."

[3] Horman, in his chapter *de re edificatoriâ*, observes that "a quauery or a maris, and unstable foundacion must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre (*fistucâ*)." In Caxton's Mirrour of the World, part ii. c. 22, it is said, "understande ye—how the erthe quaueth and shaketh, that somme peple calle an erthe quaue, by cause they fele ther the meue and quave vnder their feet." "Quaue myre, *foundriere, crouliere.*" PALSG. Forby gives Quavery-mavery, undecided, hesitating how to decide.

[4] To quell, as used by the old writers, signifies to destroy life in any manner, although here apparently taken in the sense of stifling. Minot, speaking of the Comyn, says that "in haly kirk thai did him qwell." Chaucer, describing a farm yard attacked by a fox, says, "the dokes crieden as men wold hem quelle." Cant. T. v. 15,396. Ang.-Sax. cwellan, *trucidare.*

(QWELMEN, *supra in* ovyr qwelmyn̄, *et infra in* turnōn.)

(QWEMYD, or peesyd, *supra. Pacatus.*)

QVEMYN̄, or plesyn̄ (pesyn, K. S. P.)[1] *Pacifico, placo, paco.*

(QWEMYNGE, or peesynge, *supra. Pacificacio.*)

QUENCE, frute. *Coctonum, scitonium,* C. F. (*niconia,* P.)

QUENCETREE. *Coctonus.*

QVENTYSE, or sleythe (qveyntesvr qveyntyze, sleyhte, H. quentysur' quentyze, sleight, P.) *Astucia, calliditas,* (*cautela,* P.)

QUEYNTYSE, yn gay florysschynge, or oþer lyke. *Virilia,* KYLW. *et* UG. V. *francista,* KYLW.

QVENE. *Regina.*

QUEN, womann of lytylle price.[2] *Carisia,* KYLW. *et* C. F.

(QWENCHYD, as candylle, or lyghte, *idem quod* owt, *supra. Extinctus.*)

QUENCHYN̄. *Extinguo.*

QUERDLYNGE, appulle. *Duracenum,* KYLW.

QUEERE. *Chorus.*

QVEREL, pleynte. *Querela.*

QUERYSTER. *Choristа, choricanus,* CATH. *choricista, periphonista,* COMM.

QUERKENYD.[3] *Suffocatus.*

QUERKENYNGE. *Suffocacio.*

QUERKYN̄, *idem quod* quellyn̄.

QUERNE. *Mola manualis,* C. F. *trapeta,* C. F. COMM.

(QWERT, or whert, *infra.*[4] *Incolumis, sanus, sospes.*)

QUESTE. *Duodena.*

QUESTYONE. *Questio.*

QUEYM, or be-qvethyn̄ (quethyn, K. P. queyin, or be-quevyn, S.) *Lego.*

QUEYEWORDE (qvethe worde, K.

[1] To queme, Ang.-Sax. cweman, *placere*, is commonly used by Langtoft, Chaucer, Gower, Spenser, and other writers. Chaucer uses also the verb to misqueme, to displease. In the Wicliffite version quemeful occurs in the sense of pleasing. In the curate's instructions to his flock, according to the directions given in the Flos Florum, Burney MS. 356, f. 82, the following passage occurs, in reference to the third petition of the Lord's Prayer. "Here whe byddeþ þat as angeles and holy saules quemeth God in heuene, þat whe so mowhe wyth hys grace queme hym in erþe." Palsgrave gives the verb, "I queme, I please or I satysfye, Chauser, in his Caũterbury Tales; this worde is nowe out of vse." Jamieson gives it as retained in some parts of N. Britain.

[2] "Queane, *garse, paillarde, gaultiere.*" PALSG. Chaucer uses the word in this opprobrious sense. In the Vision of Piers Ploughman it is said that in the church it is hard to distinguish a knight from a knave, or "a queyne fro a queene." See Paston Letters, iv. 360.

[3] "*Noyer*, to drowne, to whirken, to stifle with water. *Noié*, whirkened, ouerwhelmed, as with water. *Suffoqué*, stifled, whirkened, smothered." COTG. "Querkned, *suffocatus.*" GOULDM. Querken'd is still used in this sense, in the Craven Dialect.

[4] See Seuyn Sages, v. 771, 3862; Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 32, 38. "Quartyfulle, *compos, prosper.* To make quarfulle, *prosperare.* A quarfullnesse, *prosperitas.* "In qwarte, *ubi* hale. Hale, *acer, firmus, incolumis, integer, sanus, sospes.*" CATH. ANG.

"The wiseman forsothe wil nat sette his herte
On thinge that may not longe stande in querte." Speculum Xpianî.

qveye word, or qvethe word, H. quetheword, S.)[1] *Legatum.*

QUYBYBE, spyce. *Quiparum*, CATH.

QVYCCHYN̄, or mevyn̄ (quichyn, K. qvyhchyn, H. qvytchyn, S. quynchyn, W.)[2] *Moveo.*

(QWYCE TRE, or fyrrys, *supra*, or gorstys tre. *Ruscus.*)

QUYK, or a-lyve (or whyk, *infra.*) *Vivus.*

QUYK, or lyvely, or delyvyr. *Vivax.*

QUYKLY. *Vivaciter.*

QUYKNESSE, or lyvylynesse. *Vivacitas.*

QUYKNESSE, of lyve (lyf, K.) *Vita.*

QUYKNYN̄ (quykyn, K. P.) *Vegeto, vivifico.*

QVYLLE, stalke. *Calamus.*

QVYLTE, of a bedde. *Culcitra.*

QUYNTYNE. *Quirinarium*, C. F. *et* UG. *in quiparium.*

QVYRLYLEBONE, yn a ioynt.[3] *Ancha.*

QUYSPERON̄ (or mustryn̄, *supra;* qvysperyn, or qwysperyn, H. whysperyn, P.) *Mussito.*

(QWYSPERYNGE, or musterynge, *supra. Mussitacio.*)

QUYT, and delyuerd of a charge. *Solutus, liberatus, deobligatus.*

QVYTAUNCE. *Acquietancia, apoca.*

QVYTYN̄', or ȝyldyn̄'. *Reddo, persolvo, quieto.*

QUYVER, for to putt yn boltys. *Pharetra.*

RABET, yonge conye (conyne, K H. Rabett, cony, P.) *Cunicellus.*

RABET, yryne tool of carpentrye. *Runcina*, CATH.

RABET, in a werke of carpentrye. *Runctura, incastratura*, C. F.

(RABETYNGE to-gedyr of ij. bordys, *supra in* knyttynge, or ioynynge.)

RACARE, of a pytte (rakare of a cyte, K. S. P.) *Merdifer*, CATH. *fumarius*, C. F. *olitor*, C. F. (*firmarius*, S. *fimarius*, P.)

RACYN̄ (or rasyn, H. P.) bokys, or oþer lyke. *Rado, abrado.*

RAAF, propyr name. *Radulphus.*

RAAF, ware (raf ward, S.)

RAAF, man̄.

RAGGE. *Cincinnus*, UG. *in cedo, scrutum, panniculus, lacinia*, CATH.

RAGGYD (or torne, P.) *Laciniosus, lacinosus*, C. F. *pannosus, laceratus, cincinnosus.*

RAGYN̄'. *Rabio, colluctor.*

RAGYNGE. *Rabies, rabb'itus*, C. F.

RAGMANN, or he that goythe wythe iaggyd clothys (raggyd clothys, S.) *Pannicius, vel pannicia*, UG. *in pan.*

[1] "*Legatum*, a quethworde, *et est quod in testato dimittitur.* MED. "I queythe, *ie donne en testement*, or *ie delaisse.*" PALSG.

[2] See King Alis, v. 4747. "I quytche, I styrre or moue with my bodye, or make noyse, *ie tinte.* His mother maketh hym a cokenay (*ung nyes*), but and he here me he dare nat quytche. She layde upon hym lyke a maulte sacke, and the poore boye durste nat ones quytche (*tynter*)." PALSG. The same author gives the verb "I quynche, I styrre, *ie mouvue.* I quynche, I make a noyse, *ie tynte.*" "*Il n'y a homme qui ose lever l'œil devant luy*, no man dare quitch or stirre before him." COTG.

[3] See WHYRLEBONE, or hole of a ioynt, hereafter.

RATCHE, hownde.[1] *Odorinsecus, quasi odorem sequens, rep(er)arius,* KYLW. *et* CATH. *forte in reperio, venaticus,* COMM.

RAIARE (ragere, K.) *Rabiator, rabulus,* C. F. *et* UG. *rabiosus.*

RAY, yn a clothe (rayid, K. rayyd with ray, S. rayed, P.) *Stragulatus, radiatus,* DICC.

(RAY, cloþ, S. P. *Stragulum.*)

(RAY, fysh, S. *Uranoscopus.*)

RAYD, or arayed wythe clothynge, or other thynge of honeste (thynge of clennesse, K. P.) *Ornatus.*

RAYD, or (a)rayde, or redy (rayed, or arayid, K. P.) *Paratus.*

RAYL, of vyneys (rayyl of vynyll, H. P.) *Paxillus,* CATH. *retica,* C. F. *et* UG. *in resis.*

RAYLE vynys. *Retico,* C. F.

RAYLYD, as wynys. *Reticatus.*

RAYLYNGE. *Reticacio.*

RAYMENT, or arayment (ornament, K.) *Ornatus, ornamentum.*

RAKKE. *Presepe.*

RAKE, or ryve. *Rastrum,* CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in rarus, rastallum,* CATH.

RAKYN̄ (or ryvyn̄, *infra.*) *Rastro,* KYLW.

RAKYNGE. *Rastratura,* C. F.

RAM, schepe. *Vervex.*

RAMME, ynstrument to ram wythe. *Pilus,* CATH. *piletum; trudes,* C. F. (*pilentum,* P.)

RAMAGE, or coragyows.[2] *Corragiosus, luitosus,* UG. *in luo.*

(RAMAGE, or corage, H. P. *Coragium.*)

RAMAGENESSE, or coragyowsnesse. *Luita,* UG. *in luo.*

RAMMYN̄', wythe an instrument.[3] *Trudo, tero, pilo.*

RAMMYNGE, of a grownde. *Tritura, pressura,* (*compressio,* P.)

RAMZYS, herbe (rammys, K. S. ramsis, H. ramseys, P.)[4] *Affodyllus,* C. F.

[1] Compare PROLLYN, as ratchys, above, p. 415. In Dame Julyan Bernes' instructions, in the Boke of Huntynge, it is said that the hart, buck, and boar are beasts of chase, which "wyth the lymere shall be vpreryd in fryth or in felde," but that all other beasts that are hunted "shall be sought and founde wyth ratches so fre." Compare the Mayster of Game, Vesp. B. XII. f. 89. A dog that discovered his prey by scent was termed a ratche, as distinguished from a greyhound. Ang.-Sax. Ræce, rendered in Ælfric's Glossary "*bruccus,*" *q. braccus,* or *bracco, indagator.* Gesner gives a representation of the "*Canis Scoticus sagax, vulgo dictus* ane Rache," observing that Caius says of dogs which hunt by scent, that the male is generally called a hound, the female, by the English a Brack, by the Scotch "ane Rache." See Jamieson, *v.* Rache, and Brachell; Ducange, *v.* Bracco. In the Catholicon Angl. is given "Gabrielle rache, *hic camalion.*"

[2] In Sloane MS. 2584, f. 173, it is said of "þe medicyns and vertues of the asche—þer ben bestis þat hau venym, as þe heynde, þe hounde, and þe wolf, and oþer bestis, þat whenne þei arn ramagous or joli, here venym gretly noyeþ, so þat oftyn siþes þei makyn men sike, and somme to dyen." The seed of the tree of life is recommended as a remedy, namely the "bellis" that grow on the ash, mixed with woman's milk. Chaucer uses ramage, and ramagious in a similar sense. See Hardyng's Chron. c. xcvii. st. 6.

[3] RAMNYN. MS.

[4] Gerarde states that the *Allium ursinum* is called "Ramsies, Ramsons, or Buckrams.

RANDE, or Randolf, propyr name (Radyl, s.) *Ranulphus, non Radulphus*, Raaf.

RANDONE, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys (long raunge, *etc.*)[1] *Haringga, epistola quedam denominata.*

(RANKE, s. p. *Crassus.*)

(RANKENESSE, s. p. *Crassitudo.*)

RANKOWRE, hertely wrethe (wreth in hert, s.) *Rancor.*

RANSAKYD. *Investigatus, perscrutatus, vel scrutatus.*

RANSAKYN̄'. *Scrutor, lustro, investigo, perscrutor.*

RANSAKYN̄', or demyn̄' yn wytte (demyn with in wytt, HARL. MS. 2274) *Discucio.*

RANSAKYNGE. *Investigacio, scrutinium, indagacio, perscrutacio.*

RAPPE, stroke. *Ictus, percucio, percussura.*

RAPE, or hast.[2] *Festinacio, festinancia.*

RAPE, herbe. *Raphanus*, C. F. *rapa*, UG. *in rumpo.*

RAPYN̄', or hastyn̄'. *Festino, accelero.*

RAPPYN̄', or knokkyn̄ at a dore. *Pulso.*

RAPPYN̄', or smytyn̄' a thynge a-ȝēn' a-noþer. *Collido, allido.*

(RAPPYN, or smytyn, H. P. *Percucio.*)

RASCALYE, or symple puple (rascayle, s. sympyl peple, K.)[3] *Popellus* (*plebs*, s.)

The broad-leaved garlick is commonly termed ramsons; in Craven Dialect rams, or ramps. "Ramsey, an herbe" (no French.) PALSG.

[1] *Haringga* seems here to be given for *harenga*, or *arenga*, a public declamation. See Ducange. Randon, in its primary signification, appears to be synonymous with the old Fr. *randon*, violence, impetuous speed, a sudden shock. Thus Sir John Maundevile relates that, on solemn festivals, at the Court of the Chan, "thei maken knyghtes to jousten in armes fulle lustyly, and thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum, and thei frusschen to gidere fully fiercely." p. 286. Holinshed describes the onslaught upon the Duke of Somerset at the battle of Tewkesbury, "with full randon," as made by certain spear-men placed by Edward IV. in ambush. "*Aller à la grand randon*, to go very fast. *Randonner*, to run violently." COTG. Elyot gives "*Decursio*, iustes as at the tilte or randon." In a secondary sense this word seems to have implied an array or line of combatants, or a continuous flow of words, as in an harangue.

[2] Chaucer uses this word both as a substantive and an adverb. In the Vision of P. Ploughman the verb to rape, to hasten, occurs, as also the adverbs rapely and rapelier.

[3] "*Plebecula*, lytelle folke or raskalle. *Plebs*, folk or raskalle." MED. Fabyan, under the year 1456, speaks of "a multitude of rascall and poore people of the cytye." Certain animals, not accounted as beasts of chace, were likewise so termed. In the St. Alban's Book it is stated that "there be fiue beasts which we cal beasts of chace, the buke, the doe, the foxe, the marterne, and the roe; all other of what kinde soeuer terme them Rascall." It appears, however, from the Mayster of Game, that the hart, until he was six years old, was accounted "rascayle or foly." Vesp. B. XII., f. 25. In the Survey of the Estates of Glastonbury Abbey, taken at the Dissolution, the deer in the various parks are distinguished as "deere of anntler" and "deere of Rascall." Hearne's P. Langt. ii. 345. Horman says, "He hath bought rascals and other shepe, *reiuculas emit et promiscuas oves*.—This is but rochel and rascall wine, *tortiuum vinum*." In the Household Ordinances of Henry VIII. A.D. 1526, some kind of fish is thus termed,

RASCALY, or refuse, where of hyt be (qwere so hyt be, s.) *Caducum*, C. F.

RASYN̄', or scrapyn̄', *idem quod* racyn̄', *supra*.[1]

RASYN, as hondys.[2] *Ringo*, CATH.

RASYNGE, of hondys (howndys, K. houndes, P.) *Rictus*, CATH.

RASYNGE, of scrapynge of bokys or other lyke. *Abrasio, rasura*.

RASKYN̄'. *Exalo*, UG v. *in* M. *et* UG. *in alo*.

RASOWRE, fysche. *Rasorius* (*rasorinus*, P.)

RASOURE, knyfe (rasour of schavynge, K. P.) *Novacula, rasorium*, C. F.

RASTYLBOW, wede.[3] *Resta bovis*.

RASTYR HOWSE, or schavyng howse (rasyr hows, s.)[4] *Barbitondium*.

RATONERE. *Soricus, soriceps, ratonarius*.

RATUN, or ratōn'. *Rato, sorex*, C.F.

RAVARE. *Delirus*, CATH. *delirator*, C. F.

RAW. *Crudus*.

RAWEYNE, hey (rawen, P.)[5] *Fenum serotinum*, CATH.

RAVEYNE. *Rapina, spolium*.

RAVENE, byrd. *Cornix*.

RAVENOWRE. *Raptor, predo, rabidus*, CATH. (*rabulus*, P.)

RAVYN̄', or dotyn'. *Desipio*, CATH. *insanio, deliro*.

RAVYNGE. *Deliracio*, C. F. *deliramentum*, CATH.

RAVYSCHYN̄'. *Rapio*.

RAWNESSE, or rawhede. *Cruditas*.

RAWNSOME. *Redempcio*.

RAWNSOMYD. *Redemptus*.

RAWNSOMYN̄'. *Multo* (*redimo*, P.)

RATHARE (or sonnare, *infra*.) *Pocius, cicius*.

REAL. *Realis*.

REALTE. *Realitas*.

possibly an inferior flat fish; one mess of "rascalls or flage," at the price of eight pence, was to be provided on fish days. "Rascall, refuse beest, *refus*." PALSG.

[1] Forby gives the verb to rase, pronounced race, to cut or scratch superficially, as used in East Anglia. "I race a writynge, I take out a worde with a pomyce or penknyfe—*ie efface des motz*, &c.—I race a thynge that is made or graven out, as the weather or tyme dothe,—*ie obblittere*. Rase, a scrapyng, *rasure*." PALSG. In Trevisa's version of Vegecius, B. ii. c. 13, it is said that besides banners the Roman chieftains had "crestes ouer thawrt her helmes and diuers signes and tokyns, that in caas her baner of her warde w^t^ eny myshappe were voidede, rasede, or filede, or done out of her sighte, yet by the sightes of her souereyns crestes they might returne ayen to her wardes." Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. Robert Fill, in the "Briefe sum of the Christian faith," translated from Beza, says, "My iniquities can no more fraye nor trouble me, my accountes and dettes beinge assuredly rased and wiped out by the precious blood of Jesus Christ." f. 19, b.

[2] "*Ringo, irasci sicut canis, vel rictum facere*, to gner." ORTUS.

[3] Gerarde says that the petty whinne, or rest harrow, is commonly called *Aresta bovis*, and *remora aratri*, in French *areste bœuf*. In Norfolk, according to Forby, it is called land-whin.

[4] "A raster house, *barbitondium, tonsorium*. A raster clathe, *ralla*." CATH. ANG. "*Ralla*, a raster clothe." ORTUS.

[5] Tusser calls the eddish, or after-grass "*rawings*," and it is still so termed in the Dialect of East Anglia, according to Forby; in Hampshire and Sussex it is called rowings or roughings.

REBEL, or vnbuxum. *Rebellis, inobediens.*

REBELLYN̄'. *Rebello.*

REBELLYONE, or vnbuxumnesse. *Rebellio, inobediencia.*

REBOWNDYN̄', or sowndyn̄ a-ȝene.[1] *Reboo,* CATH. *rotundo* (*redundo,* S. P.)

REBO(W)NDYNGE, or so(w)nd-y(n)ge a-ȝen (reboūdinge, P.) *Reboacio, reboatus.*

REBUKYN̄', or rebostōn (rebostyn, or vndyrnemyn, K.) *Redarguo.*

RECEYVYD. *Receptus, acceptus.*

RECEYVYN̄'. *Recipio, suscipio,* (*accipio,* P.) *capio.*

(RECEYUYNG, P. *Accepcio, recepcio.*)

(RECEYUOUR, P. *Receptor, acceptor.*)

RECEYT. *Receptum.*

RECHYN̄', as lethyr (retchyn' as leder, P.) *Dilato, extendo.*

RECHYN̄, or a-retchyn̄, and nyȝe to a thynge (astrechyn, K. stretchyn', P.) *Attingo, protendo,* VG. V. *in* M.

RECHYN̄', or put forthe, as a mann dothe hys honde (retchyn, or drawyn owt, K. H. P.) *E(x)tendo, etc. ut supra.*

RECHYNGE, or stretchynge (rehchinge, K. rehoghynge, P.)[2] *Extensio.*

RECLEYME, or chalange. *Clameum, vendicacio* (*clamium,* P.)

RECLEYMYD, as hawkys. *Redomitus,* CATH.

RECLEYMYD, or chalangyd. *Reclamatus*

RECLEYMYN̄', or wythe feyn̄' (with stynt, S. withseyne, P.) *Reclamo.*

RECLEYMYN̄', or make tame. *Domo* (*domestico,* P.) *redomo.*

RECLEYMYNGE, of wyldenesse. *Redomitacio.*

(RECLUSE, or ankyr, *supra. Anachorita.*)

RECORD, of wytnesse (record or witnesse, P.) *Testimonium, testificacio, recordacio.*

RECORDER, lytyl pype.[3] *Canula,* C. F. *in coraula.*

[1] "I rebounde, as the sownde of a horne, or the sounde of a bell, or ones voyce dothe, *ie boundys, ie resonne,* &c. Agaynst a holowe place voyce or noyse wyll rebounde and make an eccho." PALSG. Compare SOUNDYNGE A-ȝENE, *resonatus, infra.*

[2] This word is placed in the MS. and in P. between REFUGE and REHERSYNGE, probably because by the first hand it had been written REHCHYNGE, as in the King's Coll. MS. Palsgrave gives various significations of the verb to reach. "I ratche, I stretche out a length, *ie estends.* If it be to shorte ratche it out. I ratche, I catche, I have raught (Lydgat) *ie attayns.* And I ratche y^e^ thou shalt bere me a blowe, *si ie te peulx attayndre ie te donneray ung soufflet.* I reche, *ie baille.* I reche a thyng with my hande or with a weapen, or any other thyng that I holde in my hand, *ie attayns.*" See Moor's Suffolk Glossary, *v.* Reech.

[3] The musical instrument called a recorder appears to be the kind of flute of which a description and representation are given by Mersennus, designated as the "*fluste d'Angleterre, que l'on appelle douce, et à neuf trous.*" Harmonie Univ. 1, p. 237. He exhibits the form and construction of a set of flutes which had been sent from England to one of the Kings of France, and these representations may serve to illustrate the observation of Bacon, that "the figure of recorders, and flutes, and pipes, are straight; but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater, above and below." Nat. Hist. s. 221.

In

RECORDYN lessonys. *Recordor, repeto* (*recordo*, P.)

RECORDYN̄', or bere wytnesse. *Testificor.*

RECORDOWRE, wytnesse berer. *Testis.*

RECREACYON', or refreschynge (refeccion', P.) *Recreatio,*[1] *refocillacio.*

RECREACYON', or howse of refreschynge.[3] *Recreatorium.*

RECURYN̄, or a-ȝen getyn̄'. *Recupero.*

RECURYN̄', of sekenesse. *Convaleo, reconvaleo.*

REDE, coloure. *Rubeus, rubicundus.*

REED, of the fenne. *Arundo, canna.*

REED PYTTE, or fenne.[3] *Cannetum, arundinetum*, C. F.

REED, counsele. *Consilium.*

REEDE, on a booke (redyn bokys, K. P.) *Lego.*

REDARE, of bokys. *Lector.*

REDARE, or expownder of thyngys hard to vndyrstonde (redar or cow(n)celar in priuities, K. redar of counsellis and preuyteis, P.) *Interpretator, edictor.*

REDARE, of howsys. *Calamator, arundinarius, cannarius.*

REDBRESTE, byrde. *Rubellus, viridarius, frigella.*

REDGOWND, sekenesse of yonge chyldryne.[4] *Scrophulus*, C. F. *scrophule*, UG. *in scortes.*

REDY. *Promptus, paratus.*

REDYLY. *Prompte, parate.*

REDYNESSE. *Promptitudo,*

REDYN̄' howsys. *Arundino, calamo*, KYLW. (*culmiso*, P.)

REDYN̄', or expownyn̄' redellys, or parabol', and other privyteys, *idem quod* ondōn', *supra in* O. (parablys and odyr prevy termys, *infra in* vndoyn, S.)[5]

In Holland's version of Pliny the single pipe or recorder is mentioned. "Recorder, a pype, *flevte à* ix. *trous.*" PALSG. Further information respecting the various flutes used during the middle ages is given by M. de Toulmon, in his Dissertation on Musical Instruments, Mem. des Antiqu. de France, xvii. p. 131. See Nares. The early note of song-birds was termed recording, probably, as Barrington suggests, from the instrument formerly called a recorder. "I recorde, as yonge byrdes do. *Ie patelle.* This byrde recordeth all redy, she wyll synge wt̄in a whyle." PALSG. "To record, as birds, *regazouiller.*" SHERW.

[1] *Recordacio*, MS. *recreatio*, K. P.

[2] R'freschynge, MS. Compare REFRESCHYD, &c. *infra.*

[3] This word occurs in the MS. between REDNESSE and REFECCYONE.

[4] Gownd signifies the foul matter of a sore, Ang.-Sax. ȝund, *pus, sanies*, as already noticed under the word GOWNDE of þe eye, p. 206. "Reed gounde, sickenesse of chyldren." PALSG. This eruptive humour is more commonly termed the Redgum, for which various remedies are to be found in old books of medicine. William Langham specially commends the water of columbine as "good for yong children to drinke against the redgum or fellon." Garden of Health, 1579. "Red-gum, a sickness of young children, *scrophulus.*" GOULDM.

[5] "I rede, I gesse, *ie diuine.* Rede who tolde it me, and I wyll tell the trouthe. I rede or advise, *ie conseille.* Loke what you do I rede you." PALSG. Horman says, "Arede my dreme and I wyl say thou art Godis fellow." Ang.-Sax. arædan, *conjectare.* "*Enigma, est sermo figuratus vel obscura locutio, vel questio obscura, que non intelligitur nisi aperiatur, Anglice* a redynge or demaunde." ORTUS.

REDYNGE, of bokys. *Lectura.*
REDYNGE, colowre. *Rubiculum, rubratura.*
REDYNGE, of howsys. *Arundinacio.*
REDYNGE, or expownynge of rydellys, or oþer privyteys (vndoynge of redellys and pryuynessys, K.) *Interpretacio, edicio.*
REDNESSE. *Rubedo.*
REDRESSYN̄. *Dirigo, redirigo.*
REFECCYŌN', (refet of fisshe, K. refet or fishe, H. reuet, P.)[1] *Refectio, refectura.*
REFECYD, or refeet (refeted, K. H. reueted, P.)[2] *Refectus,* CATH.
REFORMYN̄'. *Reformo.*
REFREYNYN̄'. *Refreno,* CATH. *cohibeo, compesco.*
REFREYT, of a respowne (refreyth, S. respounde, K. refreyt or a rospown', P.) *Antistropha,* CATH.
REFRESCHYD. *Refocillatus, recreatus* (*refectus,* P.)
REFRESCHYN̄'. *Reficio, refocillo.*
REFUCE, or owt caste, what so euer hyt be (refute, P.) *Caducum, purgamentum.*
REFUCYD. *Refutatus.*
REFUSYN̄', and forsakyn̄. *Refuto, respuo,* CATH. *abdico.*
REFUSYN, wythe hate. *Repudio,* C. F.
REFUSYNGE. *Refutacio, recusacio.*
REFUGE, or socowre (refute, K. P. refuce, S.)[3] *Refugium, succursus.*
REIAGGYN̄' (or reprevyn̄', *infra.*)[4] *Redarguo.*
REHERCYN̄'. *Recito.*
REHERCYN̄' a thynge a-ȝen, or do the (*sic*) a thynge a-ȝen (rehercen' ageyne, or done ageyne, P.) *Itero, recito.*
REHERSYNGE. *Recitacio.*
REYHHE, fysche. *Ragadia,* KYLW.
REYKE, or royt, ydylle walky(n)ge abowt (reyke or royke, S.)[5]

[1] This term may designate some kind of *entremets*, a reward or extra service of fish at a banquet: possibly it may denote the fast-day refection. Roquefort, however, gives —"*Reffait:* sorte de poisson de mer, rouget, parce qu'il est gros et gras" (refais).

[2] "*Reficio,* to agayne stable, or to refete." MED. MS. CANT. Compare the use of the word "refetiden," (*reficiebant,* Vulg.) in the Wycliffite version, Deeds, c. xxviii. 2.

[3] The reading supplied by the King's Coll. MS.—Refute, is in accordance with the obsolete form of the word, as found in the Wycliffite version (Deut. xix. 12. Jer. xvi. 19: plur. refuytis, Ps. ciii. 18.) So also in the version of Vegicius ascribed to Trevisa, mention is made of a "refute to rynne to." (Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. B. i. c. 21.) In old French, *Refuy.*

[4] This verb, occurring in alphabetical order between Refusyn and Rehercyn̄, may have been written by the first hand—Regaggyn̄. It is used by an ancient writer on the virtues of herbs (Arund. MS. 42, f. 10 b.) Speaking of the cure of sore gums or "water cancre," as easy with prompt attention, he says—"I saw a worþy leche so angry & wroth with moderes & kepirs of children þt hadde longe a-byden, þt he reiagged hem hugely, and onneþis and (with) gret dyficulte durste he, or wolde, vnderfonge hem to cure." Skelton speaks of "beggars reiagged," (Why come ye nat to courte? v. 602,) which Mr. Dyce explains as signifying all-tattered.

[5] Forby gives the verb to Rake as still used in Norfolk, precisely in this sense. It means "to gad or ramble in mere idleness, without any immoral implication. It is often applied to truant children." Brockett has a similar word,—"Rake, v. to walk, to range or rove about. Su.-Got. *reka,* to roam."

*Discursus, vagacio, vagitas,* CATH. *in vagor.*

REYNE. *Pluvia.*

REYNEBOW. *Iris.*

REYN' FOWLE, bryd (or Wodewale, or Wodehake, *infra.*) *Gaulus,* C. F. *picus,* C. F. *meropes,* C F. (*picus major,* P.)[1]

REYNYN̄', as kyngys. *Regno.*

REYNYN' water. *Pluit,* CATH.

REYNE WATER, or water of reyne. *Nibata,* CATH.

REYSYN̄' VP. *Levo, sublevo, suscito, erigo.*

REYSYN' VP fro slepe (or wakyn̄, *infra.*) *Excito, evigilo* (*expergefacio,* P.)

REYSYNGE VP. *Elevacio, ereccio,* (*exaltacio,* P.)

REYSYNGE, or rerynge vp fro slepe. *Expergefaccio,* CATH.

REYSONE, or reysynge, frute. *Uva passa, carica,* UG. V. *rasemus.*

REEK, or golf (reyke, K. golfe or stak, P.) *Arconius, acervus.*

REEK, or smeke. *Fumus.*

REKKELES. *Necgligens, incurius.*

REKKELESLY. *Necgligenter.*

REKKELESNESSE (rekleshed, K.) *Necgligencia, incuria.*

REKKEN̄, or cha(r)gyn̄, or ȝen tale (chargyn or ȝenetale, K. reckyn' or chargen', or gyue tale, P.) *Curo.*

REKNARE. *Computator.*

REKNYN̄' or cowntyn' (rekkyn, S. reken', P.) *Computo,* CATH.

REKNYNGE. *Computacio, compotus, racio.*

(REKENYNGE, or a counte, K. a cowntes, H. accompte, P. *Compotus.*)

REEL, womannys ynstrument. *Alabrum,* C. F.

RELEEF.[2] *Reliquie.*

RELEEF, or brocaly of mete (or blevynge, *supra.*) *Fragmentum, fragmen, mistelevium,* COMM.

RELECE, or for-ȝeuenesse (forgyuenesse, P.) *Relaxacio.*

[1] This name of the woodpecker is not given by the Glossarists of East Anglia as still used in that part of England; but in the North, as Brockett states, that bird is known by the popular appellation of the Rain-fowl, or Rain-bird, and its loud cry often repeated is supposed to prognosticate rain. The Romans called the woodpecker *pluviæ avis,* for the same cause. Gesner gives amongst the names of the *Picus* in various countries,—"Anglis, a specht, *vel* a Wodpecker, vel raynbyrde."

[2] In the Wycliffite version, Jos. x. 28, it is said of the utter destruction of Maceda,—"he lefte not þerinne nameli litle relyues,"—*non dimisit in ea nisi parvas reliquias.* Vulg. Roquefort explains *Relief* as signifying broken meat, the scraps of the kitchen; it is thus used in the Wycliffite version, as in Ruth, c. ii.—"Sche brouȝt forþ and ȝaf to her þe relifis of hir mete;"—and Matt. xiv.—"Thei token the relifis of broken gobetis twelve cofyns ful." In the version of Barth. de Propriet. Rerum, attributed to Trevisa, it is said of a banquet,—"At the laste comyth frute and spyces, and whan they haue ete, bord clothes and relyf ben borne awaye." In Caxton's Boke for Travellers,—"The leuynge of the table, *le relief de la table.*" See also Maundevile's Travels, p. 250, ed. 1725. The term seems also applied to the basket in which the fragments were carried away; as in a list of kitchen furniture, in Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 25, b.—"Relef, *sporticula.*"

RELES, tast or odowre.[1] *Odor.*
RELECYN̄'. *Relaxo.*
RELENTYN̄'. *Resolvo, liquo, es,* 2 *conj.* CATH. *liquo, as, prime conj. secundum* CATH.
RELEVYN̄'. *Relevo.*
RELIGYONE. *Religio.*
RELYGYOWS. *Religiosus.*
RELYKE. *Reliquia.*
RELYN̄', wythe a reele. *Alabriso.*
REEM, kyngdam. *Regnum.*
(REEME, paper, P.)
REEM, or rewme of the hed, or of the breste. *Reuma.*
REMEDY. *Remedium.*
REMELAWNT (remenaunt, *residuum,* F.)[2] *Residuus, reliquus.*
REMYN̄', as ale or other lycoure (or cremyn̄', *supra*).[3] *Spumat, impersonale.*
REMISSYŌN', or forȝevenesse. *Remissio.*
REMOWN, or remevyn̄ (remowne, K S. remouyn', or remeuyn', P.) *Amoveo, removeo.*
REN, or rennynge. *Cursus.*
RENNARE. *Cursor.*
RENNARE, or vnstable a-bydare. *Fugitivus, fugitiva, profugus, profuga, currax,* C. F. *et* UG.
RENDERYN̄'. *Reddo.*
RENDERYNGE. *Reddicio.*
REENDYN̄'. *Lacero, lanio,* CATH.
RENDYNGE a-sundyr. *Laceracio.*
RENLYS, or rendlys, for mylke (rennelesse, K. renels, P.) *Coagulum,* CATH. *et* C. F. *lactis,* CATH. *et* UG.
REENE, of a brydylle. *Habena, lira* (*sic, lora,* P.)
REENGE, or rowe. *Series.*
RENNYN̄', or lepyn̄'. *Curro,* CATH.
RENNYN̄', as water, and other lycure. *Manat, curanat* (*sic, emanat,* P.)
RENNYN̄' be-forne. *Precurro.*
RENNYNGE, of bestys. *Cursus.*
RENNYNGE, of water, or oþer lycure. *Manacio.*
RENNYNGE, of lycoure not stondynge, as dyschmetys, or other lyke. *Liquidus, fluvidus.*

[1] This word has occurred previously,—Odowre or relece, p. 362. It occurs in Lydgate's Destr. of Thebes, in the narration of the burning of the bodies of the Greeks delivered by Theseus to their wives, for funeral rites,

"But what shuld I eny lenger dwelle
The old ryytys by and by to telle—
How the bodyes wer to ashes brent;
Nor of the gommes in the flaumbe spent,
To make the hayre swetter of relees." Arund. MS. 119, f. 76 v°.

[2] The use of the obsolete form of the word remnant appears in the Craven Glossary, *v.* Remlin, and in Palmer's Devonshire Words, v. Remlet. It occurs in the inventory of effects of a merchant at Newcastle, in 1571, in whose shop were certain "yeardes of worssett in Remlauntes." Durham Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc. vol. i. 362. So also in the Boke of Curtasye, amongst rules for behaviour at table;

"Byt not on thy brede, and lay hyt doun,
That is no curteyse to vse in towne;
But breke as myche as þu wylle ete,
The remelant to pore þu schalle lete." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 18 b.

[3] Compare Craven Dialect, *v.* Reamed, Ang.-Sax. Ream, Rem, cream. "Reme, *quaccum.*" CATH. ANG.

RENNYNGE, game. *Bravium*, CATH.

RENT, as clothys. *Laceratus.*

RENT, and raggyd (iaggyd, S.) *Lacerosus*, CATH.

RENT, ȝerly dette. *Redditus, nefrendicium*, CATH.

RENTE GADERERE. *Censualis*,[1] C. F.

RENUWYN̄'.[2] *Renovo.*

REPARACYON, or reparaylynge, or a-mendynge of olde thynggys. *Reparacio, sartum*, C. F.

REPARE, hervystmanne. *Messor, messellus*, C. F. *metellus*, UG.

REPARYN̄' (or makyn aȝene, K. make ageyn, P.) *Reparo, reficio.*

REPE corne. *Meto.*

REPENTYN̄. *Penitet.*

REPYNGE, of corne. *Messura, messio.*

REPONE, of a balle or oþer lyke. *Repulsa, repulus.*

REPORTYN̄', or bere a-wey thynge þat hathe be seyde or tawȝte. *Reporto.*

REPREEF (repreve, K. S.) *Opprobrium, improperium (vituperium*, P.)

REPREFABLE. *Reprehensibilis, increpabilis, culpabilis.*

REPREVYN̄'. *Reprehendo, deprehendo.*

REPREVYN, or reiaggyn̄'. *Redarguo.*

REQUIRYN̄'. *Requiro.*

RERE, or nesche, as eggys (as eyre, H. eyyre, S.)[3] *Mollis, (sorbilis*, P.)

RERE, or motewoke, *supra in* M. (mothewoke, S. *Dimollis.)*

RERE SOPERE.[4] *Obsonium*, C. F.

(RERYN̄', or revyn of slepe, *infra in* wakyn̄'. *Excito.)*

RESYNYN̄'. *Resigno.*

RESPYTE, or leysure, of tyme (respight, or leyser, or tyme, P.) *Inducie.*

[1] *Sensualis*, MS. and P. "*Censualis. i. officialis qui sensum* (*sic*, *exigit provincialem.*" ORTUS.

[2] The reading of the MS. may possibly be RENNWYN̄'.

[3] Bishop Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, gives "Reer, raw, as, the meat is reer; a reer roasted egg. Kent. I had rather have meat a little reer than overdone." Ang.-Sax. hrere, *crudus*. Forby and Major Moor notice the word as retained in East Anglia. It is not uncommonly used by old writers. Thus Andrew Boorde, in his Breviary of Health, of things that comfort the heart, says "maces and ginger, rere egges, and poched egges not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall," and he recommends for *Satyriasis* to eat two or three "new layd egges rosted rere," with powdered nettle seed. Langham, in his Garden of Health, frequently commends their use. "Reere, as an egge is, *mol.*" PALSG. See also Nares.

[4] *Obsonium* is defined in the Ortus Vocabulorum to be "*parvus cibus et delicatus qui post cenam contra somnum sumitur.*" The curious notice of the habits of his times, given by Harrison, in which he ascribes the introduction of reare suppers to "hardie Canutus," is well known, and has been cited already in the note on BEUER, vol. i. p. 34. Horman observes, in his Vulgaria,—"Rere suppers (*comesatio*) slee many men. He kepeth rere suppers tyll mydnyght. In this vitaylers shoppe there is sette to sale all conceyttis and pleasuris for rere suppers and iunkettis and bankettis." Palsgrave has—"Rere supper, *bancquet.* Rere banket, *Ralias*," and Cotgrave renders "*Regoubillonner*, To make a reare supper, steale an after supper; bancquet late anights." See Nares, *v.* Rere-banquet, and Halliwell's Dictionary.

RESPOWNE (respounde, K. respon, P.) *Responsorium.*

REEST, as flesche (resty, P.) *Rancidus.*

(RESTNESSE, of flesshe, K. restynesse, P. *Rancor.*)

RESTARE, or a-restare. *Arestator.*

REST, after trauayle. *Quies, requies.*

RESTYN̄', after trauayle. *Quiesco, requiesco.*

REESTYN̄', as flesche. *Ranceo,* CATH.

RESTORYN̄', or fulfyllyn̄ a-ȝene. *Restauro.*

RESTORYN̄, or ȝyldyn̄ a-ȝene. *Restituo.*

RESTREYNYN̄'. *Restringo.*

RESUN, or resone. *Racio.*

RESUNABLE. *Racionabilis.*

RETTYN̄' tymbyr, hempe, or oþer lyke (retyn tymbyr, flax or hempe, K. P.)[1] *Rigo, infundo.*

RECTYN̄', or rettyn̄', or wytyn̄' (rettyn, or a-rectyn, or weytyn, S. rettyn, K. P.) *Imputo, reputo, ascribo.*

RETURNYN̄', or turnyn̄ a-ȝene. *Revertor, redio.*

REWARDE. *Retribucio, merces.*

REWARDE, at mete, whan fode fallythe of the seruyce (qwane fode faylyth at þe seruyse, S. rewarde of mete whan fode faylethe at the boorde, P.)[2] *Auctorium,* CATH. *et* UG. *in augeo.*

REWARDE, yn þe ende of mete, of frutys. *Impomentum,* UG. *in pomo.*

REWARDE, for syngarys, and mynst(r)allys. *Siparium,* UG. *in sipe.*

REWARDYN̄'. *Rependo,* CATH. *remunero, reddo* (*recompenso,* P.)

REVE, lordys serwawnte. *Prepositus.*

REUEL.

REUELOWRE.

REUERCE. *Contrarium, oppositum.*

REVYLYN̄'. *Aporio,* C. F.

REVYN̄', or spoylyn̄'. *Spolio, rapio.*

REVYN̄, or be vyolence take awey, or hyntyn'. *Rapio.*

[1] In Norfolk, to Ret still signifies to soak or macerate in water; and a pond for soaking hemp is called a Retting-pit. See Forby's account of the modes of retting. He conjectures that the derivation of the term may be from Ang.-Sax. rith, *rivus.* Sea weeds were formerly called Reets. Bishop Kennett has the following note,—"Reits, sea weed, of some called reits, of others wrack, and of the Thanet men wore," &c. "*Leppe*, sea-grasse, sea-weed, reets." COTG. The term to Ret may be derived from the Flemish,—"het vlas Reeten, to hickle, bruise, or breake flax: een Reete, a hitchell with teeth to bruise flax." Hexham's Netherdutch Dictionary. "Reten, *Rouir du lin ou du chanvre.*" Olinger.

[2] In the curious poem "de Officiariis in curiis dominorum," it is said,—

> "Whenne brede faylys at borde aboute,
> The marshalle gares sett w'outen doute
> More brede, þat calde is a rewarde." Sloane MS. 1386, f. 31.

"Rewarde of meate, *entremetz.*" PALSG. See the account of Rewards in the Rule of the Household of the Princess Cecill. mother of Edw. IV. (Household Ordinances, *38.) and the Service to the Archbishop of York, in 1464, (Leland, Coll. vol. vi. p. 7.) The dessert was thus called, it appears, in ancient festivities. "*Impomentum est extremum ferculum quod ponitur in mensa, ut poma, nuces et pira.*" ORTUS.

REVYN̄' of reest (or wakyn̄, *infra*). *Inquieto.*

REVYNGE, or spoylynge. *Spoliacio.*

REVYNGE of reste. *Inquietacio.*

REVYNGE, or dystruynge of pees. *Turbacio, perturbacio.*

REWLE, ynstrument. *Regula.*

REWLE, or gouernawnce. *Gubernacio, regimen.*

REWLE, of techynge. *Regula, norma.*

REWLYN̄, wythe instrument. *Regulo.*

REWLYN̄', or gouernyn̄'. *Guberno, rego.*

(REWME of the hed or of the breste, *supra* in reem. *Reuma.*)

REVOKYN̄', or wythe clepyn̄ (rewkyn, P.) *Revoco.*

RYAL, of foom or berme (ryal, or fom of berme, K. ryall fome or barme, P.)[1] *Spuma*, CATH.

(RYALTE, *supra in* realte, P.)

RYBAND, of a clothe (ribawnde or liour, K. lyoure, P.) *Limbus*, CATH. et UG. *redimiculum*, CATH. (*nimbus*, CATH. P.)

RYBAWDE (rybawder', P.) *Ribaldus, ribalda.*

RYBAWDERYFE (ribawdrye, K. P.) *Ribaldria.*

RYBBE (bone, P.) *Costa.*

RYBBE, ynstrument.[2] *Rupa*, DICC.

RYBBE SKYNNE (rybskyn, H. P.)[3] *Melotula.*

[1] "Riall of wyne, *fome, broüée, fleur.*" PALSG. Compare the Norfolk provincialism, to Rile, to stir up liquor and make it turbid, by moving the sediment. The figurative application of the word, so often heard in America, appears from Forby to be purely East Anglian. See Bartlett's Americanisms, *v.* To Roil, and Rily, turbid.

[2] "A ryb for lyne. To ryb lyne, *costare, ex(costare), nebridare.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave has—"Ribbe for flaxe." The cleaning or dressing of flax was termed ribbing, as in the version of Glanvile de Propriet. Rerum, attributed to Trevisa, lib. xvii. c. 97. Flax, it is stated, after being steeped and dried, is "bounde in praty nytches and boundels, and afterward knocked, beaten and brayed, and carfled, rodded and gnodded, ribbed and hekled, and at the last sponne." Rippling flax, the North Country term, is possibly synonymous with ribbing. See Ray, N. Country Words, and Brockett, who adds,—"Su.-Got., repa lin, *linum vellere*, Teut. repen, *stringere semen lini.*" Bishop Kennett also notices it thus,—"To ripple flax, to wipe off the seed vessels, Bor. Rather to repple flax with a repple or stick. A. S. repel, *baculus.* Rippo, or repple, a long walking-staff carried by countrymen. Cheshire." In an Inventory (taken at Northallerton ?) in 1499, are mentioned,—"a hekyll, j. d. a ryppyll came, iij. d.—a payr of wool cames, v. d." Wills and Invent. Surtees Soc. vol. i. p. 104. See RYPELYNGE of flax, *infra.*

[3] This part of the appliances of a spinner is doubtless what is now called in Norfolk "a Tripskin,—a piece of leather, worn on the right-hand side of the petticoat by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner." FORBY. "A rybbynge skyne, *nebrida, pellicudia.*" CATH. ANG. "*Pellicudia*, a rubbynge skynne." ORTUS. "Rybbe skynne" (no French word.) PALSG. See the curious list of articles pledged for ale to Elinour Rummyng:

"And some went so narrowe,
They layde to pledge their wharrowe,
Their rybskyn and theyr spyndell."
Skelton's Works, ed. Dyce, vol. i. p. 104, and ii. p. 168.

RYBBYN' flax, hempe, or oþer lyke. *Metaxo.*

RYBYBE. *Vitula*, CATH. in *vitulus.*

RYBBEWORTE, herbe. *Lanciola.*

RYCE, frute. *Risia, vel risi, n. indecl. secundum quosdam, vel risium*, C. F. *vel risorum granum*, C. F. *et* COMM. (*rizi vel granum Indicum*, P.)

RYCHARDE, propyr name. *Ricardus.*

RYCHE. *Dives, locuples*, C. F. *et* CATH. *opulentus.*

RYCHESSE. (ryches, P.) *Divicie, opulencia, opis, opes.*

RYCHEST. *Ditissimus.*

RYCHELLYS (richelle, K.)[1] *Thus, incensum*, C. F.

RYDARE, horsman̄. *Equester*, (*eques, equitator*, P.)

RYDEL, curtyne. *Cortina.*

RYDEL, or probleme. *Enigma, problema, paradigma*, C. F. (*probleuma*, P.)

RYDYL, of corn̄ clensynge (ridil for wynwyn of corne, K. for wenowynge, P.) *Cribrum*, CATH. *capisterium*, C. F. *ventilabrum*, C. F. *et* CATH. *currifrugium*, KYLW. (*velabrum*, P.K.S.)

RYDELYN'. *Cribro, capisterio.*

RYDYN'. *Equito.*

RYDYNGE. *Equitatus.*

RYDOWRE, grete hardenesse (ridowre or rigour, K.H.P.)[2] *Rigor.*

RYE, corn̄. *Siligo*, C. F. *et* CATH.

RYYF, or opynly knowe (knowen, P.) *Manifestus, puplicatus.*

RYFELYN', or robbyn̄'. *Spolio, perdo.*

RYFLOWRE (ryflar or rifelor, P.) *Depredator, spoliator.*

RYFTE, in a walle, or boord, or oþer lyke (ryft or crany, P.) *Rima*, UG. et C. F. *riscus*, CATH.

RYFTE, or ryvynge of cloþe, or cuttynge. *Scissura.*

RYGGE, of a lond. *Porca*, CATH. *et* UG. (*agger*, P.)

RYGGE BONE of bakke (rigbone or bakbone, P.) *Spina, spondile*, C. F.

RYGGYN' howsys. *Porco*, CATH.

RYGGYNGE of howsys. *Porcacio.*

RYGHT, in forme of makynge, or growynge (ryth, with owtyn wrongnesse, K.) *Rectus.*

RYGHTE, of truthe (ryth or trwthe, K.) *Justus, equus.*

[1] Compare CENSE, or incense, or rychelle, *supra*, vol. i. p. 66; and SCHYPPE, vesselle to put yn rychel, *infra*. "Rekels, *incensum, olibanum*." CATH. ANG. Incense was called in Anglo-Saxon Stor, (*storium*, the aromatic gum,) and Ricels, Recels. So also Ricels-fæt, *thuribulum*, and Ricels-buce, *acerra*, a pyx or box for incense.

[2] Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, gives the word "Reddour," explained as strength, violence. It is the old French "*Redour, reddur*,—Roideur, fermeté, dureté." ROQUEF. In a curious poem on sacred subjects, xv. cent. Add. MS. 10,053, it occurs thus (p. 159)—

> "Also thenke with hert stedefast,
> Whan thou wote that Goddis mercy is,
> Hou mekele shal be yf thou can taste
> The reddur of his rightwesnesse," &c.

And it is said in the context that the wicked at the day of doom "shol be dampned thorgh reddour of rightwesnesse," &c.

RYGHTE FOORTHE. *Recte, directe.*

RYGHTFULLE, *idem quod* ryghte, *supra.*

RYGHTFULLE, yn belevynge, and levynge (in leuenesse and leuynge, P.) *Ortodoxus*, C. F.

RYGHTFULNESSE, or ryghtwysnesse. *Justicia, equitas, rectitudo.*

RYGHTE PARTE of a beest. *Dexter.*

RY(G)HTEYN̄', or make ryghte (ryhtyn, K. rythyn or maken ryth, P.) *Rectifico.*

RYLLE, thynne clothe.[1] *Ralla*, UG. V. *in* B.

RYM, of a whele. *Timpanum*, CATH. *circumferencia*, CATH.

RYME. *Rithmicus, vel rithmus*, (*rithma*, UG. H.)

RYMARE. *Gerro*, UG. V. *et* C. F.

RYMYN̄'. *Rithmico.*

RYME, frost. *Pruina.*

RYMPYL, or rymple (or wrynkyl, *infra.*) *Ruga, rugadia*, KYLW.

RYMPLYD. *Rugatus.*

RYMTHE, or space, or rowme (rymthy, P.)[2] *Spacium.*

RYMTHE, or leysure, of tyme. *Oportunitas, vel spacium temporis.*

RYMTHYN̄, or make rymthe and space. *Eloco*, UG. *perloco, evacuo*, (*vacuo*, P.)

RYYNCYN̄'.[3] *Rigo, vincto, as, lavaculo*, (*humecto, lavatilo*, P.)

RYYNCYNGE (rynsinge of vessell, K. P.) *Rigacio.*

RYNGE. *Anulus.*

RYNGE WYRME. *Serpigo, serpego*, C. F. *et* CATH. (*serpedo*, P.)

RYNGYN̄' bellys. *Pulso.*

RYPE. *Maturus.*

RYPENESSE. *Maturitas.*

RYPELYNGE, of flax, or oþer lyke.[4] *Avulsio.*

RYPYN̄', or wax rype. *Maturio*, CATH.

RYPYN̄', or make rype. *Maturo*, CATH. *et* C. F.

RYPYN̄', or begynne to rype. *Maturesco.*

RYSARE. *Surrector.*

RYSARE, or rebellowre a-ȝen pees. *Rebellator, insurrector.*

[1] This word occurs in the MS. between Ryggynge and Ryght. Hereafter will be found (under letter T)—Thinne clothe that is clepyd a Rylle. In the Ortus, *Ralla* is explained to be "a Raster clothe," which appears to have been used in shaving. See RASTYR HOWSE, *supra*, p. 424. Rylle is perhaps only another form of the word Rail, Ang.-Sax. rægl, hrægel, *vestimentum*. See Nares *v.* Raile. "Rayle for a womans necke, *crevechief en quarttre doubles*." PALSG. Sherwood gives—"a woman's raile, *Pignon*," and Cotgrave renders "*un collet à peignoir*,—a large raile which women put about their neckes when they comb themselves."

[2] In the Book of Christian Prayers, Lond. 1590, f. 38 v°. it is said,—"Giue vnto the shepheardes, whome thou hast vouchsafed to put in thy roomth, the gift of prophesie." In a letter regarding the building of Abp. Whitgift's Hospital at Croydon, 1596, the writer states of certain trenches made in preparing foundation walls,—"We are now fillinge the voyde romeths therin." Ducarel's Croydon, p. 155. See also Drayton, Polyolb. s. 6.

[3] RYYNTYN̄'. MS. The King's Coll. MS. has Ryncyn, and other readings are,—Ryynsyng, and Ryyncyn. *Vincto* may be an error for *humecto*. Palsgrave gives the verb to rynce a cup or clothes, "*Raincer*."

[4] *Amulsio*, MS. See the note on RYBBE, *supra*. Rippling flax is a term still in common use in North Britain. See Jamieson.

RYSCHE, or rusche. *Cirpus, juncus.*[1]

RYSYN̄' vp fro sege. *Surgo.*

RYSYN̄' erly. *Manico,* CATH.

RYSE fro dede, or dethe. *Resurgo.*

RYSYN̄' a-ȝen pees. *Insurgo, consurgo.*

RYSYN̄' aȝen̄ a persōn' to dōn hym worschyppe (risyn aȝens a lord to don worchepe, K. reuerance, S. rysyn ageynst a lorde for worshyp, P.) *Assurgo.*

RYSYNGE vp fro sete, or restynge place. *Surrexio, resurrectio.*

RYSYNGE a-ȝen pees. *Insurrexio, rebellio.*

RYSYNGE a-ȝene persone, for worschyppe (risinge up to worchype, K. P.) *Assurrexio.*

RYVE, or rake. *Rastrum,* CATH.

RYVERE, water. *Rivus, (rivulus,* P.)

RYVYN̄', or rakyn̄'. *Rastro.*

RYVYN̄', or reendyn̄'. *Lacero.*

RYVYN̄', or clyvyn̄, as men̄ doo woodde. *Findo.*

RYVYN̄' to londe, as schyppys or botys, fro water. *Applico, appello,* C. F.

RYVYNGE vp to lond, fro water. *Applicacio, applicatus.*

ROO, beest. *Capreus, capreolus,* CATH. *et* COMM.

ROOBE, garment. *Mutatorium.*

ROBERD, propyr name. *Robertus.*

ROBBYN̄ (or revyn, K. S. P.) *Furor, latrocinor, predor, (spolio,* P.)

ROBBOWRE, on the londe. *Spoliator, predo, vispilio,* KYLW.

ROBBOWRE, on the see. *Pirata,* CATH. *vispilio,* KYLW.

ROBOWS, or coldyr.[2] *Petrosa, petro,* CATH.

ROCHE, fysche. *Rocha, rochia,* COMM.

ROCHE, stōn. *Rupa, rupes,* CATH. *scopulus,* CATH. *saxum.*

ROCHET, clothe. *Supara.*

RODE, of londe. *Roda.*

ROODE, crosse or rode lofte. *Crux, Theostenoferum.*

ROODE, of shyppys stondyng'.[3] *Bitalassum.*

RODDE. *Contus, (pertica,* P.)

ROOF, of an howse. *Tectum, doma,* C. F. KYLW.

ROOF TREE, (or ruff tree, *infra.*) *Festum,* C. F.

ROGGYN, or mevyn̄' (or schoggyn̄, *infra;* rokkyn, K.) *Agito.*

ROGGYN, or waveryn' (or schakyn̄, *infra.*) *Vacillo.*

ROGGYNGE, or (s)chakynge. *Vacillacio.*

[1] *Junctus, ci,* MS. *junceus,* P.

[2] Compare COOLDER, *supra,* vol. I. p. 86. In the Wardrobe Account of Piers Courteys, Keeper of the Wardrobe 20 Edw. IV. 1480, occurs a payment to "John Carter, for cariage away of a grete loode of robeux, that was left in the strete after the reparacyone made uppon a hous apperteignyng unto the same Warderobe." Harl. MS. 4780. In later times the word is written "rubbrysshe." Thus Horman says, in his Vulgaria,—"Batt3 and great rubbrysshe serueth fyl up in the myddell of the wall;" and Palsgrave gives "Robrisshe of stones, *plastras, fourniture.*" Forby gives Rubbage as the term used in East Anglia.

[3] The terminal contraction may here have the power of ys,—stondyngys, the Roads, places where vessels stand or lie at anchor. The printed editions give—"Rode of shyppes stondynge."

ROYTYN̄', or gōn ydyl a-bowte (roytyn, or roylyn, or gone ydyl abowte, P.) *Vagor*, CATH. *discurro.*[1]

ROOK, bryd. *Frugella*, C. F. KYLW. *graculus.*

ROOK, of the chesse. *Rocus.*

ROKE, myste. *Nebula*, CATH. (*mephis*, P.)

ROKKE, yn þe see, *idem quod* roche, *supra.*

ROKKE, of spynnynge. *Colus*, C. F. UG. *rocca*, UG.

ROKET, of the rokke (roket of spynnynge, P.) *Librum*, C. F. *pensum*, DICC. CATH. *et* C. F.

ROKY, or mysty. *Nebulosus.*

ROKKE chylder, yn a cradyle. *Cunagito, motito* (*vel movillo*, S. *agitare cunas*, P.)

ROLLE. *Rotula, matricula*, CATH.

ROLLYN̄'. *Volvo*, CATH.

ROLLYNGE, or turnynge a-bowte. *Volucio.*

ROMAWNCE *idem quod* Ryme,[2] *supra; et Rithmichum, Romagium*, KYLW.

ROMAWNCE MAKARE. *Melopes*, C. F.

ROME, cyte. *Roma.*

ROMELYNGE, or privy mysterynge (preuy mustringe, P.) *Ruminacio, mussitacio*, CATH.

RONNOŃ,[3] as mylke (ronnyn as mylke or other lycoure, K. P.) *Coagulatus.*

(RONNYN, as dojoun, or masere, or oþer lyke, H. P.)[4]

ROOP. *Funis, restis, corda.*

ROPAR. *Scenefactor*, CATH. *et* UG. *in scenos.*

ROPYNGE, ale or oþer lycowre (ropy as ale, K. H. of ale, S.) *Viscosus.*[5]

RORE, or truble amonge þe puple.[6] *Tumultus, commotio, disturbium.*

[1] This may be derived from *rotare;* as also irregular soldiery were termed, in Low Latin, *rutarii* or *rotarii.* Palsgrave gives the verb "I rowte—I assemble together in routes, or I styre aboute, *je me arroute.* I lyke nat this geare, that y^e^ commens begynneth to route on this facyon." See Jamieson, *v.* Royt.

[2] Rome, MS.

[3] The power of the terminal contraction is questionable, and may be er—as in uer.

[4] RONNYN appears to signify congealed or run together,—Ang.-Sax. Gerunnen, *coagulatus*, as milk is coagulated by rennet, called in Gloucestershire running. See also Jamieson, *v.* To Rin, to become curdled, &c. As here used in reference to the knotted wood, of which masers were made, the term RONNYN seems to describe the coagulated appearance of the mottled grain, not dissimilar to ropy curds. See the note on MASERE, *supra*, p. 328. In the note on DORON̄, p. 125, it has been suggested that the reading of the MS. may be corrupt, and that the word should be Dogon̄. In the Winchester MS. is found—"Doion̄', *Dogena.*" This various reading had not been noticed, when the above mentioned note was printed. Dojoun, or dudgeon, appears to denote some kind of wood, used in like manner as the motley-grained material called Maser, but its precise nature has not been ascertained.

[5] *Riscosus*, MS.

[6] Hall, relating the wiles practised by the Duke of Gloucester, says he persuaded the Queen that it was inexpedient to surround the young King Edward with a strong force, when he was brought to London for his coronation, for fear of reviving old variance of parties, "and thus should all the realme fal in a roare." Horman says—"all the world was full of fere and in a roare (*sollicitudinis complebatur*)." "Rore, trouble, *trouble.*" PALSG.

ROORYN̄, as beestys. *Rugio*, CATH. *irrugio*.

ROORYN̄', or chaungyn on chaffare fro a nother (roryn, or chaungyn chaffare, K.) *Cambio*, CATH.

ROORYN̄', or ruffelyū' amonge dyuerse thyngys (rooryn or purlyn, amonge sundry thynges, H. P.) *Manumitto*.

RORYNGE, crye of beestys. *Rugitus, mugitus*.

RORYNGE, or changynge of chaffer for a noþer. *Cambium, permutacio, commutacio*.

ROSE, flowre. *Rosa*.

ROSE, propyr name. *Rosa*.

ROSE MARY, herbe (Rosemaryne, K.) *Rosmarinus, rosa marina*.

ROSEERE (rosiȝere, K.) *Rosetum*.

ROSYNE, gumme. *Resina*.

ROSPEYS, wyne. *Vinum rosatum*.

ROSPYNGE, or bolkynge (balkynge, S.) *Eructacio*.

ROOSTARE, or hastelere. *Assator*.

ROOSTYD. *Assatus*.

ROSTYD METE. *Ascibarium*.

ROST YRYN̄', or gradyryn̄'. *Craticula, crates*, CATH.

ROSTYD, sum what brennyd (rostlyd, somwhat brent, P.) *Ustillatus*.

ROOSTYNGE. *Assatura*.

ROOSTYN̄. *Asso*, (*cremo*, P.)

ROOSTONE (rostelyn, K. rostlyn, H. P.) *Ustulo, ustillo*, CATH.

ROSTLYNGE. *Ustyllacio*.

ROT, or rotynge (roṫt, or corrupcion, K. P.) *Corrupcio, putrefaccio*.

ROOT, of vse and custome (rot, or vse in custom, P.) *Habitus, consuetudo, assuetudo*.

ROTE, of a thynge growynge. *Radix*.

ROTYN̄, or take rote, as treys and herbys. *Radico*.

ROOTON̄, or turne to corrupcyon. *Corrumpo, putreo*.

ROTYN̄', as eyre. *Flactesco*.

ROTYNGE, or takyinge rote yn waxynge (rotynge in the grounde, K. J.) *Radicacio*.

ROTYNGE, to corrūpcyon changyn̄ge. *Corrupcio*.

(ROTON, P. *Corruptus, putridus*.)

ROWGHE, as here or oþer lyke (row, K. H. S.) *Hispidus, hirsutus*.

ROWGHE, or vngoodely in chere (row, or vngodyly, K.) *Torvus*.

ROWGHE, scharp or knotty (row, sharp, and knottyd, H.) *S(c)aber*, C. F.

ROWARE, yn a water. *Remex*, CATH. (*remigex*, S.)

ROBARE, or robbar yn the see (rovare, or thef of the se, K. rowar as thyf on the see, P.) *Pirata*, UG. CATH.

ROWCHERE. *Acrimonia*, UG. *in acuo*.

ROW CLOTHE, as faldynge, and oþer lyke. *Endromis vel endroma*,[1] CATH. *birrus, amphibalus, sarabarra*,[2] UG. V.

ROWDYONYS, blaste, or qwyrlwynd (rowdyows, S. whirlewind, K. rowdyons, P.) *Turbo*.

[1] *Emdromis* and *Emdroma*, MS. the reading in the Catholicon is as above given: the term signified a shaggy garment, used in the arena, δρόμῳ. Compare FALDYNGE, *supra*, p. 147.

[2] *Sarabarsa*, MS. The Winchester MS. gives *Sarabarra*, UG. V. *in Rua*. "*Sarabula, villate vestes*." ORTUS. See Ducange.

ROWE, or reenge. *Series, linea.*
ROWEL, of a spore. *Stimulus,* KYLW.
ROWHE, or reyhe, fysche (rowe-fysshe, K. rowghe, P.) *Ragadies.*
(ROWHYN̄', or cowghyn, *supra in* hostyn̄'. Rewyn, S.)
ROWYN̄', yn watyr. *Navigo.*
ROWYN̄', wythe orys. *Remigo.*
ROW to lond, or lede a boote or a shyppe to londe (ledyn a boote or schyppyn, S.) *Subduco, induco.*
ROWYNGE. *Remigacio.*
ROWYNGE SETE yn a schyppe. *Transtrum,* CATH. C. F.
ROWM, space (or rymthe, *supra.*) *Spacium.*
ROWNDE, as balle. *Rotundus.*
ROWNDE, as a spere or a staffe (a shaft, S.) *Teres.*
ROWNDE, for fetnesse. *Obesus,* UG. *in edo.*
ROWNDE GOBET, of what so hyt be. *Globus,* UG.
ROWNDEL. *Rotundale.*
ROWNDENESSE, of a balle or oþer lyke. *Rotunditas.*
ROWNDENESSE, of a spere or a staffe. *Teritudo.*
ROWNE, of a fysche. *Liquamen.*
ROWNYN̄' to-geder.[1] *Susurro,* CATH.
ROWYNYNGE (*sic*) to-gedyr. *Susurrium,* CATH.
ROWTARE, yn slepe. *Stertor, stertrix.*
ROWTYN̄, yn slepe (rowtyn or snoryn, P.) *Sterto,* CATH.
ROWTYNGE, yn slepe. *Stertura.*
RODYR, of a schyppe (rothir, K. roythe, H. royer, S.) *Amplustre,* C. F. *temo,* CATH. *plectrum, clavus.*
(ROTHYR, or maschel, *supra,* or maschscherel. *Remulus, palmula, mixtorium.*)
RUBBYN̄', or chafyn̄'. *Frico.*
RUBBYNGE. *Confricacio.*
RUDDY, sum what reede. *Rufus, fulvus,* CATH. *flavus,* C. F.
RUDDOK, reed breest (roddok, birde, P.) *Viridarius, rubellus, frigella.*
RUDDŌN', *idem quod* rubbyn̄', *supra.*[2]
RUWE, herbe (rwe, K. P.) *Ruta.*
RUFFE, fysche. *Sparrus.*

[1] "To rowne, *susurrare.* A rownere, *susurro.*" CATH. ANG. In Pynson's "Boke to lerne French," is the admonition,—"and loke thou rowne nat in nou eris—*et garde toy d'escouter en nullez orailles.*" Palsgrave gives the verbs to "rounde in counsaylle," *dire en secret,* and to "rounde one in the eare," *suroreiller.* In a sermon at Paul's Cross by R. Wimbledon, given by Fox, it is said,—"It is good that euerye ruler of cominalties that they be not lad by follyes ne by none other eare rowner." Acts and Mon. *Anno* 1389. Ang.-Sax. Runian, *mussitare.*

"Yiff that youre lorde also yee se drynkynge,
Looke that ye be in rihte stable sylence,
Withe oute lowde lauhtre or jangelynge,
Rovnynge, japynge or other insolence."
Treatise of Curtesy, Harl. MS. 5086, fol. 87, v°.

[2] Mr. Halliwell gives to "Rud, to rub, to polish, *Devon,*" overlooked by the West Country Glossarists.

RUFFE, candel.[1] *Hirsepa, funale,* CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in fos.*

RUFFLYD, or snarlyd. *Innodatus, illaqueatus.*

RUFFELYÑ, or snarlyñ (swarlyn, S.)[2] *Innodo (illaqueo,* S.)

RUFFELYÑ', or debatyñ' (or discordyn, K. P.) *Discordo.*

RUFFLYNGE, or snarlynge. *Illaqueacio, innodacio.*

RUFFLYNGE, or debate. *Discencio, discordia.*

(RUFFE of an hows, *supra in* rofe, P.)

RUFF TREE of an howse (rufters, Harl. MS. 2274.) *Festum,* CATH.

RUFUL, or ful of ruthe and pyte. *Pieticus,* CATH. *compassivus.*

RUFULLE, and fulle of peyne and desese, *Anglice,* a caytyf (or pytyous, *supra.*) *Dolorosus, penosus, calamitosus,* C. F.

ROGGYD, or rowghe (ruggyd or rowe, K. S.) *Hispidus, hirsutus.*

RULLIŌN'.[3]

RUWYÑ', or for-thynkyñ'. *Peniteo, vel penitet, impersonale.*

RUWYÑ', or haue pyte (rwyn, or to han pyty, K.) *Compatior.*

RUYNGE, for a thynge (rvyn, or forthynkynge, K. S. P. *Penitudo, penitencia.*

RUKKUN, or cowre dowñ' (curyn doun, K. crowdyn downe, S. ruckyn, or cowryn downe, P.)[4] *Incurvo.*

RUKKYNGE (rukklyng, Harl. MS. 2274.) *Incurvacio.*

RULY, *idem quod* ruful *supra.* (rvly or pytowus, K. ruly or pyteowsly or pytows, P.)[5]

(RUMMAUNCE, *supra in* ryme, P.)

RUMMUELŌN, (*sic*) or prively mystrōn'. *Mussito.*

(RUMMELYN, K. H. rumlyn, P. *Rumino.*)

(RUMLYNGE. *Ruminacio,* P.)

RUMNEYE, wyne.

RUSSHE, *idem quod* rysche *supra.* (ruscheñ, *supra* in ryschyñ, Harl. MS. 2274.)

RUMPE, tayle. *Cauda.*

RUN, or bryyñ', *supra in* B. (brine of salt, *idem quod* brine, S.)

RUSSET. *Gresius, (sic), elbus,* CATH. *russetus,* KYLW. *elbidus.*

RUST. *Rubigo.*

RUSTY. *Rubiginosus.*

RUSTŌN'. *Rubigino.*

RUTHE. *Compassio.*

RUTHE, pyte, *idem quod* pyte, *supra.*

RUTTOÑ', o(r) throwyñ' (rwtyn or castyn, K. rowtyn or throwyn,

[1] A Ruffie or Roughie, according to Jamieson, signifies in Eskdale a torch used in fishing with the lister by night; probably, as he supposes, from the rough material of which it is formed. A wick clogged with tallow is termed a Ruffy. Roughie in N. Britain signifies also brushwood or heather. *Funalia* were torches formed of ropes twisted together and dipped in pitch.

[2] "I ruffle clothe or sylke, I bring them out of their playne foldynge; *je plionne, je froisse.* See how this lawne is shruffylled." (*sic.*) PALSG.

[3] This word occurs amongst the verbs, in the Harl. MS. without any Latin equivalent.

[4] This is placed amongst the verbs, after RUBBYÑ, (as it written Ruckun). The word is used by Chaucer, (Nonnes Pr. Tale) speaking of the fox—"false morderour rucking in thy den." So also in Conf. Am. 72. Forby gives "to ruck, to squat or shrink down."

[5] This word occurs in the Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 44. "Ye chaungewas a rewly chaunge, for ye towne was undo perby, and in ye werse by an c. li."

*idem quod* castyn, s. ruttyn' or throwyn' or castyn, P.) *Projicio, idem quod* castyñ', *supra in* C. (*jacto*, P.)

SABLE, coloure. *Sabellinum*, DICC.
SABRACE. *Sabracia*, COMM.[1]
SACRAMENT. *Sacramentum*.[2]
SACRYÑ, or halwyñ. *Consecro, sacro.*
(SACRYN in the messe, P. *Consecro.*)
SACRYNGE of the masse. *Consecracio.*
SACRYNGE BELLE. *Tintinabulum.*
SACRYFYCE. *Sacrificium, victima*, CATH.
SACRIFYYN, or make sacrifyce. *Sacrifico, inmolo, libo.*
SAD, or hard. *Solidus.*
SAD, or sobyr, *idem est, et maturus* (*maturatus*, S.)
SAD, or sobyr wythe owte lawh'ynge (nowt lawhyng, K.) *Agelaster*, CATH., *vel agalaster*, UG. *in Aug'.*
SADDYN, or make sadde. *Solido, consolido.*
SADELYÑ' HORS. *Sterno*, CATH., *sello.*
SADYL. *Sella.*
SADLARE. *Sellarius*, UG. *in sedeo.*
SADLY. *Solide, mature.*
SADNESSE. *Soliditas, maturitas.*
SADNESSE, yn porte and chere (porte or berynge, K.) *idem est.*
SAAF, and sekyr. *Salvus.*
SAAF CUNDYTE. *Salvus conductus, vel salvus conventus.*
SAPHYRE, precyowse stone (safyre, K.) *Saphirus.*
SAAFNESSE, or salvacyon. *Salvacio.*
SAFRUN. *Crocum*, CATH. C. F.
SAGGYÑ', or sallyñ[3] (satelyn, P. stytlyn, S.) *Basso.*
SAGGYNGE, or satlynge. *Bassacio, bassatura*, CATH.
SAY, clothe. *Sagum*, C. F.
(SALADE, H. P.)
SALARY, hyre. *Salarium, stipendium.*
SALE, or sellynge. *Vendicio.*
SALE, or pryce. *Precium.*
SALER. *Salinum*, CATH.

[1] The directions given in the Sloane MS. 73, f. 211, date late XV. cent., for making "cheverel lether of perchemyne," may serve to throw light on this obscure word. The leather was to be "basked to and fro" in a hot solution of rock alum, "aftir take zelkis of eyren and breke hem smale in a disch as thou woldist make therof a caudel, and put these to thyn alome water, and chaufe it to a moderate hete; thanne take it doun from the fier and put it in thi cornetrey; thanne tak thi lether and basche it wel in this sabras, to it be wel dronken up into the lether." A little flour is then to be added, the mixture again heated, and the parchment well "basked therein, and that that saberas be wel drunken up into the lether; and, if it enters not well into the lether, lay it abroad in a good long vessel that be scheld, the fleschside upward, and poure thi sabrace al aboven the lether, and rubbe it wel yn." It is also recommended "to late the lether ligge so still al a nyzt in his owen sabras." In the Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. J. Morton, p. 364, it is said that a sick man who is wise uses abstinence, and drinks bitter sabras to recover his health: in the Latin MS. Oxon. "*potat amara.*" It may be from the Arabic, "Shabra, a drink." See Notes and Queries, vol. ii. pp. 70, 204. Mr. Halliwell, in his Archaic Glossary, gives—"Sabras, salve, plaster," which does not accord with the use of the term as above given; it has not, however, been found in any other dictionary.

[2] Compare Oost, sacrament, *Hostia, supra.*

[3] *Sic*, probably erroneously so written for—Satlyñ, as in K. The archaism—to sag,—to saddle, is preserved in the Herefordshire dialect.

SALE WORTHY. *Vendibilis.*
SALYARE. *Saltator, saltatrix.*
SALYYN̄'. *Salio,* (*salto,* P.)
SALYYNGE. *Saltacio.*
SALME. *Psalmus.*
SALT. *Sal.*
SALT, or salti (as flesch or oder lyke, S.) *Salsus.*
SALTARE, or wellare of salt. *Salinator,* CATH.
SALT COTE. *Salina,* CATH.
SALT FYSCHE. *Fungia.*
SALTYN̄' wythe salte. *Salio,* CATH. *et* UG.
SALT WATER, or see water. *Nereis,* CATH. UG. *in nubo.*
SALUE (salve, K.) *Saliva.*
SALWHE, of colowre (salowe, P.) *Croceus.*
SALWHE, tree. *Salix.*
SAMOWNE, fysche. C. F. UG. *in salio.*
SANDEL, or sandelynge, fysche. *Anguilla arenalis.*
SANGUINARYE, herbe, or myllefolye hesp.[1] *Sanguinaria, millefolium.*
SANGWYNE, coloure. *Sanguineus.*
SANOP (sanap, K.)[2] *Manupiarium, gausape, fimbriatum,* KYLW. (*manutergium, mantile,* P.)
SAAPPE, of a tree. *Caries,* CATH. C. F. *turio,* KYLW. UG. *in tundo, carea,* UG. *in careo.*
SAAP, of the ere. *Pedora,* CATH.
SAPY, or fulle of sap. *Cariosus,* C. F.
SAARCE, instrument.
SAARCYN̄'. *Colo, secatio,* CATH.
SARRY, or savery. *Sapidus.*
SATYNE, clothe of sylke. *Satinum.*
SATYRDAY. *Sabatum.*
(SATLYN, *supra in* SAGGYN, P.)
SATLYNGE, *idem quod* SAGGYNGE.
SAWCE. *Salsamentum,* CATH., *salmentum, salsa,* C. F. *in sinapium.*
SAWCE, made wythe water and salt. *Muria,* NECC.
SAWCELYNE (sawcelyme, S.)[3]
SAWCER. *Salsarium, acetabulum,* UG. *in acuo.*
SAWCYN̄'. *Salmento,* CATH.
SAWCYN̄', wythe powder, *idem quod* POWDERYN̄', *supra.* (*Condio,* K.P.)
SAWCYSTER, lynke.[4] *Hirna, hilla, salsucia,* CATH. (*salcia,* P.)
SAWE, instrument. *Serra.*
SAWE, or proverbe. *Proverbium, problema.*
SAVEYNE, tree. *Savina,* C. F.
SAVEREY, herbe. *Satureia.*
SAVERY, as mete and drynke (or SARRY, *supra.*) *Sapidus.*
SAVERYN̄. *Sapio.*
SAWGE, herbe. *Saligia, salvia,* CATH. C. F.
SAWGER. *Salgetum.*
SAVYN̄'. *Salvo.*
SAVYOWRE. *Salvator, Messias, salutaris.*
SAWYN̄'. *Serro.*
SAVOWRE, or tast. *Sapor.*

[1] *Sic* in Harl. MS., possibly erroneously so written for herbe, which is the reading in MS. S.

[2] A Sanop, sometimes written Savenappe—a napkin. See Sir F. Madden's edition of Syr Gawayn; also Sir Degrevant, v. 1387; Awntyrs of Arthure, v. 437; and the list of linen in the Prior's chamber, Christ Church, Canterbury, Galba E. IV. f. 36.

[3] Possibly the herb called "Sauce-alone, *alliaria,* q. d. unicum ciborum condimentum, &c." SKINNER. It is the *Erysimum alliaria.*

[4] A sausage; compare "*Hilla,* a tripe or a sawcister." ORTUS. "A saucestour, a saucige," &c. Harl. MS. 2257. "A salsister, *hirna.*" CATH. ANG. See the note on LYNKE, *supra,* p. 306.

Savowre, or smel (or dowre, s.) *Odor.*
Sawter. *Psalterium.*
Sawtrye. *Psalterium.*
Saxifrage, herbe. *Saxifragium, saxifragia,* c. f.
Scabbard, or he þat ys scabbyd. *Scabidus, scabida,* cath.
Scabbe. *Scabies.*
Scabbyd. *Scabiosus,* (*scabidus,* k.)
Scabbyd schepe. *Apica,* necc. ug. *in agnus.*
Scabyowse, herbe. *Scabiosa, jacia alba, et nigra dicitur* matfelōn (*vel* couwede, *supra*).[1]
Scadde. *Cadaver.*[2]
Scafold, stage. *Fala,* cath., *machinis,* cath.
Scallarde (scallar, s.) *Glabrio,* cath.
Scaldyn'. *Estuo,* cath. *excaturisat,* ug. v. *in* s.
Scaldynge (scaldynge of hete, p.) *Estus,* cath.
Scale, of a fysche. *Squama.*
Scale, of an heste[3] (hefte, k. p. of a beeste, s.), or of a leddur. *Scalare.*
Scalyn fysche. *Exquamo, squamo,* cath.
Scale wallys. *Scalo.*
Scalle. *Glabra.*
Scallyd (or pyllyd, *supra.*) *Glabrosus.*
Scalop, fysche.
Scalt. *Estuatus,* cath.
Scamony, spyce. *Scamonia.*
Scanne verse (scannyn versis, p.) *Scando,* cath.
Scannynge, of verse. *Scansio.*
Scant. *Parcus.*
Scantlyon, or scanklyone (skanklyone, s. p. or met, *supra.*) *Equissium, mensura.*
Scantnesse. *Parcitas, parcimonia.*
Scapynge. *Evasio.*
Scaplory (scapelary, s. scapelar, p.) *Scapulare.*
Scarbot, flye. *Scabo,* comm. (*scrabo,* k. p. *scarbo,* s. j. w.)
Scarce. *Parcus.*
Scarsly (or scantly, p.) *Parce.*
Scarsnesse, *idem quod* scantenesse.[4]
Scarsyn, or make lesse (or scanten, p.) *Minoro.*
Scarre, or brekynge, or ryvynge. *Rima, rimula, priscus,* cath. (*riscus,* p.)
Scarlett. *Scarletum, luteus,* kylw. *et* ug. *in luo.*
Scarlet, colowre. *Lutus,* ug.

[1] See the note on Matfelōn, *supra,* p. 329.
[2] Mr. Halliwell gives, in his Archaic Glossary, "Scad, a carcase, a dead body."
[3] *Sic,* but probably for hefte. In K. and H., and also in Pynson's edition, we find the following distinction: Scale of an hefte (in K. *capula manubrii* is the Latin equivalent); and Scale of a leddyr, *scalare.* Compare the note on Leddyr stafe, *supra,* p. 293. In the translation of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII., "scales of ladders" are mentioned, lib. 14, c. 2. "Scale of a ladder, *eschellon.*" Palsg. "*Eschelle,* a ladder or skale. *eschellette,* a little ladder or skale, a small step or greece." Cotg.
[4] Compare also Chyncery or scar(s)nesse, *supra,* p. 75. In the Legenda Aurea, f. 87, b., it is recorded of St. Pawlyne that she gave to the sick largely such food as they asked, "but to herself she was harde in her sekenes and skarse." Gower treats at length of "scarsnesse," *parcimonia.* "Scarse, nygarde or nat suffycient, *eschars:* scante or scarse, *escars.*" Palsg.

SCATE, fysche. *Ragadies* (*scabies*, S.)

SCATERYN̄'. *Spergo, dissipo.*

SCATERYNGE (or sparplynge, *infra*). *Spercio.*

SCAWBERT, or chethe[1] (scawberk, S. scauberd, K. P.) *Vagina.*

SCAYE,[2] (scathe, K. P.) *Dampnum, dispendium,* (*prejudicium*, S.)

SCAYINE, or harmyn̄' (scathen, K. scathyn, S.) *Dampnifico.*

SCHADOWE. *Umbra.*

(SCHADOWEN, P.)[3] *Obumbro, umbro.*

SCHADWYNGE. *Obumbracio.*

SCHADWYNGE place.[4] *Umbraculum*, C. F. *estiva*, CATH.

SCHAFTE, of a spere or oþer lyke. *Hastile.*

SCHAGGYNGE, schoggynge, or waverynge. *Vacillacio.*

SCHAYLARE.[5]

SCHAYLYN̄', or scheylyn̄.' (*Disgredior*, S.)

SCHAYLYNGE (or scheylynge, S. H. P. *Loripedacio*, S.)

SCHAKARE. *Excussor.*

SCHAKERE, or gettare. *Lascivus.*

SCHAKARE, or craker, or booste maker. *Jactator, philocompus*, C. F.

SCHAKKYL, or schakle. *Murella*, C.F. *numella*, C.F. UG. V. (*murenula*, K.)

SCHAKKLYD. *Numellatus.*

SCHAKLYN̄'. *Numello*, UG. V. *in* N.

SCHAKYN̄' A WEY (schaylyn a way, S.) *Excucio.*

SCHAKYN̄ or mevyn̄. *Agito, moveo.*

SCHAKYN̄' or waveryn̄'. *Vacillo.*

SCHAKYN̄' or qwakyn̄'. (whakyn, K.) *Tremo*, CATH. *contremo.*

SCHAKYNGE A-WEY. *Excussio.*

SCHAKYNGE, or mevynge. *Exagitacio, mocio.*

SCHAKYNGE, or quakynge. *Tremor.*

SCHAKYNGE, or waverynge. *Vacillacio.*

SCHALE, of a not, or oþer lyke. *Testula.*

SCHALE NOTYS, and oþer schelle frute (schalyn or schille frute, K. scalyn or shillyn nottis, P.) *Enuclio.*[6]

SCHALMUSE, pype.[7] *Sambuca.*

SCHAME. *Verecundia, pudor, rubor.*

SCHAME, or schenschepe. *Ignominia.*

SCHAMEFAST. *Verecundus, verecundiosus, pudorosus*, CATH.

SCHAMEFASTNESSE, *idem quod* SCHAME.

SCHAMYN̄'. *Verecundor*, CATH.

[1] Chethē, MS. The terminal contraction is probably an error. Compare SCHEDE, or schethe, *infra*.

[2] *Sic.* Probably for Scaþe, as also the verb, which follows,—SCAYINE for Scaþine; in Add. MS. 22,556, Scathin. "*Damnum*, harme or scathe." ORTUS.

[3] In Pynson's edition the verbs which commence with SCH are printed SH; the nouns are printed SCH, as in the Harl. MS.

[4] Compare LEVECEL, *supra*, p. 300.

[5] "To schayle, *degradi, et degredi.*" CATH. ANG. "Schayler that gothe a wrie with his fete, *boyteux.* I shayle, as a man or horse dothe that gothe croked with his legges, *Je vas eschays.* I shayle with the fete, *Jentretaille des pieds*," &c. PALSG. Compare Cotgrave, *v. Gavar, Goibier, Tortipé, Esgrailler*, &c. The personal name Schayler still occurs in Oxfordshire and Sussex.

[6] Compare PYLLYN̄', or schalyn̄ nottys, *supra*, p. 399.

[7] "Schalmesse, a pype, *chalemeau.*" PALSG. The shalm is figured in Musurgia, by Ott. Luscinius, &c.; Comenius, Vis. World, 1659; Northumberland Household Book, &c.

SCHAMELES, or he þat ys not a-schamyd of wykkydnesse. *Effrons, inpudens, inverecundus.*

SCHAMELES, þat chaungythe no chere (that chaunchyth no colowre ne chere, s. that chaungeth neyther chere nor colour, P.) *Cromaticus*, C. F. *frontosus*, C. F.

SCHANKE. *Crus*, CATH.

SCHAP, of forme. *Forma, plasmatura.*

SCHAPARE. *Aptator, formator.*

(SCHAPER, of nought. *Creator*, P. J.)

SCHAAPYN̄'. *Apto.*

SCHAPYNGE. *Aptura, formacio.*

SCHAPYNGE KNYFE. *Scalprum*, CATH. *scalpellum.*

SCHAPYNGE KNYFE, of sowtarys. *Ansorium*, DICC.

SCHARE, of a plowe. *Vomer*, C. F.

SCHARMAN, or schermaīn. *Tonsor, attonsor, tonsarius*, KYLW.

SCHARPE, of egge. *Acutus.*

SCHARP, or delyver.[1] *Asper, velox.*

SCHARPE, or egyr. *Acer.*

SCHARPYN̄', thynge þat ys dul of egge. *Acuo, exacuo.*

SCHARPYN̄', or steryn̄' to hastynesse. *Exaspero.*

SCHARPLY, or redyly. *Velociter, acute.*

SCHARPLY, or egyrly. *Acriter, aspere.*

SCHARPNESSE, of egge. *Acucies.*

SCHARPNESSE, or egyrnesse. *Acritudo, acritas*, CATH.

SCHARPNESSE, or swyftenesse. *Velocitas.*

SCHAVE, or schavynge knyfe. *Scalpellum*, C. F. *scalprum*, CATH.

SCHAVELDOWRE.[2] *Discursor, vacabundus*, C. F. CATH. *vagus, vagulus.*

SCHAVYN. *Rado.*

SCHAVYN̄', or scrapyn̄' a-wey. *Abrado.*

SCHAVYNGE, of a barbowre (as barbure, s. schauynge or barborye, P.) *Rasura.*

SCHAVYNGE, or scrapynge (scrapynge away, P.) *Abrasio.*

SCHAVYNGYS, of boordys or treys. *Rasure, ramentum*, C. F. *et* UG.

SCHAVYNGE HOWSE,[3] *supra in* B. *item in* R.

SCHEDARE, or schethare. *Vaginarius*, CATH.

SCHEDE, or schethe. *Vagina.*

SCHEDYD, or schethyd. *Vaginatus.*

SCHEDYN̄, or chethyn knyfys (puttyn in schede, K.) *Vagino.*

SCHEDYN̄', or spyllyn̄'. *Effundo.*

SCHEDYN̄, or lesyn̄g. *Confundo.*

(SCHEDYNGE, P. *Vaginatio.*)

SCHEDYNGE, or spyllynge. *Effusio.*

SCHEFFE, or scheef (schefe or schofe, s. schof, K.) *Garba, gelima*, CATH. *merges*, UG.

SCHEY, or skey, as hors, or styȝtyl (schyttyl, s. styrtyll, P.)[4]

SCHEYLERE, *idem quod* schaylare.

SCHEELDE. *Scutum, clipeus.*

SCHELDRAKE, byrde. *Testa.*

(SCHELLE, H. P. schel, K. *Testa*, P.)[5]

[1] Compare DELYVERE, *supra*, p. 118.

[2] This word is used by Wickliffe in his treatise, "Why poor priests have no Benefice," App. to Life by Lewis, No. XIX. 293; "Many times their Patrens, and other getters of country, and idle shaveldours willen look to be feasted of such Curates."

[3] Compare BARBORERY, *supra*, p. 24; and RASTYR HOWSE, p. 424.

[4] Compare STYRTYL, or hasty, *infra*, and SCHYTYLLE, p. 447.

[5] In the Harl. MS., and also in the Winchester MS., the word SCHELLE is omitted, *Testa* being given as the Latin for SCHELDRAKE. There can be little doubt that the readings of the MSS. H. K., and of Pynson's text, give the correction of this clerical error.

SCHELFE. *Epiaster, epilocarium, armarium*, C. F., *repositorium*, COMM.
SCHELTRŌN, of a batayl. *Acies.*
SCHE(N)DYN̄'(sheendyn, s. shendyn, P.) or lesyn̄'. *Confundo.*
SCHENDYN̄', or blamyn̄'. *Culpo.*
SCHENDYNGE, or blamynge. *Culpacio, reprehencio, vituperacio.*
SCHENDYNGE, or fulle (foul, H. fowle, P.) vndoynge. *Confusio.*
(SCHENKARE, or bryllare of drynke, *supra. Propinator.*)
SCHENKYN̄' DKYNKE.[1] *Propino.*
SCHENSCHEPE, or schame. *Ignominia.*
SCHENT, or blamyd. *Culpatus, vituperatus.*
SCHENT, ful lost (al fully lost, P.) *Confusus, destructus.*
SCHEEP, beest. *Ovis.*
SCHEPCOTE. *Caula*, CATH. *bercare.*
SCHEPHERD. *Opilio*, C. F. *pastor, mandra*, CATH. *Archimandrita, ovilio, maloncinus*, C. F. (*malonomus*, S.)
SCHEPEERDYS CROKE. *Pedum.* UG. *in pedos, agolus*, CATH. *bulus*, C. F. (*rullus*, S.)
SCHEPERDYS DOGGE. *Gregarius*, CATH.
SCHEPERDYS LOGGE, or cory[2] (curry, S.) *Magalis, mapale*, CATH. *vel magale*, C. F.
SCHEPERDYS PYPE. *Barbita*, C. F. CATH. (*calamaula*, S.)
SCHEPERDYS CRYPPE (scryppe, A. scrip, P.) *Manticula*, CATH.
SCHEPYS LOWCE. *Pego*, C. F., *askarida*, KYLW. UG. V.
SCHEPYS PYLETT (pylot, A.) *Molestra*, C. F. CATH.
SCHERDE, or schoord, of a broke vesselle (schourde of broken vessel, P.) *Testula, testa*, C. F.
SCHERE to clyppe wythe (scherys, H. P.) *Forfex.*
SCHERYN̄', or cuttyn̄'. *Scindo.*
SCHERYN̄', or schere cloth'e. *Attondo.*
SCHERYN̄', or repe corne. *Meto.*
SCHERYNGE, or repynge of cornys. *Messura, messio.*
SCHERYNGE of clothe. *Tonsio, tonsura.*
(SCHERYNGE of wule. S. *Tonsus.*)
(SCHERYNGE of byrdys. S. *Capitonsus.*)
SCHERMANN, *idem quod* SCHARMAN, *supra.*
SCHETARE, or archare. *Sagittarius.*
SCHETE. *Lintheamen, lintheum*, C. F.
(SCHETELYS, or gote, *supra. Aquagium.*)
SCHETYN̄' yn a bowe (shotyn with bowes, P.) *Sagitto.*
SCHYTTYN̄', or speyryn'. *Claudo.*
SCHETTE wythe lokkys, or barrys, or othyr lyke (schetyn or schettyn lockys, K.) *Sero, obsero.*
SCHETYNGE wythe bowys. *Sagittacio, sagittaria*, (*sagittura.* P.)
SCHETYNGE, or schettynge, or sperynge. *Clausura.*
SCHETYNGE, or lokkynge wythe lokkys. *Seracio.*
SCHETTYNGE IN. *Inclusio.*
SCHETTYNGE OWTE. *Exclusio.*

[1] Dryngke, MS. Compare BRYLLYN', or schenk drynke, *supra*, p. 51. Chaucer, Marchantes Tale, says of Bacchus, "the wyn hem skinketh al aboute." See also Rob. Glouc. p. 119; K. Alis. v. 7581; Geste of Kyng Horn, v. 374. "To skink, *affundo*. A skinker, *pincerna, a poculis; vide* Tapster." GOULDM. A. S. scencan, *propinare.*

[2] Compare CORY, schepherdys howse, *supra*, p. 93.

SCHEWE, or schewynge. *Monstracio, ostencio, demonstracio, manifestacio.*

SCHEWYN'. *Monstro, revelo, pando, indico, ostendo, promo.*

SCHEWE FORTHE, or put forthe. *Extendo, profero.*

SCHEWEN, and make knowe to the peple (makyn opyn, s.) *Divulgo.*

SCHYYD, or astelle (schyd of a astel, s. schyde wode, K.)[1] *Teda*, C. F. *assula*, C. F. *astula*, CATH.

(SCHYDERE, or flytere, *supra in* CUKSTOKE.)

SCHYFTYN', or part a-sundyr (departen asunder, P.) *Sepero, disgrego.*

SCHYFTYN', or partyñ', or delyñ'. *Divido, partior.*

SCHYFTYN', *idem quod* CHANGYN', *supra.*

SCHYFTYNGE, or chaūngynge. *Mutacio, commutacio, permutacio.*

SCHYFTYNGE, or removynge. *Amocio.*

SCHYGGE clothys or oþer thyngys. *Excucio.*

SCHYGGYNGE. *Excussio.*

SCHYLLE, and scharpe (schille, lowde, K.) *Acutus, sonorus.*

SCHYLLY, and scharply (or loudly, P. J.) *Acute, aspere, sonore.*

SCHYLLYN' OWTE, of coddys. *Exsi(li)quo.*

SCHYLLYN' OWTE, or cullyn owte fro sundyr. *Segrego.*

SCHYLLYN', or schylle notys. *Enuclio*, CATH.

SCHYLLYN' oysterys, and thyngys closyd yn schellys. *Excortico*, KYLW.

SCHYLLYNGE, of money. *Solidus.*

SCHYLLYNGE, or owte cullynge. *Separacio, segregacio.*

SCHYLLYNGE, of notys (or oþer lyke, s.) *Excorticacio, enucliacio*, CATH.

SHYLLYNGE, of coddyd cornys, as benys, peson, and oþer lyke. *Exsiliquacio.*

SCHYMMID, as hors.[2] *Scutilatus.*

SCHYNNE, of a legge. *Crus.*

SCHYNGYL, or chyngyl, hyllynge of howsys. *Scindula.*

SCHYNYN'. *Splendeo, mico, luceo, fulgeo.*

SCHYNYN', or glyderyñ' (glaren, P.) as bryghte thyngys. *Niteo, rutilo.*

SCHYNYNGE, or bryghte. *Splendidus, lucidus, fulgidus.*

SCHYNYNGE, or glary(n)ge, or starynge. *Nitidus.*

SCHYNYNGE, or bryyȝtenesse. *Splendor, jubar, fulgor.*

SCHYYPE, of þe see. *Navis.*

SCHYPPE, bot (schyp bote, or bote of a schyp, P.) *Barca*, C. F. *carabus.*

SCHYPPBREKYNGE. *Naufragium*, C. F.

SCHYPBROKE. *Naufragus*, C. F.

SCHYPPE, vesselle to put yn rychel (richellys, A. schyp for rychyll or incence, P.) *Acerra*, CATH. *et* DICC. *et* UG. *in acuo.*

SCHYPHYRE. *Naulum*, C. F. *nabulum*, CATH.

[1] Compare ASTELLE, *supra*, p. 16. "Schyde of wode, *buche, moule de buches.*" PALSG. "Les hasteles (þe chides) fetez alumer." G. de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220. A. S. scide, *scindula.*

[2] Forby, in his Norfolk dialect, gives "Shim, a narrow stripe of white on a horse's face."

Schyppyñ', or take schyppe. *Navicapio.* (*naviculo*, p.)

Schyppynge. *Navigium*, c. f.

Schyplord, or owere (owner, k. s. p.) of a schyp. *Navarchus*, cath. *navargus*, c. f.

Schypmayster. *Nauclerus*, cath. c. f. *navargus*, c. f. *et* cath.

Schypmanne. *Nauta.*

Schypmañys stone. *Calamita*, c. f.

Schypwryte. *Naupicus*, c.f. (*naucupus*, s.)

Schyppe werre. *Naumachia*, c. f. *navale*, c. f. *et* ug. *in nonas.*

Schyre, cuntre. *Comitatus.*

Schyre, as water and oþer lycure. *Perspicuus, clarus.*

Schyreve (schreve, s.) *Vi(ce)-comes.*

Schyrt. *Camisia, interula*, c. f.

Schytylle, styrtyl, or hasty[1] (schityl, on stabyl, k.) *Preceps.*

Schytle, chyldys game. *Sagittella*, cath.

(Scytyl, webstarys instrument, *infra in* spole.)

Schyttyl, or (of, p.) sperynge.[2] *Pessulum, vel pessellum*, cath.

Schytyn'. *Merdo, egero, stercoro.*

Schytynge. *Stercorizacio.*

Schyytynge, or kukkynge vesselle (cuckynge, h.p.) *Lassarium*, c. f.

Schyvere, of brede or oþer lyke (schyve, k. s. p.) *Lesca, scinda.*

Schyvyr. *Fissula, abscindula*, kylw.

Schyveryñ', or ryvyñ a-sundyr. *Crepo*, cath.

Schoo, mannys fote hyllynge. *Sotularis, calceus*, c. f.

Schoo, for buschopys. *Sandalium*, comm.

Schoo, for hors. *Ferrus, babbatum*, dicc.

Schoo, clowt. *Lanipedium, vel linipedium*, ug. v. *in* p.

Schod, as men, *Calceatus.*

Schod, as hors. *Ferratus, babbatus.*

Schodynge, or departynge. *Separacio, divisio, segregacio.*

Schodynge, of the heede (scheydynge, s.) *Discrimen*, dicc.

Schoof or scheef, *idem quod* scheef *supra.*

Schoggyñ',[3] or roggyn'. *Agito.*

Schoggyñ, schakyñ', or waveryñ'. *Vacillo.*

Schoggynge, *idem quod* roggynge, *supra. Agitacio.*

Schoyñ, or dōn on schōn. *Calceo*, cath.

Schoyñ' hors. *Ferro*, ug.

Schoynge, of menn. *Calceacio.*

Schoynge, of hors. *Ferracio.*

Schoynge horne. *Parcopollex*, cath.

Schokke, of corne. *Congelima*, kylw. *tassis*, c. f.

Schokkyñ' schovys, or oþer lyke. *Tasso*, c. f. *congelimo*, kylw.

Schold, or schalowe, noȝte depe,

[1] Compare Schey, as hors; *supra*, p. 444. Margaret Paston, writing to her husband, says, "I am aferd that Jon of Sp'h'm is so schyttyl wyttyd that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage." Paston Letters, vol. iv. p. 58.

[2] Compare Ondoynge of schettellys, *supra*, p. 365, A. S. Scyttel, a bar, bolt, or lock.

[3] See Roggyñ, or mevyñ, and Roggyn, or waveryn', *supra*, p. 435. Forby gives the verb to Shug, signifying to shake, in the Norfolk dialect. "I shake or shogge upon one, *je sache*." Palsg.

as water or oþer lyke.[1] *Bassa* (*bassus*, P.)

SCHOPPE. *Opella*, CATH. *propala*, *miropolum*, CATH. *selda*, KYLW.

(SCHORDE, *supra in* sherde, K.)

SCHORE, privy parte of a mann. *Pubes.*

SCHORE, undur settynge of a thynge þat wolde falle (to under sete wythe a thynge þat wule falle, S.) *Suppositorium.*

SCHORNE, as clothe. *Attonsus.*

SCHORYN̄', or repyd. *Messus.*

(SCHORN, or mowyn, K. *Falcatus.*)

SCHORNYN̄', or a-chewyn̄'. *Vito*, KYLW.

SCHORT. *Curtus*, *brevis.*

SCHORT or stukkyd garment.[2] *Nepticula*, C. F.

SCHORTYN̄'. *Brevio*, *curto.*

SCHORTLY. *Breviter*, *curte.*

SCHORTNESSE. *Brevitas.*

SCHORT NESYD, man or woman. *Simus*, UG.

SCHOTERE, lytylle boothe (schotereroun, lytyl botte, H. bote, S. schorteȝ or lityl bote, P. J. W.)[3] *Liburna*, C. F. *portemia*, C. F. *lembus*, C. F. (*simba*, P.)

SCHOTE, or crykke. *Tetanus*, C. F.

SCHOVELERD, or popler, byrd (schoveler, or popelere, K., scholarde or poplerd, S. schoues bec, or popler byrd, P.) *Populus.*

SCHOVELER, werkere wythe a wesselle (a shovyl, S. P.) *Tribularius*, *tribularia.*

SCHOVEL, instrument. *Tribula*, NECC. *et* UG. V.

SCHOVELYN̄' wythe a schowelle. *Tribulo*, CATH. *arapago*, CATH.

SCHOVELYNGE. *Tribulatus.*

(SCHOWHE, *supra in* coo, byrde.)[4]

SCHOWWYN̄', or puttyn̄'. *Inpello*, *trudo*, C. F. *pello.*

SCHOWYNGE (or puttynge, *supra.*)[5] *Impulsio*, *propulsio.*

SCHOWRE, of reyne. *Nimbus*, CATH. UG. *imber*, CATH. *crepulum*, C. F.

SCHOWTE, or grete crye. *Tumultus*, C. F. *vociferacio.*

SCHOWTYN̄'. *Vocifero.*

(SCHRAGGE trees, *infra in* SCHREDYN̄'.)[6]

SCHREDE, or lyyste. *Forago*, C. F. (*ligamen*, P.)

SCHREDE, or clyppynge of clothe or oþer thynge. *Scissura*, *presegmen*, C. F.

SCHREDYN̄', or schragge trees. *Sarculo*, C. F. *sarmento*, UG.

SCHREDYN' wortys, or oþer herbys. *Detirso.*

SCHREDYNGE, of trees and oþer lyke. *Sarmentacio*, *sarculacio.*

[1] Compare FLEWE, or scholde, as vessell, &c. *supra* p. 167. "Sholde, or full of shallowe places that a man may passe over on foote, *vadosus.*" Huloet, 1572.

[2] See *infra* STUK, short; STUK or schort garment, &c., and also SCUT, garment, *nepticula.*

[3] Schoutes are mentioned in the fleet which conveyed the army of Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land. See also Piers of Fulham; Parl. Rolls, vol. iv. p. 345, &c.

[4] See p. 84, *supra*, also CADAW, p. 57, and KOO, p. 280.

[5] Forby gives, in the Norfolk Dialect, Showing (pronounced like —ow in cow), signifying pushing with force, not the same as shoving. See PUTTYN̄, and PUTTYNGE, *supra*, pp. 417, 418.

[6] "To shrag, *castro*, *vide* to lop." GOULDM. "To shrag trees, *arbores putare.*" BARET. In Holland's Pliny, B. xix. c. 6, it is said that in transplanting leeks the uppermost leaves should be lightly "shrigged off."

SCHREDYNGE, or schrub (schrubbynge, S.) *Putamen*, C. F. *sarmentum.*

SCHREGGARE. *Sarculator, sarmentarius.*

SCHREGGYNGE, *idem quod* SCHREDYNGE, *supra.*

SCHREWE. *Pravus.*

SCHREWYD. *Pravatus, depravatus.*

SCHREWYD HERTYD. *Pravicors*, BRIT.

SCHREWDENESSE. *Pravitas.*

SCHREWYN̄'. *Pravo.*

SCHRYFTE (schryftnesse, S.) *Confessio.*

SCHRYFTE FADYR. *Confessor.*

SCHRYKYN̄' (or cryen, K. or shulyn,[1] P.) *Vagio, vagito*, CATH.

SCHRYKYNGE (schrykynge shrylle, S.)

SCHRYLLE.

SCHRYMP, fysche. *Stingus.*

SCHRYNE.[2] *Scrinium*, UG. V. (*lipsana, mausoleum*, K.)

SCHRYNYN̄', or lyyn̄' (leyn, K. P.) yn schryne. *Scrinio.*

SCHRYNKYN̄.' *Rigeo*, C. F.

SCHRYNKYNGE. *Rigiditas*, UG.

SCHRYVYN̄', or ben a-knowe synnys yn schryfte (ben a knowen of synnes, P.) *Confiteor.*

SCHRYVYN̄', or here schryftys. *Audire confessiones, nichil aliud inveni per grammaticam.* (*Scapulagito, secundum Levsay*, S.)

SCHRUGGYN̄'. *Frigulo.*

SCHUDDE, lytylle howse. *Teges*, C. F. *gurgustium*, CATH.

SCHUDDE, or to-falle (schud or pentys, P.) *Appendix, vel appendiculum*, CATH.

SCHUDDE, hovel, or swyne kote, or howse of sympyl hyllynge to kepe yn beestys. *Catabulum*, C. F (*hara*, P.)

(SCHULDERE, *supra in* COOLDER. *Petrosa.*)

SCHULDYR, of a mann. *Humerus, scapula.*

SCHULDYR, of a beest. *Armus*, CATH.

SCHULDYR BŌN. *Homoplata*, DICC. *homoplatum*, KYLW.

SKYRWYT, herbe (scyrwyȝth, S.) *Pastinaca*, C. F. *cum c. non t.*

SKYRT. *Lacinia*, C. F.

SKYTT, *idem quod* FLYX, *supra* (scqwyrt, S.)

SKLAT, or slat stone (sclate or flat stone, H. P.) *Latericia, ymbrex*, C. F. (*umbrex*, S.)

SKLAWNDYR. *Scandalum.*

SCOTCHYNE (scochone, K. P.) *Scutellum*, CATH. (*scutulum*, P.)

SCOLDE, chydare. *Contentrix, li-(ti)gatrix.*

SCOLE, of clerkys. *Scola.*

SCOLE, to wey wythe (scole, balawnce, K. P.) *Libra, balanx, vel bilanx*, CATH. *lanx*, UG. *in lateo.*

SCOLE, of pleyynge gamys, or werre, or other lyke (gavdys werre or odyr lyk þynkys. S.) *Gignasium*, C. F.

SCOLE HYRE. *Scolagium.*

SCOLARE. *Scolaris.*

SCOME, or scum of fletynge.[4] *Spuma*, CATH.

[1] *Sic*, probably for shutyn, as printed by J. Notary; shouten, by W. de Worde.

[2] SCHRYVE, in MS., doubtless an error for schryne, as in K. S. P.

[3] This word seems to have the signification of rubbish, such as broken stones, broken straw, &c. Compare ROBOWS, *supra*, p. 435.

[4] Compare FLETYNGE of lycoure, *spumacio*, *supra*, p. 167.

Scummyn' lycurys. *Despumo.*
Scomowre, cokys instrument. *Despumarium.*
Sconce. *Sconsa, vel absconsa, lanternula.*
Scope, instrument. *Vatila,* CATH. *alveolus.*
Score, nowmere (noumbre, P.) *Scoria, vicenarium.*
Scorel, or squerel, beest. *Esperiolus,* COMM. *experiolus,* C. F. NECC. *scurellus,* NECC. *cirogrillus,* C. F. *et* CATH. *dicunt cirogrillum animal spinosum,* yrchon.
Scorge. *Flagellum, scutica,* C. F.
(Scorgynge wythe a baleys, *infra in* STRYPE.)
Scoryn' talyys. *Tallio,* C. F. *dico,* CATH. C. F.
Scorklyd. *Ustillatus.*
Scorkelyn'. *Ustulo,* CATH. *ustillo.*
Scorklynge. *Ustillacio, ustulacio,* CATH.
Scornare. *Derisor, irrisor, derisatrix, irrisatrix.*
Scorne, or dysdeyne. *Indignacio, derisio, irrisio, dedignacio.*
Scornyn'. *Derideo, ludifico,* CATH. *irrideo.*
Scorpyone, wyrme. *Scorpio.*
Scotlond. *Scocia.*
Scot, mann. *Scotus, Scota, Scoticus.*
Scowle, wythe eyne. *Oboculo,* KYLW.
Scowlyd. *Radiatus.*
Scowryn' a-wey ruste (scoryn, P.) *Erugino, erubigino.*
Scowryn' [1] wythe a baleys (scoryn, P.) *Verbero, disciplino, scopo,* UG.
Scow(r)ynge. *Pernitidacio, perlucidacio.*
Scrapyn', or schavyn a-wey (shrapyn awey, P.) *Abrado.*
Scrapyn', a(s) bestys (schrapyn, S.) *Scalpo,* CATH. *et* UG. V. *scalpito.*
Scrapyn', as hennys. *Ruspor,* CATH.
Scrapynge, or schawynge. *Rasura, abrasio.*
Scrapynge, of hennys (and fowlys, K.) or oþer lyke. *Ruspatus,* C. F.
Scrapynge knyfe. *Scalpellum,* CATH.
Scrattyn', or scratchyn' (cratchyn, P.) *Scrato,* CATH. *in scalpo, grado,* C. F. *in scabio.*
Screne (or scu, or spere, *infra*) *Scrinium, ventifuga.*
Screte, or lethy (lyȝth, or weyke, K. ley or weyke, P.) *Gracilis, lentus,* C. F.
Scrykynge, of chyldyr (screkynge or schrekynge, K.) *Vagitus,* C. F.
Scryppe. *Pera.*
Scryvener. *Scriptor.*
Scrow (or bylet, *supra.*) *Cedula.*
Scu, spere in a howse, *idem quod* screne. *Scrineum, ventifuga.*
Sculle, of the heede. *Craneum.*
Sculle, of a fysshe (scul of fysh, S.)[2] *Examen,* CATH.

[1] *Sic.* This word seems to be synonymous with scourging. Compare Strype, or schorynge with a baleys, *infra*, where the reading in MS. s. is scorgynge; also Wale, or strype after scornynge, *infra*. A Baleys is a rod or whip, *virga*, *supra*, p. 22, and is so explained as a Norfolk word by Wats, Gloss. to M. Paris,—"*ex pluribus longioribus viminibus; qualibus utuntur pœdagogi severiores in scholis.*" Compare ȝerde, baleys, *infra.*

[2] "There is come a scoole of fysshe, *examen.*" Horm. "The youth in sculs flocke and runne together." Fox, Acts and Mon., Martyrdom of St. Agnes. A. S. sceol, a shoal.

SCULCARE. *Lurco, cleps, cleptes*, C. F.
SCULKYNGE. *Cleptura.*
SCUMMOWRE, *idem quod* SCOMOWRE.
SCURF, of scabbys. *Squama, squamula.*
SCURFE, of metel. *Scorium*, C. F.
SCUT, or schort.[1] *Curtus, brevis.*
SCUT, garment. *Nepticula*, C. F.
SCUT, hare, *supra in* H. *litera.*
SEE, grete watyr. *Mare, equor, fretum, pelagus, pontus, salum*, CATH.
SECHELLE. *Saccellus.*
SECYN̄', or levyn̄'. *Cesso.*
SECYN̄', or styntyn̄'. *Desisto.*
SECYN',[2] or styllyn̄', or staunchyn̄' (secyn, styllyn, or pesyn, P.) *Cedo*, CATH. UG.
SECYNGE. *Cessacio, desistencia.*
SECRETARY, manne of privyte (of priui counsel, K. P.) *Secretarius.*
SECRETARY, or place in privy councelle (place of privyte or cowncel, S.) *Secretarium.*
SECUNDE. *Secundus.*
SEED. *Semen, semens*, (*seminum*, P.)
SEDYN', as corne or oþer herbis. *Semento*, CATH.
SEDYR, or sydyr, drynke. *Cisera.*
SEDYR, tree. *Cedrus.*
SEEDLEP, or hopur. *Satorium, supra in* H. (*satitolum*, P.)
SEGE, of syttynge (sege or sete, P.) *Sedile, sedes.*
SEGE, of cyte or towne (sege aȝen a toun, castel, or cyte, K. P.) *Obsidium.*
SEGE, of a privey (sege or preuy, P.) *Secessus*, C. F. (*latrina*, P.)
SEGGE, of fenne, or wyld gladōn (segge of the fen, or gladone, K. sedge, P.) *Accorus.*
SEGGE, star of the fenne.[3] *Carix.*
SEGGE REEKE. *Caretum*, CATH.
SEYL. *Velum, carbasus*, C. F.
SEYL KEPARE, or rewlare. *Preta*, C. F.
SEYL ȝERD (seyle yard', P.) *Antenna*, CATH.
SEYLYN̄', yn watyr. *Vellifico*, CATH.
SEYLYN̄' OVYR. *Transvellifico.*
(SEYLYNGE, P. *Velificatio.*)
SEYN̄'. *Dico*, (*for*, P.)
SEYN̄' or synge messe. *Misso*, CATH.
SEYNT, holy. *Sanctus*, (*almus*, P.)
SEYNT, or cors of a gyrdylle.[4] *Textum*, DICC.
SEYNTRELLE. *Sanctillus, sanctilla.*
SEK, of clothe or lepyr. *Saccus.*
SEEK, or sekenesse. *Eger, infirmus, egrotus.*
SEKETOWRE (or executowre, *supra*, seketour or exseketour, P.) *Executor, executrix.*
SEKYN̄'. *Quero, inquiro.*
SEEKLY, or ofte seke. *Valitudinarius*, C. F.
SEKENESSE. *Egritudo, infirmitas.*
SEEKENYN̄', or be seke. *Infirmor, egroto.*
SEEL. *Sigillum.*
SEEL, tyme.[5] *Tempus.*

[1] Compare SCHORT or stukkyd garment, *supra*, p. 448; STUK, short, and STUK or short garment, &c. *infra.*
[2] CECYN, MS. Compare STYNTYN̄, and SWAGYN̄, *infra.*
[3] Compare CEGGE, *supra*, p. 64, and STARE, *infra.*
[4] See COORS, *supra*, p. 94. "Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu.*" PALSG. "*Ceinct*, a girdle." COTG.
[5] Forby gives "Seal, time or season, as hay-seal, wheat-seal, &c." See also Ray, who mentions the word as used in Essex. So also P. Langt. p. 334: "It neghed nere metesel." A. S. Sæl, *opportunitas.* Compare BARLYSELE, *supra*, p. 25, and *Cele*, p. 65.

SELLARE. *Venditor, venditrix.*

SELLARE,[1] of dowcet metys (sellere of dowsete metys and smale thynges, K., dowcet metell and smale thynges, P.) *Velaber, velabra*, C. F. *et* CATH.

SELKOW, or seeldam seyne (selcowthe, K.) *Rarus.*

SELCOWTNESSE. *Raritas*, CATH.

SELD, or solde. *Venditus.*

SELDŌM. *Raro.*

SELE, fysche. *Porcus marinus.*

SELE, horsys harneys.[2] *Arquillus*, DICC.

SELLE, stodyynge howse. *Cella.*

SELERE. *Cellarium.*

SELERERRE. *Cellarius, promus.*

SELY, or happy.[3] *Felix, fortunatus.*

SELLYN̄'. *Vendo, venundo.*

SEELYN̄', wythe a seele in vax (wythe sel and wax, K.) *Sigillo.*

SELYN̄', wythe sylure. *Celo.*

SEELYNGE, of letterys. *Sigillacio.*

SELLYNGE, of chaffare. *Vendicio.*

SELWYLLY, or he þat folowythe hys owne wylle only (selwillyd, K. selfe wyly, S.)[4] *Effrenatus*, CATH. *effrenus.*

SEEM, of a clothe. *Sutura*, UG. CATH.

SEEM, of corne. *Quarterium.*

SEMELAWNT. *Vultus.*

SEMELY, yn sygh'te (or plesaunt, K. P.) *Decens.*

SEMELY, comely of schap (wylshapyn, K.) *Formosus, elegans.*

SEMELY, or yn semely maner. *Decenter.*

SEMELY, or propyrly (goodly, P.) *Eleganter.*

SEMELYNESSE, yn syghte. *Decencia.*

SEMELYNESSE, or comelynesse of schappe. *Elegancia.*

SEMY (sotil, K. semy or sotyll, P.) *Subtilis.*

SEMYLY (semely, P.) *Subtiliter.*

SEMYN̄', or be-semyn̄'. *Decet.*

SEMYNGE, or semys. *Apparencia.*

SEMLY, gaderynge to-gedyr of men (semly or congrecacion, K.) *Congregacio.*

SEMLYNGE, or metynge to-geder. *Concursus.*

SEMLYNGE to-gedere yn warre. *Congressio.*

SEMLYNGE, or lykenesse. *Assimilacio.*

SEMOW, bryd. *Aspergo*, CATH. *alcio*, C. F. *alcedo.*

SENCE, or incense. *Incensum, thus.*

SENCERE (or thoryble, *infra*). *Turibulum, ignibulum*, CATH.

(SENCYN̄, *infra in* TURRYBLON̄.)

SENCYNGE. *Turificatio*, CATH.

SENDEL. *Sindon*, CATH.

SENDYN̄'. *Mitto.*

SENDYNGE. *Missio.*

SEEN, to see. *Video, aspicio, respiceo, intuor, contemplor.*

SENE, or be-sene. *Apparens, manifestus.*

[1] SALLARE, MS. "*Velar*, venditor minutorum comestibilium in nundinis." ORTUS.

[2] "Seale, horse harnesse." PALSG. "*Arquillus*, an oxe bowe." ORTUS. Possibly from the French *selle.*

[3] "*Felix*, sely or blisful: *Felicio*, to make sely." MED. In a poem in Add. MS. 10053, it is said of Heaven, "There is sely endeles beyng and endeles blys." Chaucer uses selynesse, in the sense of happiness. A. S. Sel, *bene.*

[4] Compare CELWYLLY, *supra*, p. 65.

SEENE, o(f) clerkys (or cene, *supra*). *Sinodus*, CATH.
SENGYL, nowt dobyl. *Singularis.*
SENGYL, or symple. *Simplus.*
SENGYL, or one a-lone. *Singulus, solus.*
SENGYL, nowt maryd ne weddyd. *Agamus, agama*, CATH. *solutus*, (*innuptus*, P.)
SEENGYN̄', wythe fyyr. *Ustulo*, CATH. *ustillo.*
SEENGYNGE (seengyd, s.) sum what brent. *Ustillacio.*
SENGT[1] wythe fyre (seynkt, H. P. sengyd wythe fyre, s.) *Ustillatus, ustulatus.*
(SENGRENE, herbe, *supra in* HOWSLEKE.)
SENY, or to-kene.[2] *Signum.*
SENY, of a boke. *Indula.*
SENYE, of an inne or ostrye. *Texera*, CATH. *et* UG. *in taxo, tessera*, C. F.
SENOWRYE (senery, K.) *Senatus.*
SENTENCE. *Sentencia.*
SENTENCYOWSE, or full of sentence. *Sentenciosus.*
(SENVYNE, herbe, *supra in* MUSTARD.)
SEPTEMBYR, monythe. *September.*
SEPTER, mace. *Septrum, clava*, CATH.
SEPULTURE, or beryynge. *Sepultura.*
SEERE, or dry, as treys or herbys. *Aridus.*
SERCLE (or vyrne, *infra.*) *Circulus, girus*, C. F.
SERCLYD. *Circulatus.*
SERKLYN̄', or make a sercle. *Circulo.*
SERCLYNGE. *Circulacio.*
SEERGYN̄', or serchyn̄'. *Scrutor, lustro, perlustro.*
SEERGYNGE (serchynge, s.) *Scrutinium, perscrutacio, scrutacio.*
SE(R)IAWNT, of maner place. *Assecla*, KYLW. CATH.
SERIAWNT, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or a catchepol (or baly, *supra.*) *Apparitor*, C. F. *et* CATH. *satelles*, C. F. *angarius*, CATH.
SERIOWRE, or serchowre. *Scrutator, perscrutator.*
SERYOWS, sad and feythefulle. *Seriosus.*
(SERIOWSTE, H. P. *Seriositas.*)
SEERYN̄', or dryyn̄ (or welkyn̄, *infra*, dryynup, K.) *Areo, aresco.*
SEERNESSE, or up-dryynge[3] of treys or herbis (sernesse or drying of trees, K.) *Ariditas, marcor.*
SERTEYNE, or sekyr. *Securus.*
SERTEYNE, wythe owt fayle. *Certus.*
SERTEYNLY (or sertys, K.) *Certe.*
SERTYS, *idem est.* (*Procertis, adv.* P.)
SERVAGE, or bondage. *Servitus.*
SERVAWNT, mann. *Servus, famulus, vernaculus.*
SERVAWNT, womann. *Serva*, &c.
SERVAWNT, þat folowythe hys mayster or maystresse. *Assecla*, CATH. *pedissequa.*
SERVYOWSE, or servyable (servy-

[1] SENLT, MS., doubtless an error of transcript; the reading of MS. K. is as above—Sengt.
[2] SEMY, MS., doubtless an error for seny, as the word reads in K. S. P. Compare CENY, *supra*, p. 66.
[3] Up-drynkynge, MS. Doubtless an error of transcript for updryynge, as in MS. S., Vpdriynge. P.

cyows, or servicyable, s. servysable, P.) *Obsequiosus, serviciosus, (servilis,* P.)

SERVYCE, of a servawn̄t. *Servicium, obsequium, ministerium, famulatus.*

SERVYCE, don for dede menn and women (or diryge, P.) *Exequie.*

SERVYCE, done yn holychyrche. *Officium, servicium.*

SERVYN̄', a servaunte[1] (or servandys, s.) *Servio, famulor, ministro.*

SESSYONS. *Possessiones (sessio,* K. P.)

SESONYD, yn lond and oþer goodys (sesoned in gode, P.) *Sesinatus.*

(SESONYD, as mete. K. H. S. P. *Temperatus.*)

SESYN̄', or ȝeue[2] sesun in lond or oþer godys (sesyn in londys, K.) *Sesino.*

SESYN̄' METYS, or oþer lyke. *Tempero.*

SESTERNE, or cysterne þat receyvythe water and oþer lycure. *Cisterna.*

SESUN,[3] tyme. *Tempus (temporaneum,* K.)

SESUN, yn good taky(n)ge. *Sesina, usucapcio,* C. F.

SETT, or putt. *Positus, collocatus.*

SEETE. *Sedes, sedile.*

SETE, for worthy menn. *Orcestra,* UG. *vel orcistra,* C. F.

SETHYNGE of mete. *Coctura, coctio.*

SETUALE, or seduale, herbe (setwale, K. setwaly, P.) *Zedoarium.*

SETTYN̄', yn ese and rest. *Quieto.*

SETTYN̄', and plantyn̄. *Planto.*

SETTYN̄', and ordeynyn̄. *Statuo.*

SETTYN̄', puttyn̄', or leyyn̄'. *Pono, colloco.*

SETTYN̄' AT NOWȝTE, or dyspysyn̄'. *Vilipendo, floccipendo, parvipendo, nichilipendo.*

SETTYNGE, or puttynge. *Deposicio, collocacio.*

SETTYNGE, or plantynge. *Plantacio.*

SEWARE, at mete. *Depositor, dapifer, sepulator.*

SEW. *Cepulatum,* KYLW.

SEVENE. *Septem.*

SEVENTENE. *Septem decem, vel decem et septem, secundum correccionem fratrum predicatorum, etc. supra in* C.

(SEVENTY, P. *Septuaginta.*)

SEVENTY TYMYS. *Septuagesies.*

SEVĒNNYȝHTE. *Septimana.*

(SEVEN HUNDRYD, K. *Septingenti.*)

SEWYN̄', at mete, or sette mete. *Ferculo, sepulo.*

SEWSTARE, or sowstare (soware s.) *Sutrix.*

SETHYN̄', or sethe mete (seyine, or sethyne, s.) *Coquo.*

SETHYN̄', only yn water. *Lixo,* CATH. *elixo.*

SEXE. *Sex. Vide supra in* C.

(SEXT, P. *Sextus.*)

SEXTENE. *Sexdecem.*

(SEXTY, P. *Sexaginta.*

(SEXHUNDRED, P. *Sexcenti.*)

(SEXTEYNE, H. P. *Sacrista.*)

(SEXTRYE, K. P. *Sacristia.*) *Omnia alia que videntur hic esse ponenda sub* S *litera quere supra in* C *litera.*

[1] *Sic.* Possibly written by the first hand "SERVYN̄, as servaunte."

[2] SESYN̄ aȝeue (azene?) MS. This reading seems to be an error, which may be corrected by that of MS. s. "or ȝeve sesyn." "I wyll sease hym in his landes, *je le saysiray en ses terres.*" PALSG.

[3] CESUN, MS.

Sybbe, or of kynne. *Consanguineus, contribulis.*
Sybyle, propyr name (Sibbe, K. Sybbly, P.) *Sibilla.*
Sybrede (or bane, P.)[1] *Banna,* CATH.
Sycomowre, frute. *Sicomorum.*
Sycomowre, tree. *Sicomorus, celsa,* CATH.
Sydebynche (syde benche, P.) *Subsellium,* CATH. *et* UG.
Syde borde, or tabyl. *Assidella,* KYLW.
Syyd, as clothys.[2] *Talaris.*
Syde, of a beeste, or oper thynge, what so hyt be. *Latus.*
Sydyr, drynke. *Cisera.*
Sydnandys, or a-syde (or on syd, S. or a-sleet, *infra.*) *Oblique.*
(Sydenedde of a roof, *vide infra in* stepnesse. *Elevacio.*)
Siftyñ'. *Cribro.*
Syftynge. *Cribracio.*
Syghte. *Visus.*
Sygh'ty. *Visibilis.*
Sygh'ty, or glarynge, or glyderynge (sity or staring, K. clarynge or glytherynge, S. staringe or glaringe, P.) *Rutilans.*
Sygnyfyyñ',[3] or to be tokenyñ'. *Significo, denoto.*
Syynge downe, or swonynge. *Sincopacio.*
Syynge, or clensynge (syftynge, S. siffinge, P.) *Colacio, colatura.*
Syhghyñ', for mornynge (syhyn, K. sighen, P.) *Suspiro.*
Syȝhynge,[4] (syhynge, K. syȝynge, S. sighynge, P.) *Suspirium.*
Sykyl. *Falcillus, falcicula,* DICC. *et* CATH. (*falx,* P.)
Sykyr (or serteyne, *supra.*) *Securus, tutus.*
Sykeryñ', or make sykyr (make sure, P.) *Securo, assecuro.*
Sykyrly. *Secure, tute.*
Sykyrnesse. *Securitas.*
Sillable. *Sillaba.*
Sylence. *Silencium.*
Sylke. *Sericum.*

[1] Compare CYBREDE, *supra,* p. 77. Ray gives Sibberidge or Sibbered, signifying in Suffolk the banns of matrimony, and Sir T. Browne includes Sibrit amongst Norfolk words; see also Forby, under Sybbrit. It has been derived from A. S. Syb, *cognatio,* and byrht, *manifestus.* It has also the signification of affinity. "*Affinis, viri et uxoris cognati,* alyaunce or sybberid." Whitint. Gramm. "*Consanguinitas, i. affinitaś,* sybrade." Wilbr. Dict. "A sybredyne, *consanguinitas.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] See the note on CYYD, *supra,* p. 77. In the Paston Letters it is stated that Clement Paston had, when at College in 1457, "a chort blew gowne yt was reysyd, and mad of a syd gowne." Vol. i. p. 145. "Syde as a hode, *prolixus, prolixitas;* Syde as a gowne, *Defluxus, talaris.*" CATH. ANG. "*Robon,* a side cassocke reaching below the knees." COTG. Bishop Kennett remarks that, in Lincolnshire and in the North, the following expressions were in use,—a "side" field, *i.e.* long; a "side" house or mountain, *i.e.* high; and, by metaphor, a haughty person was called "side." In the description of Coveitise, P. Ploughm. Vis. v. 2,857, his lolling cheeks are said to be "wel sidder than his chyn and chyveled for elde;" and, in the Mayster of the Game, a light deer and swift in running is contrasted with such as have "side bely and flankes," that is loose or hanging down, so as to hinder his speed. A. S. Side, *longus.*

[3] This word occurs amongst the verbs, between SYMENTYN and SYNGYN; possibly as having been written by the first hand SYNGNYFYYÑ.

[4] SYȝBYNGE, MS. Doubtless an error; the word (occurring here between Syy, and Syk,) having probably been written Syhȝhynge by the first hand. Compare Syȝhynge, *infra.*

Sylke wyrme. *Bombix*, cath.
Sylle, of an howse. *Silla, soliva*, kylw. (*cilla*, p.)
Sylogysme. *Silogismus.*
Sylveryñ'. *Argento*, (*deargento*, p.)
Sylure, of valle, or a nother thynge (sylure of a walle, s.) *Celatura, celamen*, cath.
Syluryd. *Celatus.*
Symbale.[1] *Simbalum*, c. f.
Symentyñ'. *Simento.*
Symnel, brede.[2] *Artocopus*, c. f.
Sympylle. *Simplex.*
Sympylnesse, or lytylle of valew. *Exilitas.*
Sympylnesse. *Simplicitas.*
Sympul, or lytylle worthe. *Exilis.*
Sympylle, or sengyll, no3t dobyl. *Simplus*, c. f.
Symond, propyr name. *Simon.*
Synchone, herbe (synyon, s. synthon, p.) *Senecion, camadreos.*
Syndyr, of smythys colys. *Casma*, c. f.
Syne (or tokyn, k.) *idem quod* seny, *supra.*
(Syne of an ostry, p. of an in, k. *supra in* seny.)
Synne. *Peccatum, piaculum, vicium, facinus, crimen.*
Synewe. *Nervus.*
Synfulle. *Crimininosus, viciosus.*
Synfully. *Criminose, viciose.*
Synfulnesse. *Peccabilitas, viciositas.*
Synggare. *Cantor, cantator, cantatrix.*
Syngyñ'. *Canto, psallo*, cath. *cano, pango*, cath.
Synge masse. *Misso*, cath. *et* ug.
Synge swetely. *Modulor.*
Syngynge, of songe. *Cantacio, modulacio.*
Syngynge, of messys. *Celebracio.*
Sy(n)gynge 3yfte, or reward for syngynge. *Syparium*, cath.
Synyñ', or a-signyñ' (ordeyne or assynyn, k. p.) *Signo, assigno.*
Synke, for water receyvynge (synke or receyte of water, p.) *Exceptorium*, c. f.
Synke, of a lampe (holdinge the risshe, p.) *Mergulus*, cath.
Synkynge. *Submersio.*
Synnyñ', or do syñ'. *Pecco.*
Synopyr, colowre. *Sinopis*, c. f. *et* ug. *in sinzurus.*
Syyntyr, or masoñrye (sintyr of masonry, k. syyntir of masunry, p.) *Sinctorium*, (*cingatorium*, p.)
Syppyñ', now3t fully drynke. *Potisso, subbibo*, cath.
Syppynge, lytyl drynkynge. *Potissacio*, cath. *subbibitura.*
Syprees, tree. *Cipressus, ciparissus*, c. f.
Syrcumsycyon. *Circumsisio.*
Syr, or lord. *Dominus, herus, kirius.*
Syse, or a-syse, dome of lond.
Syse, for bokys lymynynge (sise colour, k. p.)
Sysmatyk. *Scismaticus.*
Sysowre, schere. *Forpex.*

[1] Compare chymme belle, *supra*, p. 75.

[2] Compare brede twyys bakyn, &c., *supra*, p. 48. In the *Assisa Panis*, which regulated the weight of bread of various kinds, it is said, "Panis vero de siminello ponderabit minus de wastello de duobus solidis, quia bis coctus est." Stat. of Realm. "Simnell, bredde, *siminiau.*" palsg. "*Artocopus, panis cum labore factus. Placenta*, a wastelle or a symnelle." med. Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, in regimen for the stone, says, "I refuse cakebreade, saffron breade, rye bread, leven bread, cracknels, simnels, and all manner of crustes." &c. "*Eschaudé*, a kind of wigg or symnell." cotg.

SYSTERNE, *idem quod* SESTERNE, *supra.*

SYSTER, only by þe fader ys syyde. *Soror*, CATH. *et* UG. *in sereno.*

SYSTER, only be the moder ys syde. *Germana*, CATH. et UG. *ibid.*

SYSTER YN LAWE, broders wyyf. *Fratrissa*, CATH. *et* C. F.

SYSTER YN LAWE, as howsolde syster, or wyfys syster (as husbandys syster, or wyues syster, S. P.) *Glos*, C. F.

SYTTARE. *Sessor, sestrix.*

SYTTARE, at mete. *Conviva.*

SYTE. *Urbs, civitas.*

(SYTHȝ, H. *Visus.*)

(SYTHY, H. *Visibilis.*)

(SYTHY, or staring, or glaryng, H. *Rutilans.*)

SYTHETHYN̄' (siyiñ, K. sythyn, S. sythen, P.)[1] *Postmodum, postea, deinde, deinceps.*

SYTTYN̄', on a sete. *Sedeo.*

SYTTYN̄', at mete. *Recumbo, discumbo.*

SYTTYNGE. *Sessio.*

SYTTYNGE CLOTHE, or streythe. *Strigium*, KYLW.

SYTTYNGE PLACE. *Sedile*, C. F.

SYVE, for to syfte wythe (syffe, P.) *Cribrum, cribellum.*

(SIVE, *infra in* TEMȝE. *Setarium*, CATH.)

SYVEDYS, or brynne, or palyys.[2] *Furfur.*

SYVYȝERE, or maker of syvys (siveyer, seve makere, K. syuyer', P.) *Cribrarius.*

SYVYS, herbe (or cyvys, *supra in* C. *Nasturcium*, S.)

SYVN, of a tree. *Vitulamen*, CATH. *surculus.*

(SITHE, K. *Vicis.*)

SYTHE, instrument of mowynge (sithe to mowyn corne, K.) *Falx.*

SYTHYN̄', or clensyn̄' lycurys (syffyn, S. syuyn, P.) *Colo.*

SYȝHYNGE (syynge, S.) *Suspiracio.*

*Si que alia sunt habencia sonum* Sy *in prima sillaba, quere supra in* Cy, *in* C. *litera.*

SKEY, as hors (or schey, *supra.*) *Umbraticus*, UG.

SKEYMOWSE, or sweymows (skeymows or queymows. *Abhominativus*, S.)

SKEYNE, of threde. *Filipulum, versofilum*, C. F. *in gyrgyllum.*

SKEPPE. *Sporta, corbes.*

SKEPPE MAKERE. *Corbio*, CATH.

SKEREL. *Larva*, UG. *et* C. F.

SKERYN̄' A-WEY. *Abigo*, CATH.

SKERYNGE A-WEY. *Abjectio.*

SKYE.[3] *Nubes, nebula, nubicula,* (*nubila*, P.)

SKYL. *Racio.*

SKYLFULLE. *Racionabilis.*

SKYLFULNESSE. *Racionabilitas.*

SKYNNE. *Pellis, cutis.*

SKYNNARE. *Pelliparius*, CATH. *pellifex*, C. F. *in mureligus.*

[1] "*Diutinus*, longe sythen." ORTUS. A. S. Syddan, *deinde, postea.*

[2] Compare BREN, or bryn, or paley, *supra*, p. 49, and PALY of brynne, p. 379.

[3] "*Nubes*, a skye." MED. Thus in Lydgate's Minor Poems,

> "Thi somerys day is nevir or seelden seyn
> With som cleer hayr, but that ther is som skye."

Compare CLOWDE, *supra*, p. 84, where the reading in MSS. K. H. is Clowde or skye; Clowdy, or fulle of skyys; see also HOVYN̄ yn̄ þe eyre, as skyis, &c., p. 251. A. S. Skua, *umbra.*

Skyp (or lawnche, *supra.*) *Saltus*, ug.

Skyppare. *Saltator, saltatrix.*

Skyppyñ'. *Salto.*

Skyrt, of a garment. *Trames*, c. f. *syrina*, cath.

Skyrwyt, herbe or rote (skerwyth, s.) *Pastinaca*, c. f. *bancia*, c. f.

Skytte, or flyx (flux, s.) *Fluxus, lienteria, dissenteria, (dyaria*, p.)

Skyveyne, of a gylde (skywen, s.)

(Skochon, *supra in* scochun, s.)

Skomyñ'. *Supra in* Sco; *et cetera alia sillaba.*

Slabbarde (slabbar, j.) *Morosus, tardus.*

Slak. *Laxus.*

Slag, or fowle wey (slak as fowle wey, k.) *Lubricus, lutosus, limosus.*

Slay, webstarys loome. *Lanarium, radius*, cath. *et* c. f.

Slakyñ'. *Laxo*, cath.

Slakynge. *Laxacio.*

Slaknesse. *Laxatura.*

Slat stone, *idem quod* sclat. *Ymbrex.*

Slaw, yn mewynge. *Tardus, piger, torpidus, morosus.*

Slaw, or dul of egge (dulle of wyt, k.) *Ebes, obtusus.*

Slaveyne, garment (slaueyn, clothe, k.) *Saraballum, sarrabarrum*, comm. *et* dicc. *birrus*, c. f. *endromades*, cath. *et* ug. *vel endroma, (endromis*, c. f., p.)

Slavyr. *Orexis*, ug. v. *in* l. *et* kylw.

Slaverynge. *Orexacio, orexia*, ug. v.

Slaverōn. *Orexo*, cath.

Slawly. *Tepide, pigre, tarde.*

Slaunder, or sclaunder. *Scandalum, calumpnia*, c. f.

Slaunderyd. *Calumpniatus, scandalizatus.*

Slawnderōn. *Scandalizo, calumpnior*, cath.

Slawnesse, of mewynge. *Morositas, tarditas, pigritia, (moritas*, k.)

Slawnesse, or dulnesse of egge. *Ebetudo, obtusitas.*

Slawthe (*supra in* slawnesse, p.) *Pigricia, accidia.*

Slawtyr, of beestys. *Mactacio.*

Slede (instrument, k. p.) to draw wythe.[1] *Tha, trava*, c.f. *traha*, ug.

Sleythe (or quentyse, *supra*, or slynesse or wyle, *infra*, sleight, p.) *Astucia, cautela.*

Sleythe, of falsehed (or wyle, *infra*, sleyth, or falnesse, s.) *Versucia, dolositas, calliditas, meander*, c. f.

Slekystōn (sleken stone, k. h.)[2]

[1] See harowe, *supra*, p. 228.

[2] "*Amiathon*, a slyke stone (*al.* a sclykstone)." med. "*Linatorium*, a sleke stone. *Lucibricimictium*, a sleyght stone." ortus. "A sleght stone, *lamina, licinitorium, lucibricunculum.*" cath. ang. "Slyekestone, *lisse à papier, lice.*" palsg. "Sleeke stone, *pierre calendrine.*" sherw. In former times polished stones, implements in form of a muller, were used to smooth linen, paper, and the like, and likewise for the operation termed calendering. Gautier de Bibelesworth says,

"Et priez la dame qe ta koyfe luche (slike)
De sa luchiere (slikingston) sur la luche."

In directions for making buckram, &c., and for starching cloth, Sloane MS. 3548, f. 102, the finishing process is as follows: "cum lapide slyestone levifica." Slick-stones occur in the Tables of Custom-house Rates on Imports, 2 James I.; and about that period large stones inscribed with texts of Scripture were occasionally thus used. See Whitaker, Hist.

*Linitorium, lucibriunculum, licinitorium,* DICC.

SLEKYN̄'. *Licibricinnulo,* (?) KYLW.

SLEKKYN̄' (sleckyn or whechyn, K.) *Extinguo.*

SLEKKYNGE, or qwenchynge. *Extinctio.*

SLEEN̄', or slee bestys (slene or killyn bestis, P.) *Occido, trucido, interficio, interimo.*

SLEN̄, or kyllyn̄ beestys as bocherys. *Macto.*

SLENDYR. *Gracilis.*

SLEPE. *Somnus, sopor, dormicio.*

SLEPARE. *Dormitor, somniosus.*

SLEPY, or hevy of slepe. *Sompnolentus.*

SLEPYN̄'. *Dormio, soporo.*

SLEET, or a-sleet. *Oblique.*

SLEET, of snowe. *Nicula,* CATH.

SLEVE. *Manica.*

SLEVE garmentys (slevyn or settyn on sleuys, K.) *Manico,* CATH.

SLEWTH'E, *idem quod* SLAWNESSE, *supra.*

SLEWTHYN̄', or sluggön'. *Torpeo, torpesco.*

SLY. *Cautus, astutus, callidus.*

SLY, and false to-gedyr. *Subdolus, dolosus, versutus, versipellis,* C. F.

SLYCE, instrument. *Spata, spatula,* DICC.

SLYDERYN̄' (slidyn, K.) *Labo, vel labor,* CATH.

SLYDYNGE. *Lapsus.*

SLYDYR (or swypyr as a wey, *infra.*) *Lubricus.*

SLYDYRNESSE. *Labilitas.*

SLYKE, or smothe, *Lenis, cum n. non v.*

SLYKESTŌN, *idem quod* SLEKESTŌN.

SLYLY (or warely, *infra.*) *Astute, caute* (*callide,* P.)

SLYMANNE, and doggyd. *Ardulio,* C. F.

SLYME (or slype, *infra.*) *Limus, uligo,* C. F. *et* UG. *in ulva.*

(SLYMOWS, or lymows, P. *Limosus.*)

SLYNESSE, *idem quod* SLEYTHE, *supra.*

SLYNGARE. *Fundibularius,* C. F.

SLYNGE. *Funda, balea,* C.F. *et* CATH.

SLYNGYN̄'. *Fundo,* CATH. *fundibalo,* C. F.

SLYP, or skyrte. *Lascinia; glossa Merarii.*

SLYP, (slype, S. slypp, P.) *idem quod* slyme.

SLYTYN̄', or weryn̄. *Attero, vetero,* CATH. *invetero.*

SLYTYN̄, or weryd. *Veteratus,* CATH. *vetustus, vetustate consumptus.*

SLYTYNGE. *Veteracio, consumpcio.*

SLYVYN̄' A-SUNDYR (or ryvyn, P.) *Findo, effisso,* KYLW.

SLYVYNGE, cuttynge a-wey. *Avulsio, abscisio.*

SLYVYNGE, of a tre or oþer lyke. *Fissula.*

SLO, frute. *Prunum, vel spinum,* C. F. *et* KYLW. *prunellum.*

(SLOO tree, P. *Prunus.*)

SLOBUR, or slobere. *Feces immunde.*

SLOBUR, or blobur of fysshe and oþer lyke. *Burbulium,* UG. *in burgo.*

SLOFFYNGE, or on-gentyll etynge (onkyndely etynge, K.) *Voracio, devoracio, lurçacitas.*

SLOKNYN̄', *idem quod* SLEKNYN̄, *supra* (slokkyn *supra in* slekkyn, P.)

Craven, p. 401, n. There was a specimen in the Leverian Museum. Bishop Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, *v.* Slade, alludes to the use of such an appliance,—"to sleek clothes with a sleek-stone."

SLOKNYNGE, or qwenchynge (slokenynge or whenchinge, K.) *Extinctio.*

(SLOMERYNG, K.) *Dormitacio.*

SLOMERON̄'. *Dormito, nictitor,* KYLW.

SLOPPE, garment (slop, clothe, K. P.) *Mutatorium,* C. F.

SLOOR, or sowr (slory or sowre, K. slore or soore or cley, S. H. P.)[1] *Cenum, limus.*

SLORYYD. *Cenosus, cenolentus, lutulentus,* C. F.

SLOOT, or schytyl of sperynge (slot or shetil, P.) *Pessulum.*

SLOT, or schytyl of a dore. *Verolium,* COMM.

SLOTHE, where fowle water stondythe (or poyel, *supra.*) *Lacuna,* CATH.

SLOTHE, where swyne or oper bestys han dwellyd (sloughe, W. ye hoggys welwyn, K. han wellywyd, S. where hoggys walowen, P.) *Volutabrum,* CATH.

SLOTHE, where water stondythe aftyr reyne. *Colluvium, colluvies, vel colluvio,* UG. *in luo.*

SLOTURBURGGE (slotyrbugge, K. S. P.) *Cenulentus, maurus,* CATH. *obcenus,* UG. V. *in* L. *putibundus,* C. F.

SLOTERON̄', or defowlyn' (sloteryn or done fowly, P.) *Maculo, deturpo.*

SLUGGE. *Deses, segnis.*

SLUGGY. *Desidiosus, torpidus, ignavus,* CATH.

SLUGGYDNESSE (slugnes, K.) *Torpor, segnicies, ignavia.*

SLUGGYN̄'. *Desidio, torpeo, pigritor,* CATH.

SLUMMERARE. *Dormitator, dormitatrix.*

SLUTTE. *Cenosus, cenosa.*

SLUTTY. *Cenulentus,* CATH.

SLUTTYLY (slutly, K. sluttysshly, P.) *Cenulente.*

(SLUTHNES, K. *Cenositas.*)

SMAK, or taste. *Gustus.*

SMAKYN̄', or smellyn̄. *Odoro.*

SMALYN̄', or make lesse. *Minoro.*

SMALLE, as a wande. *Gracilis.*

SMALLE, or lytylle. *Parvus, modicus.*

SMAL WYNE. *Villum.*

SMEKE, or smoke. *Fumus.*

SMEKYN̄', or smokyn̄'. *Fumo, fumigo.*

SMEKYN̄', or smokyn̄' as hote lycure. *Vaporo.*

(SMEKYNGE, or mevyn̄ wythe plesaunte tokenys, *infra* in STYRYN̄'.)

SMEL. *Odor, vel odos.*

SMEL, of rostyd mete. *Nidor,* C. F.

SMELLYN̄, *idem quod* SMAKYN̄', *supra, et olfo,* C. F.

SMELLYN̄' SWETE. *Fragro.*

SMELLYNGE. *Odoracio, olfactus.*

SMELTE, fysche. (*Stingus,* P.)

SMERT. *Ustio.*[2]

SMERTYN̄'. *Uro.*

SMET, or smytyn̄'. *Percussus.*

SMETHE, or smothe (smethenes, K.)[3] *Planicies.*

[1] Compare GORE, or slory, *supra,* p. 203. "To slorry or make foul, *sordido.*" GOULDM. "*Souillè*, soiled, slurried, smutched, &c.; *Souiller,* to soyle, slurrie; *Ordi*, fouled, slurried, slubbered." COTG.

[2] *Vistio,* MS. *Ustio,* MSS. S. P., is doubtless the true reading.

[3] Forby gives Smeath, signifying in Norfolk an open level of considerable extent, for instance Markam Smeath (pronounced Smee,) famed in the sports of the Swaffham coursing

SMYLYN̄'. *Subrideo.*
SMYLYNGE. *Subrisus.*
SMYTHE. *Faber, ferrarius,* CATH.
SMYTYN̄'. *Ferio, percutio.*
SMYTE FYYR. *Fugillo,* CATH.
SMYTYNGE. *Percussio, percussura.*
SMYTHY. *Fabricia* (*fabrateria,* S. P.)
SMYTHYS CHYMNEY, or herthe. *Fabrica,* C. F. (*epicastorium,* P.)
SMYTHYS HAMYR. *Marcus,* CATH.
SMYTHYS TONGGE (tongys, K.) *Tenella,* CATH.
SMOK, schyrt. *Camisia, interula, instita,* UG. V. (*subocula, vel subuncula,* P.)
SMOKE, reke, *idem quod* REKE.
SMOKY. *Fumosus.*
SMORE, wythe smeke. *Fumigo.*
SMORYD. *Fumigatus.*
SMORYNGE. *Fumigacio.*
SMOTHE, pleyne. *Planus.*
SMOTHE, or softe. *Lenis, cum n. non v.*
SNAYLE, crepare. *Limax, limata,* CATH.
(SNAYLE, as of pentys, *supra in* CERCLE. *Spira.*)[1]
SNAKE, wyrme. *Anguis,* CATH. *in anguilla.*
SNARE. *Laqueus, pedica,* CATH. *tendicula.*
SNARYD, or snarlyd (or marlyd, *supra.*) *Illaqueatus, laqueatus.*
SNARYN̄', or snarlyn̄'.[2] *Illaqueo.*
SNARYNGE, or snarlynge (or rufflynge, *supra.*) *Illaqueacio.*
(SNARLID, K. *Illaqueatus.*)
SNATTYD, or schor(t) nosyd.[3] *Simus,* C. F.
SNEKKE, or latche. *Clitorium, pessulum,* KYLW. *pessum,* NECC.
SNEKE, or the poose (pose, K. H. S.) *Catarrus,* C. F. *corisa, rupea.*
SNYBBYN̄', or vndur-takyn̄. *Reprehendo, deprehendo.*
SNYBBYNGE, or vndyrtakynge. *Deprehencio, redargucio,* (*reprehencio,* K.)
SNYPE, or snyte, byrde. *Ibex.*
SNYVELARD, or he þat spekythe yn the nose. *Nasitus,* KYLW.
SNYTYN' a nese or a candyl. *Emungo, mungo.*
SNYTYNGE, of a nose or candyl. *Munctura,* CATH. *emunctura.*
SNYTYNGE,[4] of a candel (snytele,

meeting. An extensive level tract near Lynn, formerly fen, is called the Smeeth; and to the south-west of Lynn there is a very fertile plain, celebrated as pasture for sheep, called Tylney Smeeth. A. S. Smæth, *planicies.*

[1] "*Testudo,* a snayle, curva camera templi, curvatura, lacunar, a voute." MED.

[2] Compare INTRYKYN̄, *supra,* p. 262, MARLYN̄, p. 327, and RUFFELYN̄, p. 439. Palsgrave gives the verb "I snarle, I strangle in a halter, or corde, *Je estrangle:* My grayhounde had almost snarled hym selfe to night in his own leesse." See Forby's Norfolk dialect, *v.* "Snarl, to twist, entangle, and knot together as a skein." Cotgrave gives "*Grippets,* the rufflings or snarles of ouer-twisted thread."

[3] "All mooris and men of Ynde be snatte nosed, as be gotis, apis, &c." HORM. In K. Alis. v. 6447, "fuatted nose" should doubtless be read snatted.

[4] "Instrument" ought here probably to be supplied, according to the readings K. P. "*Emunctorium,* ferrum cum quo candela emundatur, a snuffyng yron." ORTUS. The following description of a pair of snuffers, about 1450, is found in the curious poem on the officers of a household and their duties, appended to the Boke of Curtasye, Sloane MS. 1986, f. 46, b. where, after describing various kinds of candles made by the "Chandeler," we read that that official—

s. snytinge instrument, K. P.) *Munctorium, emunctorium*, CATH.

(SNUFFE, of a candel, s. *Muco.*)

(SNOKE, K. P. *Mustilacio.*)

(SNOKYN, or smellyn, K. P. *Nicto.*)[1]

SNOKYNGE. *Olfactus.*

SNORARE. *Stertor*, (*stertens*, s.)

SNORYN̄', yn sleep. *Sterto.*

SNORYNGE. *Stertura.*

SNOTHE, fylthe of the nose (snotte, s.) *Polipus*, CATH. (*pus*, *mucus*, P.)

SNOW. *Nix.*

SNOWYN̄'. *Ningit.*

SNOWTE, or bylle. *Rostrum*, C. F. *promussida*, C. F.

SNVRTYN̄', or frowne[2] wythe þe nese for scorne or schrewdenesse. *Nario*, CATH.

Soo, or cowl, vessel. *Tina*, CATH.

So, or on thys wyse (so or that wyse, P.) *Sic*, *siccine*, *taliter.*

SOBBYN̄'. *Singulto*, UG.

SOBBYNGE. *Singultus*, (*singulcio*, K.)

SOBUR. *Modestus*, *sobrius.*

SOBERYN̄', or make sobyr. *Sobrio.*

SOBURNESSE. *Sobrietas*, *modestia.*

SOCKE.[3] *Soccus*, CATH. *et* UG. *in sagio* (*peda*, K. *pedana*, P.)

SOCOWRE. *Refugium*, *confugium*, *tutela*, (*refrigerium*, P.)

SOCOWRYD. *Defensus*, *supportatus*, *contutatus*, (*refugitus*, P.)

SOCOWRYN̄', yn helpynge or defendyn̄. *Tuor*, *contutor*, CATH. *succurro.*

SOCŌN, or soke mylke. *Lacteo*, *lallo*, *sugio*, CATH.

SODARY, or sudary. *Sudarium.*

SODEYNE. *Subitaneus*, *repentinus.*

SODENLY. *Subito*, *repentine.*

SODEYNTE.[4] *Subitaneum.*

SODEKENE, or subdekene. *Subdiaconus*, *nathineus*, CATH.

SOFYME. *Sophisma.*

SOFYSTER. *Sophysta.*

SOFYSYN̄'. *Sufficio.*

SOFTE, yn felynge or towchynge. *Mollis.*

SOFTE, or myyld (meke, s.) *Pius*, *mansuetus*, *suavis.*

SOFTE, or esy wythe owte grete dene (dynne, s.) *Tranquillus.*

SOFTE, in mevynge. *Lentus.*

SOFTE and smothe. *Lenis*, *planus.*

SOFTYN̄', or make softe. *Mollio*, CATH.

"The snof of hom dose a-way
Wyth close sesours, as I ȝow say,
The sesours ben schort and rownde y close,
Wyth plate of irne vp on bose."

[1] "*Nicto*, to snoke as houndes dooth when following game." ORTUS. "*Indago*, to snook, to seek or search, to vent, to seek out as a hound doth." GOULDM. Compare BAFFYN̄, and baffynge, *supra*, p. 20, and WAPPYN̄, *infra*.

[2] Srowne, MS. Compare FROWNYN̄ wythe the nose, *supra*, p. 181, where *Nasio* is the reading of the Latin word, here correctly written. "*Nario*, *i.* subsannare, nares fricare, &c. to scorne or mocke." ORTUS.

[3] Compare PYNSONE, sokke, *supra*, p. 400. "Socke for ones fote, *chausson*." PALSG. "*Cernu*, a socke without sole." MED. "Linipedium, a hose or a socke of lynnen cloth." ORTUS. A satirical writer, *t.* Edw. II., says of the monks that this is the penance they do for our Lord's love,—"Hii weren sockes in here shon, and felted botes above." Polit. Songs, p. 330.

[4] Compare HASTE, yn sodente, *impetus*, *supra*, p. 228.

SOFTYN̄', or esyn̄ of peyne (softyn wit resone, K.) *Mitigo, allevio.*

SOFTYN̄', or comfortyn yn sorowe and mornynge. *Delinio.*

SOFTENESSE, yn towchynge. *Mollicies, mollicia,* CATH.

SOFTENESSE, or myldenesse. *Mansuetudo, benignitas.*

SOFTENESSE, or smothenesse. *Lenitas, cum n. non cum v.*

(SOGGON̄', *infra in* water soggon̄'. *Aquosus.*)

(SOHOWE, hown̄tynge crye, *supra in* H.)

(SOYLE, *infra in* sule, *et supra in* moold.)

SOIOWRYN̄',[1] or go to boorde (soiwryn, K.) *Convivor,* UG. *perpendino,* C. F. (*prehendino,* S.)

SOIURNAUNT (soioraūt, P.) *Commensalis, mansionarius, convivator, convivatrix,* UG. *in vivo, mansionaria.*

SOKERE, or he þat sokythe. *Sugens,* (*lactens,* P.)

SOKARE of mylke, or sokerel that longe sokythe. *Mammotrepus,* CATH. *et* C. F.

SOKELYNGE, herbe (or suklynge, *infra.*) *Locusta.*

SOKELYNGE, or he þat sokythe. *Sububer,* UG. *vel sububis,* UG. V. *in* L.

SOKET, of a candylstykke or oþer lyke. *Alorica, vel alarica,* KYLW. *et* UG. V.

SOKYN̄' yn lycure (as thyng, K.) to be made softe, or other cawsys ellys (as thinge to be soft, P.) *Infundo; et istud habetur a physicis medicinalibus* (as lycowris, S.)

SOKYN̄' YN̄, as lycure yn dyuerse þyngys, or drynkyn yn' (sokyn in diuers þyngys, S.) *Inbibo.*

SOKYNGE, or longe lyynge in lycure. *Infusio, inbibitura.*

SOKYNGE, of a pappe or tete. *Lactacio, succio.*

SOKYNGE GRYCE. *Nefrendus,* CATH.

SOKYNGE GROWNDE, as sondy grownde and other lyke (soking in as a sondy grownd, K.) *Bibulus,* CATH. (*et Boetius,* S.)

(SOKYNGLY, *idem quod* esyly.)

SOOKNE, or custome of hauntynge (soken or custome, P. custome or hawntynge, S.) *Frequentacio, concursus.*

SOLACE (or spoort, *infra.*) *Solacium, solamen.*

SOOLE, beestys teyynge[2] (teyinge, K. teiynge, P.) *Trimembrale,* KYLW. *muligo,* KYLW. *ligaculum,* KYLW. *boia,* CATH.

SOLE, fysche. *Solia,* CATH.

SOLE, of a foot. *Planta.*

SOLE, of a schoo. *Solea,* CATH.

SOLEYNE, or a mees of mete for on a-lone (soleyne or a mele of mete of one alone, P.) *Solinum.*

SOLEYNE, of maners, or he þat lovythe no cumpany. *Solitarius,*

[1] *Sic,* probably for Soiowrnyn̄. Palsgrave gives—"I sejourne, I boorde in another mannes house for a tyme, or I tarye in a place for a season, *Je sejourne.* I sojourne," &c. *id.* "*Convivo,* to feeste or to geste, vel simul vivere, to lyue togyder." ORTUS.

[2] "Sole, a bowe about a beestes necke." PALSG. "*Restis,* a sole to tie beasts." GOULDM. A. S. Sol, Sole, a wooden band to put round the neck of an oxe or a cow when tied up in a stall. The word is still in use in certain local dialects, as in Herefordshire and Cheshire.

*aceronicus*, CATH. *vel acheronicus*, C. F.

SOLEMNE (solenne, S.) *Solempnis.*

SOLEMPNE, or feestfulle (solenne, K. S.) *Festivus, celeber.*

SOLEMPNYTE (solennite, S.) *Solempnitas.*

SOLEMPNYTE, of a feest. *Festivitas.*

SOLERE, or lofte.[1] *Solarium, hectheca*, C. F. *menianum*, COMM.

SOLFON̄'. *Solfo.*

SOLFYNGE. *Solfacio* (*soluacio*, P.)

(SOLVYN, *supra in* onbyyndyn.)

SOLWYD (solowed, P.) *Maculatus, deturpatus, sordidatus.*

SOLWYN̄', or fowlyn̄ (solowyn, P.) *Maculo, deturpo*, (*sordido*, P.)

SOLWYNGE (solowynge, P.)[2] *Deturpacio, sordidacio*, (*maculacio*, P.)

SOMENOWRE. *Citator.*

SO MEKYL (so moch, P.) *Tantum.* (*tantummodo*, P.)

SOMER hors.[3] *Gerulus*, CATH. *et* COMM. *somarius*, CATH. *summarius*, COMM. (*bajulus, sellio*, P.)

SOMER tyme. *Estas.*

SOMYR CASTELL.[4] *Fala*, C. F.

SOMYR LAYLOND. *Novale.*

(SOMYR GAME, *supra in* play.)

SOMORŌN, or a-bydyn' yn' somyr.[5] *Estivo*, C. F.

SOMOWNYN̄'. *Cito.*

SONNARE, or rathere. *Cicius.*

SOND. *Sabulum*, CATH.

SOND, or gravel. *Arena.*

SOND HYLLE, or pytte. *Sorica*, CATH.

SOND, or sendynge. *Missio.*

SOND, or ȝyfte sent (ȝeft y-send, S.) *Eccennium* (*encennium, xennium*, S.)

SONE. *Filius.*

SONE IN LAWE. *Gener*, C. F.

SONE, not longe a-bydynge. *Cito.*

SONGE. *Cantus, canticum.*

SONGE, yn halle or chambyr. *Cantilena.*

SONGE, of a manne a-lone. *Monodia*, KYLW. *vel monoci(ni)um.*

SONGE, of twey menne. *Bicinium*, KYLW.

SONGE, of thre menn. *Tricinium*, KYLW.

SONGE, of many menn. *Sincinnium*, KYLW. *Nota eciam tetraci(ni)um et pentaci(ni)um de aliis.*

SONYON̄', *idem quod* SOYNYN̄ (soynyn or assonyyn, P.)

[1] "Sollar a chambre, *solier*. Soller a lofte, *garnier*." PALSG. "*Hecteca*, dicitur solarium dependens de parietibus cenaculi. *Menianum*, solarium, dictum a menibus, i. muris, quia muris solent addi." ORTUS. In the Boke for Travellers, the hostess says of persons arriving at an inn—"Jenette, lyghte the candell and lede them ther aboue in the solere to fore." Compare GARYTTE, hey solere, *supra*, p. 187.

[2] Compare SOWLYNGE, *infra*.

[3] Compare MALE HORSE, *gerulus, somarius, supra*, p. 323. "Sompter horse, *sommier*." PALSG.

[4] Compare TOWRE made oonly of tymbyr, *fala, infra*. "*Fala*, Angl. a toure of tree." ORTUS. "Sommer castell of a shyppe." PALSG. In the translation of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 8 A. XII., mention occurs of "somer castell or bastyle" brought against the walls by an enemy, f. 103; and of "somercastelles, bastelles, and piles," to protect the supplies of provisions, f. 68 b.

[5] This verb occurs in the MS. between SOPOSYN̄ and SORWYN̄.

SOPARE, marchaūnt (or chapman, P.) *Saponarius*, KYLW.
SOOPE. *Smigma*, C. F. *sapo.*
SOPPE. *Offa, offula, (offella*, P.)
(SOPPE, yn watyr, K. *Ypa.*)
(SOPPE, in wyne, K. H. *Vipa.*)
(SOPER, K. *Cena.*)
(SOPHYM, *supra in* sofym, K.)
SOPOSYN̄'. *Suppono, estimo, suspicor.*
(SOPOSYNGE, *infra in* supposynge.)
SOORE, wonde or botche, *Morbus.*
SOORE, or grevows and dyshesyd for sorenesse. *Morbosus, morbidus.*
SORE, or grevowsnesse. *Gravamen.*
SOORE, fylthe or sovr (sowre, filthe, S. P.) *Limus, cenum, lutum.*
SORCERY, wyche crafte. *Sortilegium.*
SOREL, herbe. *Surella*, C. F. *accidula*, C. F. *acetosa, solatrum*, DICC.
SORY, and hevy yn herte. *Tristis, mestus, molestus.*
SORYLY. *Triste, moleste.*
SOORY, or defowlyd yn sowr or fylthe (sowry or defiled in soure, P.) *Cenosus, cenulentus, lutulentus, (limosus, lutuosus*, P.)
SORYNESSE, or hevynesse. *Tristicia, luctus, molestia, mesticia.*
SORYP. *Sorypus*, C. F. *et* COMM.
SOORT (sort or lotte, H. S. P.) *Sors.*
SOROWE. *Dolor, meror, tristicia, gemitus.*
SOROW, for lost of gudde (for losse of godes, S.) *Dividia,(?) glossa Merarii.*
SOROW for syn, wylfully takyn̄'. *Contricio.*
SOROW for syn, take for drede of peyne more than for drede of Godde (more than for displesawnce of God, K.) *Attricio.*
SOROWFULLE, or fulle of sorow. *Merens, lugubris*, C. F. *tristis, gemibundus.*
SORWYN̄'. *Doleo, gemo, lugeo, ejulo.*
(SORWYNGE, *supra in* sorowe, H.)
(SORPORRYD, wythe mete or drynke, *supra in* agrotonyd.)
SOORTYN̄', or settyn̄ yn a soorte. *Sortior.*
SOS, how(nd)ysmete[1] (soos, howndys mete, H. S.) *Cantabrum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in Canaan.*
SOOT, of reke or smoke. *Fuligo.*
SOTTE, *idem quod* FOLTE or folett, *supra.*[2] *Fatuellus, stolidus.*
SOTHE, or trewe (trowthe, K.) *Verus, veridicus.*
SOTHE mete. *Bulcibarium (dulcibarium*, S.)
SOTHEFAST mann or womann. *Verax.*
SOTHEFASTYLY. *Veraciter.*
SOTHEFASTENESSE (or sothenesse, P.) *Veracitas, veritas.*
SOTHLY. *Vere, veraciter.*
SOTY, or fowlyd wythe soot. *Fuliginosus; glossa Merarii.*
SOTYLE (or subtyll, P.) *Subtilis.*
SOTYLY. *Subtiliter.*
SOTYLE, and wytty. *Ingeniosus.*
SOTYLE, and crafty. *Artificiosus.*
SOTYLTE. *Subtilitas.*

[1] Howysmete, MS. This appears doubtless an error which may be corrected by the other MSS. and Pynson's text, "houndis mete." Palsgrave gives "Sosse, or a rewarde for houndes whan they have taken their game, *hvuee.*" Forby gives Soss or Suss, a mixed mess of food, a term always used in contempt, in East Anglian dialect.

[2] Compare also AMSOTE, or a fole, *supra*, p. 11.

SOTYLTE, of crafte. *Artificiositas.*
SOTYLTE, of wytte. *Ingeniositas.*
SOO TRE, or cowl tre. *Falanga,* KYLW. (*vectatorium,* CATH., K.)
SOWCE, mete. *Succidium,* KYLW.
SOWCYN̄'. *Succido,* C. F. *et* KYLW.
SOWD, mede or rewarde of hyre. *Stipendium salarium* (*municipium,* P.)
SOWDE, metel. *Consolidum, solidarium* (*soudarium,* P.)
SOWDYOWRE. *Stipendarius, municeps, tribunus,* C. F.
SOWDŌN. *Soldanus.*
SOWE, swyne. *Sus, porca, scrofa,* CATH.
SOVEREYNE, yn wyrschyppe. *Superior.*
SOVERENTE. *Superioritas.*
SOWYN̄' corne or oþer sedys. *Semino, sero,* CATH.
SOWE clothys or oþer thyngys. *Suo.*
SOWYNGE, of corne and oþer sedys. *Sacio,* CATH. *et* C. F. *seminacio.*
SOWYNGE, of clothys and oþer thyngys. *Sutura.*
SOWLE. *Anima.*
SOWLYNGE, or dyynge. *Obitus, vel exalacio.*
SOWLYNGE, or solwynge (solwynge or makynge folwe,[1] K.) *Maculacio, deturpacio, sordidacio.*
SOWNDE, or dyne. *Sonitus, sonus.*
SOUNDE, of a fysche (sown, K.) *Ventigina.*
SOW(N)DON̄' (sowndyn, K.) *Sono.*
(SOWNDYN', as newe ale and other lycure, *infra in* SWOWYN̄.)
SOU(N)DYNGE. *Sonatus.*
(SOWNDYN̄ A-ZENE, *supra in* REBOWNDYN̄.)
SOUNDYNGE A-ZENE (or rebowndynge, *supra.*) *Resonatus, reboacio,* CATH.
SOWPONE, or sowpe. *Sorbeo, absorbeo.*
SOWPYNGE. *Sorbicio.*
SUPPYNGE AL VP, or al owte. *Absorbicio.*
SOWPYNGE METE, or drynke (sowpinge fode, K. P.) *Sorbile, sorbiciuncula,* C. F.
(SOWRE, filthe, K. or soore, *supra. Cenum, lutum.*)
(SOWRY, or defowlyd wythe fylthe, K. *Limosus, cenosus, lutosus.*)
SOWRE, as frute or oþer lyke. *Acidus, acer, acerbus.*
SOWRE, as dowe. *Fermentatus.*
SOWRE CHERE. *Acrimonia,* C. F.
SOWRE DOKKE (herbe, K.) *idem quod* SOREL, *supra.*
SOWRE DOWE. *Fermentum.*
SOWRE MYLKE. *Occigulum.*
SOWRENESSE. *Acredo,* C. F. *acritudo, acritas.*
SOWRYN̄', or wax sowre (make sowre, S.) *Aceo,* CATH. *acesco.*
SOWYR DOWYN̄', or menge paste wythe sowyr dowe. *Fermento.*
SOWSTARE, *idem quod* SEWSTARE, *supra.*
SOWTARE, or cordewaner (cordynare, S.) *Sutor, alutarius.*
SOWTARYS LEST (last, P.) *Formula, formella, calopodium,* CATH. *calopodia,* C. F. (*formipodium,* P.)
SOWTHE. *Auster.*
SOWTHE EEST. *Euroauster.*
SOWTHELY, or sum what be sowth'e. *Australis.*
SOWTHYSTYLLE, or thowthystylle, (herbe, P.) *Rostrum porcinum.*

[1] *Sic,* probably for fowle. See SOLWYN̄, SOLWYNGE, &c., *supra.*

SOWTHEWEST. *Favonius*, C. F.
SOWTHERNE, *idem quod* SOWTHELY.
SOWTHERNE WOODE, herbe (sotherwode, S.) *Abrotonum.*
SOTHEN̄ (sodyn, P.) *Coctus.*
SOTHYN, yn water only. *Elixus.*
SPACE. *Spacium.*
SPADE. *Vanga, fossorium* (*defossorium*, K.)
SPAYNE, lond. *Hispania.*
SPAKLE (spakkyl, S. spackyll, P.) *Scutula*, CATH.
SPAKLYD. *Scutulatus*, CATH.
SPALLE, or chyppe (spolle, K.) *Quisquilia, assula*, C. F.
SPANNE, mesure of the hand. *Palmus*, CATH. *palmata*, KYLW.
SPANGELE, or losangle (spangyll, losange, H. P.)[1] *Lorale*, KYLW.
SPAYNYEL, hownde. *Odorinsecus, quia aurem sequens, venaticus.*
SPANYN̄', or wene chylder (wenyn chyldryn, K.) *Ablacto, elacto*, CATH.
SPANYNGE, or wenynge of chylder. *Ablactacio.*
SPARARE, or he þat sparythe. *Parcus, parca.*
SPARRE, of a roof (of an howus, K.) *Tignum*, CATH.
SPARGETTYN̄', or pargette wallys (sparchyn or pargetyn, S. A.) *Gipso, limo.*
SPARGETTYNGE, or pargettynge (of wallis, P.) *Litura, gipsura.*
SPARYN̄', or to spare. *Parco.*
SPARYNGE. *Parcimonia.*
SPARKLE, of fyyr (sparke, K.) *Scintilla, favilla*, CATH.
SPARKLYN̄' (sparkyn, S.) *Scintillo.*
SPARTLYNGE. *Scintillacio.*
SPARPLYN̄' (spartelyn, K.)[2] *Spergo, dispergo.*
SPLARPLYNGE,[3] or scaterynge (spartelynge, sundrynge, K. sparkelyng, S.) *Dissipacio.*
SPARTHE, wepne. *Bipennis*, CATH.
SPAROWE, (byrde, K.) *Passer.*
SPATYL, instrument to clense wythe soorys. *Pessaria*, C. F. *tasta*, (*siringga*, P.) *Et hic nota quod siringa est fistula quam medicina mittitur in vesicam; hec* C. F.
SPAWDE. *Spatula, armus*, CATH.
SPAVEYNE, horsys maledy (sore, K. P.)
SPAWNYN̄', as fyschys (spanyn, K.) *Pisciculo*, KYLW.
SPAWNYNGE, of fysche. *Pissiculacio, vel pisciculatus.*
SPECE, or kende. *Species.*
SPECHE. *Loquela, sermocinacio.*
SPECHE, feyny(d) be-twene man and best (fayned, P.) *Labisca*, C. F. (*libistica*, K. P. *libista*, S.)[4]

[1] Compare LOSANGE, *supra*, p. 313.

[2] Compare DYSPARPLYN̄, *supra*, p. 122. "To sparpylle, *spergere, dividere, obstipare.*" CATH. ANG. "I sparkyll a broode, I sprede thynges asonder, *Je disparse* and *je espars*. Whan the sowdiers of a capitayne be sparkylled a brode, what can he do in tyme of nede." PALSG. In the Legenda Aurea it is said of Calvary, "many sculles of hedes were there sparteled all openly."

[3] SPLARPLYNGE, MS. The L after SP, is a correction added over the line.

[4] "*Libistita*, fabula, fatera," occurs in a glossary cited in Ducange. If we derive *Libistica* from Λιβυστῖκὸς, Libyan, this term may have reference to some African writer of fables, as Apuleius, whose *Metamorphoseon* was familiar to the mediæval scholar. "Fabulæ aut Æsopicæ (sunt) aut Libysticæ. Æsopicæ sunt, cum animalia muta inter se sermocinasse finguntur, vel quæ animam non habent, ut urbes, &c. Libysticæ autem, dum hominum cum bestiis aut bestiarum cum hominibus fingitur vocis esse commercium." Isidor. Orig. lib. 1. c. 39.

SPECYALLE, or princypalle. *Principalis, specialis.*

SPECYAL, concubyne, the manne. *Amasius, et idem quod* LEMANN (leefman, s.)

SPECYAL, concubyne, þe womann. (speciall or leman, P.) *Concubina, amasia.*

SPED. *Expeditus.*

SPEED, or spedynge. *Expedicio.*

SPEDYN̄'. *Expedio.*

SPEDYN̄' WELE. *Prosperor.*

SPEYR, of a garment (speyer of a clothe, K.)[1] *Cluniculum,* CATH. *manubium,* KYLW. *et* NECC. *manulia,* KYLW.

SPEKKE, clowte. *Pictacium.*

SPEKYN̄'. *Loquor, for, sermocinor.*

SPEKYN̄ OWTE. *Exprimo.*

SPEKYNGE. *Locucio, sermocinacio.*

SPEKETACLE. *Spectaculum.*

SPELLARE. *Sillabicator.*

SPELLYN̄' (letters, s.) *Sillabico.*

SPELLYNGE. *Sillabicacio.*

SPELKE. *Fissula.*

SPELTE,[2] broke bonys or oþer þyngys (spelke, A. spelkyn, K. P.)

SPELLYNGE, broke bonys or oþer thyngys. (spelkynge, K. spelkyn, P.) *Fissulatus.*

SPENCE, or expence. *Expense, impense.*

SPENCE, botery or celere. *Cellarium, promptuarium,* C. F. *dispensatorium,* COMM.

SPENCERE. *Cellerarius, pincerna, promus.*

SPENDARE. *Dispensator.*

SPENDARE in waast. *Prodigus*; *nota alia in* WASTOWRE.

SPENDYN̄'. *Expendo, dispenso.*

SPENDYNGE. *Dispensacio, expendicio.*

SPENDYNGE yn wast. *Prodigalitas.*

SPENT. *Expensus, dispensatus.*

SPERE, or fres (freshe or brityl, K. britill or brekyll, P.)[3] *Fragilis.*

SPERE, or scuw (schw, K. screne, S.) *Scrineum, ventifuga.*

SPERE, of the fyrmament. (*Spera,* K. P.)

SPERE, instrument of werre. *Lancea, hasta.*

SPEREHAWKE (sparhawke, P.) *Nisus,* C. F. *alietus,* CATH.

[1] "*Cluniculum*, an hole or a spayre of a womans smoke or kyrtell." ORTUS. "Sparre of a gowne, *fente de la robe.*" PALSG. In the curious chapter *De Vestibus*, in Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occur, "*Manicipium*, spayere; *apertura*, spayere; *transmearium*, sparebokylle," the latter being probably a brooch which closed the vent or fent of a dress. Compare FENTE, *fibulatorium, supra*, p. 156. "*Lacenema*, a speyre; *Urla*, a speyre-hole." The term may have designated the openings in the dress, either at the neck, or at the sides, like pocket-holes, as seen in mediæval costume. The Cathol. Abbrev. 1497, thus explains "*cluniculum*,—le pertuis qui est es vestemens des femmes iouste le coste." Skelton gives a lament of the nun for her favourite bird—"wont to repayre and go in at my spayre," or creep in "at my gor of my goune before." Philip Sparow.

[2] Amongst the Verbs. *Sic* MS. The noun SPELLYNGE may possibly be an error, corrected by other readings. Compare, however, "Spels, or broken pieces of stones coming of hewing or graving, *Assulæ*, micæ, segmina, secamenta." GOULDM. See also SPALLE or chyppe, *assulæ, supra.* In Will. and Werwolf, we find Spelde, with the same signification as Spalle. See Brockett.

[3] Compare BROKDOL, *supra*, p. 53.

SPEREL, of a boke (sperynge of a boke, K.) *Offendix*,[1] UG. *in fendo, signaculum.*

SPEREL, or closel yn schetynge (closynge, K.) *Firmaculum.*

SPERYN̄', or schettyn̄. *Claudo.*

SPERYN̄', and close wythe in (or closyn in, K.) *Includo.*

SPERYN̄', and schette wythe lokkys. *Sero, obsero.*

SPERYN̄', or aske after a þynge. *Scissitor, percunctor, inquiro.*

SPEREWORTE, herbe. *Flammula.*

SPYCE, or spycery. *Species.*

SPYCERE. *Apot(h)ecarius*, DICC.

SPY, or watare (waytere, S.) *Explorator*, COMM.

SPYYN̄', or a-spyyn̄'.[2] *Exploro*, C. F. (*percunctor*, S.)

SPYGOT. *Clipsidra, ducillus*, CATH. *ductileum.*

SPYK, or fet flesche (spike of fleshe, K.) *Popa*, C. F.

SPYKENARDE. *Spica narda*, C. F. *nardostacium.*

SPYKYNGE nayle (spylynge nayle, S.)

SPYLKOK, or whyrlegygge, chylderys pley (or prylle, *supra.*) *Giraculum*, C. F.

SPYLLYN̄', or puttyn̄ owte (powryn owte, K.) *Effundo.*

SPYLLYN̄', or lesyn, or dystroyyn̄. *Confundo.*

SPYLLYNGE, or owt powryn̄ge. *Effusio.*

SPYLLYNGE, or lesynge or schendynge. *Confusio, deperdicio.*

SPYNNARE, or erany (arreyne, P.)[3] *Aranea.*

SPYNNARE (of wolle or other lyke, K.) or spynstare. *Filatrix, filacista*, CATH.

(SPINNAR WEBBE, K. *Tela araanee.*)

SPYNDYL. *Fusus*, (*fusillus*, P.)

SPYNNYN̄'. *Neo, filo.*

SPYNNYNGE. *Filatura*, C. F. *netura, neccio.*

SPYRE, of corne or herbe. *Hastula.*

SPYRYN̄', as corne and oþer lyke. *Spico*, CATH.

SPYRYTE, (or gooste, P.) *Spiritus.*

SPYRLYNGE. *Epimera.*

SPYT, or spotle. *Sputum, screa, saliva.*

SPYYTE, repref or schame (spite, repreve or schame, K.) *Obprobrium.*

SPYTEFULLE. *Obprobriosus.*

SPYTE, for rostynge (spete, P.) *Veru*, (*verutum*, P.)

SPYTE mete (or done, P.) on a spete. *Veruo.*

SPYTYLLE howse. *Leprosorium.*

SPYTTYN̄'. *Screo, spuo, exspuo.*

SPLENE, or mylte (or mylche, *supra.*) *Splen.*

SPLENTE.[4]

SPOKOKE[5] of a whele (spok, K. S. P.) *Radius*, C. F.

[1] "*Offendix*, nodus quo liber ligatur, Angl. a knotte or clospe of a boke." ORTUS. Compare CLOSPE, *supra*, p. 83, and ONDOYNGE, or opynynge of schettillys, or sperellys, p. 365.

[2] This word occurs amongst the verbs, seemingly misplaced, between SPYTE mete, and SPYTTYN̄.

[3] Compare ARAYNYE, p. 14, and ERANYE, p. 140, *supra*. "Spynner or spider, *herigne*." PALSG. See, in Trevisa's version of Bartholom. de propr. rerum, a long account of the various kinds of "Spinners"; lib. 18, c. iii.

[4] No Latin word is here given. Palsgrave has "Splent for an house, *Laite*; Splent, harnesse for the arme, *Garde de bras*." *Laite*, however, signifies the milt or soft roe of a fish.

[5] *Sic*, probably an error for SPOKE.

SPOLE, or scytyl, webstarys instrument (schetyl, S.) *Spolia, panulea*, UG. *spoliare, navicula*, KYLW. *et* CATH.

SPOYLYD, or spolyyd. *Spoliatus.*

SPOYLYN̄', or spolyoñ' (spolyyn or spoylyn, P.) *Spolio, dispolio.*

SPYLYN̄', or dymembryn̄[1] as menn doñ caponys or other fowlys (dysmembryn, S.) *Artuo*, C. F. *et* UG. V. *in* L *litera.*

SPOYLYNGE, or spolyynge. *Spoliacio, depredacio.*

SPONE. *Coclear.*

SPONGE. *Spongia, vel spungia*, CATH. *et* C. F.

SPORE. *Calcar.*

SPORYARE (sporyȝere, H. sporer, P.) *Calcarius.*

SPORGE, herbe. *Catapucia, esula, anabulla*, C. F.

SPORGYN̄' (or bermyn, *supra.*) *Spumo*, UG. *blict(ri)o*,[2] (*blutrio*, KYLW. S. P.)

SPORGYNGE, of ale or wyne. *Spumacio, blictricatus* (*latricatus*, S.)

SPORNYNGE, or spurnynge. *Calcitracio.*

SPOORT, or solas. *Solacium.*

(SPOT, P.) *Macula, labes.*

SPOTTYD. *Maculatus.*

SPOTTŌN'. *Maculo.*

SPOWSE, mann. *Sponsus.*

SPOWSE, womann. *Sponsa.*

SPOWSYN̄'. *Desponso; quere alia infra in* WEDDYN̄'.

SPOWTE. *Fistula*, CATH. *in doma.*

(SPOTLE, *idem quod* SPYT, *supra.*)

SP(R)AWLYN̄'.[3] *Palpito*, CATH.

SPRAWLYNGE. *Palpitacio.*

SPREDYN̄'. *Dilato, expando, pando.*

SPREDYNGE. *Dilatacio, extencio.*

(SPREDYNGE, or streykynge owte, *infra. Extencio, protencio.*)

SPRENKELYN̄', or strenkelyn̄'. *Aspergo, conspergo, expergo.*

SPRENKELYNGE, or strenkelynge. *Aspercio, conspercio.*

SPRETE, or qvante (spret or quant, P.)[4] *Contus*, CATH. *conta*, C. F. *contum*, C. F.

SPRYNGE, of a tre or plante (springe or yonge tre, P.) *Planta, plantula.*

SPRYNGE, of a welle (of vessell, W.) *Scaturigo, scatebra*, CATH. *et* COMM.

SPRYNGYN̄', or growyn̄'. *Cresco.*

SPRYNGYN̄', as a welle, *Scaturio, scateo*, CATH. *scaturiso.*

SPRYNGYNGE, or growynge (or waxynge, *supra,*) of what so hyt be. *Crescencia.*

[1] *Sic.* The correct reading should probably be SPOYLYN̄, or dysmembryn̄. Compare DYSMEMBRYN', *supra*, p. 122. "I was in great danger to be spoiled by a great fierce mastiff." Life of Adam Martindale, Chetham Soc. p. 180.

[2] "*Blictrum*, id est (yest) unde—Vinum bibulit, aqua ebulit, cervisia blictrit." ORTUS.

[3] The reading of the other MSS. and of Pynson's text is "sprawlyn." "I spralle, as a yonge thing doth that can nat well styrre, *Je crosle.* He spraulleth lyke a yonge padocke (*grenouille*). I spraule with my legges, struggell, *Je me debats.*" PALSG.

[4] Forby gives Sprit, a pole to push a boat forward. A. S. Spreot, *contus.* In some localities the reed, *juncus articulatus*, is called the Spret. "Sprette, for water men, *Picq.*" PALSG. "*Contus* est quoddam instrumentum longum quo piscatores pisces scrutantur in aquis, et est genus teli quod ferrum non habet sed acutum cuspidem longum; pertica preacuta quam portant rustici loco haste,—a poll or a potte stycke." ORTUS. Compare QUANTE, *supra*, p. 418, and WHANTE, *infra.*

SPRYNGYNGE, of a welle or oþer waxynge watyr. *Scaturacio* (*scatebra*, P.)

(SPRYTE, or spirite, K. H. P. *Spiritus.*)

SPROUTYN̄', or burionyn̄' (spruntone or burione, H. P.) *Pululo.*

SPUDDE. *Cultellus vilis.*

SPWYN̄', or brakyn̄' (or castyn̄', *supra.*) *Vomo, evomo*, CATH.

SPWYNGE, or brakynge (or parbrakynge, *supra*) *Vomitus, evomitus.*

SPURNYN̄' (or wyncyn, P.) *Calcitro* (*recalcitro, pedito*, P.)

(SPURNYNGE, K. H. P. *supra in* SPORNYNGE.)

SQWALTERYN̄', for hete or oþer cawsys (squaltryn or swaltryn, P.) *Sincopo, exalo.*

SQWARE. *Quadrus.*

SQWARED. *Quadratus.*

SQWARE STŌN. *Tessera, tessella.*

SQUARYN̄'. *Quadro.*

SQUARYNGE. *Quadracio, conquadracio.*

SQWYAR, gentylmann (sqwyer man, K. P. SQVYȝER, H.) *Armiger, scutifer.*

SQVYER, rewle (SQVYȝER, H. SQVYYRE, S.) *Amussis*, COMM. *et* UG. V. *in* M.

SQWYLLE, herbe. *Cepa maris, bulbus*, C. F. (*cepanuris*, P.)

SQWYLLARE, dysche wescheare. *Lixa*, C. F.

SQWYNACYE, sekenesse (sqwynsy, P.) *Squ(in)ancia, gutturna.*

SQWYRTYL, or swyrtyl. *Sifons*, C. F. *sifon*, UG. *in sibilo.*

STABBE, or wownde of smytynge. *Stigma.*

STABLE, or stedefast. *Stabilis, firmus.*

STABLE, and a-bydyng yn malyce. *Pervicax, pertinax.*

STABULNESSE, or stedefastnesse. *Stabilitas, firmitas.*

STABULNESSE, yn a-bydynge wythe owte secynge (stabilnesse in abidinge in werke, P.) *Perseverancia.*

STABUL, for hors. *Stabulum.*

STABUL KEPAR, or hors kepar. *Stabularius.*

S(T)ABELYN̄', or make stable and stede (stable and stedfaste, S. P.) *Stabilio, solido.*

STABLYN̄ HORS. *Stabulo.*

STABYLY a-bydyn̄' wythe owte changynge (stabelyn, K. stablyn and bydyng, S.) *Persevero.*

STACKE. *Acervus, arconius.*

STACKE, or heep. *Agger.*

STACYŌN. *Stacio.*

STACYONERE, or he þat sellythe bokys. *Stacionarius, bibliopola*, C. F.

STAFFE. *Baculus, fustis.*

STAFFE SLYNGE. *Balea*, KYLW. *fundibalista*, KYLW.

STAGE, or stondynge vp ōn (stage to stond on, S. A.) *Fala*, MERAR. *machinalis*, CATH. *machinis*, UG. V. *in* M.

STAKE (or stulpe, *infra*). *Sudes*, C. F. *palus*, CATH. *paxillus*, BRIT.

(STAKERYN, or stotyn, K. H. *Titubo.*)

STAKERYN̄' or wauerȳn̄' (stakelyn, P.) *Vacillo.*

STAKERYNGE, yn speche (or stamerynge, *infra.*) *Titubacio.*[1]

STAKERYNGE, in mevynge. *Vacillacio.*

(STAKKYN, S. A.) *Arconiso.*

[1] *Tutubacio*, MS. Compare STOTYNGE, *infra.*

STALLE, be-forne a schoppe (stal a-forne, K.) *Stallus, ferculum*, Lib. equivocorum.

(STAL of a qwere, K. P. *Stallus.*)

STALLE, of beestys stondynge *Boscar*, C. F. *presepe, presepium, bucetum*, UG. V. *in* V.

STALE, of fowlynge or byrdys takynge. *Stacionaria*, C. F.

STALE, as drynke. *Defecatus*, C. F. *merax*, CATH.

STALYN̄', or make stale drynke. *Defeco.*

STALYONE, hors. *Emissarius*, CATH.

STALKE. *Calamus.*

STALKYN̄' (or gon softe, K. softely, S. A.)[1] *Serpo*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *cla(m)culo, et clanculo*, KYLW.

STALLYN̄' PRELATYS. *Intronizo*, C. F.[2]

STALKYNGE, or soft and sly goynge. *Serptura*, CATH.

STAWURTHY (stalworthy, S. H. A. P.) *idem quod* STRONGE, *infra.*

STAMERYNGE, yn speche, *idem quod* STAKERYNGE, *supra.*

(STAMERYNGE, in goyng, *idem quod* stakerynge, K. waveryng, H.)

STAMYN, clothe. *Stamina*, DICC. *linistema*, CATH. *et* UG. *in lenio.*

STAMPYN̄'. *Tero, pindo*, CATH. *pilo.*

STAMPYNGE. *Tritura.*

STANMARCHE, herbe (stammarche, P.) *Macedonia, Alexandria.*

STAPYLLE of a schyttynge (stapul, K.) *Stapellum*, KYLW.

STARE, or segge (or cegge, *supra.*) *Carix*, C. F.

STARCHE, for kyrcheys. *Stibium*, CATH. *gersa.*[3]

STARYN̄', wythe brode eyne (iyen, P.) *Patentibus oculis respicere.*

STARYN̄', or schynyn̄',[4] and glyderyn̄'. *Niteo, rutilo.*

STARYNGE, brode lokynge. *Patentacio oculorum.*

STARYNGE, or schynynge, as gaye thyngys. *Rutilans, rutilus*, C. F. *nitidus.*

STARK (or styffe, *infra.*) *Rigidus*, C. F. *et* UG. *in rigeo, artus.*

STARKENESSE (or styfnesse, *infra.*) *Rigor, rigiditas, artitudo.*

STERLYNGE, bryd. *Sturnus.*

STATE. *Status.*

STATURE of heythe. *Statura.*

STATUTE. *Statutum.*

STAUNCHEGREYNE, for wrytarys.[5] *Planula*, NECC.

STAUNCHE bloode. *Stanno*, C. F. (*stangno*, S. A. P.)

[1] In the MS. *Arconizo* occurs here; probably an error, and properly belonging to STAKKYN, (see that verb, *supra*,) accidentally omitted by the second hand.

[2] Here follows, in the Winchester MS., "*Hec statela*, þe standard." Palsgrave gives "I stalke, I go softly and make great strides, *Je vas a grans pas;* He stalketh lyke a crane."

[3] *Sersa*, MS. *Gersa*, K. S. P. See the Catholicon, and Ducange, *v. Gersa*, explained in the Ortus as signifying "*Blatea*, bleche." Palsgrave gives "Starche for lawne, *follé fleur.*" In Sloane MS. 3548, f. 102, is the following recipe, "Ad faciendum starching,—R. quantitatem furfuris et bullias in aqua munda et stet per iii. dies vel plus donec sit aqua amara vel acetosa; tunc exprime aquam de furfure et in claro ejus immerge tuum pannum, s. sindonem, bokeram, vel carde, aut aliud quod vis, et postea sicca et cum lapide lenifica," that is, polish the surface with a slekystone. See that word, *supra*, p. 458.

[4] Schydyn̄, MS. In the other MSS. and in Pynson's text,—Schynyn.

[5] Palsgrave gives "Staunche greyne, an herbe," but the substance here intended seems to have been a composition used by the mediæval scribe, possibly like pounce, in pre-

STAUNCHE wrethe, and make pees. *Pacifico, sedo.*

STAUNCHYNGE, or secynge (sessinge, P. lessinge, J.) *Cessacio.*

STAUNCHYNGE of blode. *Cedacio, stagnacio,* C. F.

STAUNCHON, to set yn an ynke horne. *Forulus.*[1]

STATHE,[2] waterys syde. *Stacio,* CATH.

STEDE, place. *Situs.*

STEEDE, hors. *Dextrarius, gradarius, sonipes,* CATH. *et* UG.

STEDFASTE (or stable.) *Stabilis, firmus.*

STEDEFASTNESSE (or stabylnesse, K.) *Stabilitas, firmitas.*

STEDEFASTNESSE, wythe owte any chaungynge or secynge. *Perseverancia.*

STEDEFASTNESSE, or stylle stondynge yn wyckydnes, wythe owte wylle of chaungynge. *Obstinacia, induracio.*

(STEDULLE, of wevynge, *infra in* STODUL. *Telarium.*)

STEPFADYR.[3] *Victricus,* C. F. (*vel vitricus,* A.) *patriaster,* UG.

STEYYN̄' VP. *Scando, ascendo.*

STEYYN̄' or steppyn̄ of gate (stoppyn, K. H. P. styntyn or cesyn of gate, S. A.) *Restito,* C. F. *obsto* (*resto,* S. P.)

STEYLE, or steyynge vp (of steying up, K.) *Ascensus, scansile.*

(STEYLE, or steyre, P. *Gradus.*)

STEYKE. *Carbonella, frixa,* UG. *assa.*

STEYYNGE (up, K. P.) *Scansio, ascensus.*

STEYNYD. *Polimitus.*

STEYNYN̄', or stenyyn̄', as clothe þat lesythe hys colowre. *Fuco, proprie in tertia persona tantum,* COMM.

STEYNYN̄', as steynyowrys. *Polo,* CATH.

STEYNYNGE. *Polimitacio.*

STENYOWRE. *Polimitarius,* CATH.

STENEYYNGE, lesynge of colowre (steynynge, K. P.) *Fucacio,* CATH. *in fuco.*

STEEL, metel. *Calibs,* CATH.

STELE, or stert of a vesselle. *Ansa.*

STELYN̄'. *Furor, latrocinor.*

STELYNGE, or stelthe (thefte, S.) *Furtum, latrocinium.*

STELYNGLY, or theefly (theftely, S.) *Furtive, latrocinaliter.*

STEEM, or lowe of fyre. *Flamma.*

STEEM, of hothe lycure. *Vapor.*

STEMYN̄', or lowyn̄' vp. *Flammo.*

paring the smoothed surface of parchment. It was thus made: "To make stounchegrey.—Take kyddys blode and calke and medle hem to-gedyr, and make ballys therof and bake hem in a novyn, and sel a pece for iiij.d." Sloane MS. 3548, f. 18 b. The following is from another MS. in the same collection, 2584. f. 10: "For to make staunchegreine.—Take quycke lyme and floure of whete, of iche cliche moche, and the thride part of rosyn, and tempere hem to gidre with the white of an ey or with gote mylke, or elles with cowe mylke, and make it ry3t thicke, and tempere it to gidere til it be soft as past, and than make smalle balles therof and drie hem atte the sonne, and when it is dried hit wele serve."

[1] "*Forulus, i.e.* bursa scriptorum." ORTUS. "*Calamarium,* an ynkhorne or a staunchere." MED. MS. CANT. "Staunchon, a proppe, *estancon.*" PALSG.

[2] STACHE, MS. and S. staye, K. stathe, H. A. P. At Lynn are quays called "Common Staith," "King's Staith," &c.; the name occurs frequently in Norfolk. A.S. Stæth, *littus.*

[3] This word was evidently written STEFFADYR, by the first hand.

STEMYNGE, or leemynge of fyyr. *Flammacio.*

STEMYNE, or stodul, or stothe yn a webbyshonde (stemyne of clothe, K. P. in a webbys eend, S.)[1] *Forago*, C. F. (*Versus*, fodder *forago*, lyst *dicitur esse farago*, S.)

STENTE, or certeyne of valwe, or drede, and oþer lyke (of value or dette, S.) *Taxacio.*

STENTYD. *Taxatus.*

STEPPE, of a fote. *Vestigium.*

STEEPE, nowt lowe. *Elevatus, ascendens.*

STEPBROTHYR (of the fadyrs syde, S. *Victrigenus.*)

(STEPBRODER, on the moderys syd, S. *Novercatus.*)

STEPSYSTYR. (*Victrigena*, S. A.)

(STEPSYSTER, on the modyrs syde, S. *Novercata.*)

STEPSONE. *Prevignus*, C. F. *et* UG. *in pridem, et neos, filiaster*, C. F.

STEPDOWTER. *Prevignia*, C. F. *et* UG. *filiastra.*

STEPFADYR, *idem quod* STEFFADYR, *supra.*

STEPMODYR. *Noverca, matertera*, CATH.

STEPYD (or stept, P. J.) in watyr or lycure. *Infusus, illiquatus.*

STEPYN', yn water or oþer lycure. *Infundo, illiqueo*, CATH.

STEPYNGE, yn lycure. *Infusio, illiqueacio.*

STEPNESSE, or sydenesse[2] of a roof (stopnesse, P.) *Elevacio.*

STEPPYN' ovyr a thynge. *Clunico.*

STEPULLE. *Campanile.*

STEP, where a mast stant yn a schyppe. *Parastica*, C. F.

STERRE.[3] *Stella, sidus.*

STERRE slyme.[4] *Assub*, C. F.

STERYNGE. *Mocio, motus, commocio.*

STERYSMANN, of a schyppe. *Remex.*

STERNE, of a schyppe. *Puppis*, C. F.

STERNE, or dredeful in syghte. *Terribilis, horribilis.*

STERNE, or stoburne (or styburne, *infra.*) *Austerus, ferox.*

STERT, of an appull or oþer frute. *Pediculus*, C. F. *et* CATH.

STERT, of a handylle of a vessel. *Ansa*, C. F.

STERT, of a plowe (or plowstert, *supra.*) *Stina*, C. F.

STERUYN', *idem quod* DEYYN', *supra.*

[1] Compare LYYST of clothe, *supra*, p. 307; and SCHREDE, p. 443. "*Forago*, a lyste of a webbe." ORTUS. "Stamyne, *estamine*." PALSG.

[2] SYDENEDDE, MS. or sydeuedde (?). The true reading is, however, probably found in the other MSS.—Sydnesse, S. A. In the note on SYYD, p. 45, it has been stated that, as Bishop Kennett observes, in some dialects "Side" signifies high, as a house or a hill, and, metaphorically, a haughty person is said to be "side."

[3] STERERE, MS.

[4] "Sterre slyme, *lymas*." PALSG. "Assub, Angl. slyme vel quedam terra." ORTUS. "Asub, *i.e.* galaxia, Senderung der Stern. Galaxia, Sternenferbung oder Reinigung." Rulandus, Lexicon Alchemiæ. Lat. Germ. The singular jelly frequently found after rain is doubtless here intended; the *Tremella nostoc*, popularly called star-shot or star-jelly, and supposed to be the recrement of the meteors called fallen stars. See Morton, Nat. Hist. Northants, pp. 353, 356; Dr. Merret's *Pinax*, p. 219; Pennant, Zool. vol. ii. p. 453; Brand, Pop. Antiqu. under "Will with a wisp." This "Spittle of the Starres" may be alluded to in the following lines:

"The speris craketh swithe thikke,
So doth on hegge sterre stike." K. Alis. 4437.

STERVYNGE, or deyynge. *Mors, expiracio.*

STEVENE, propyr name. *Stephanus.*

STY, by pathe. *Semita, callis,* CATH. *orbita, trames,* UG. *in traho.*

STY, swynce cote (swynys howus, K. swyn cote, S. styy, swynnen cote, A.) *Ara,* CATH. *porcarium.*

STYANYE (or a perle, S.) yn the eye.[1] *Egilopa,* UG. *in egle* (*Egilopam curat quisquis commescitat illam,* S.)

STYBURNE, or stoburne (or sterne, *supra.*) *Austerus, ferox.*

STYBURNESSE. *Austeritas, ferocitas.*

STYCHE, peyñe on þe syde. *Telum,* UG. V. *in* T.

STYFFE, or starke. *Rigidus,* C. F.

STYFFE, or stronge. *Fortis, robustus.*

STYFLY, or strongly. *Fortiter, robuste.*

STYFNESSE, or starkenesse. *Rigiditas, rigor.*

(STYFNES, or strenthe, K. H. S. A. *Fortitudo, robur.*)

STYKKE. *Ligniculum.*

(STIKKYD VP, P. *Succinctus.*)

STYKELYNGE, fysche.[2] *Silurus,* (*stingus,* K. *gamarus,* S.)

STYKYÑ', or festyñ' a thynge to a walle or a noþer þynge, wha so hyt be. *Figo, affigo, glutino.*

STYKYÑ', or sleñ. *Jugulo.*

STYKKYÑ', or tukkyñ' vp cloþys (stichynup clotys, K.) *Suffarcino,* CATH. *in farcino, succingo.*

STYKKYNGE, or tukkynge vp of clothys.[3] *Suffarcinatio,* CATH. (*succincio,* P.)

STYKYNGE, or festynge to (stykenynge of festnynge, P.) *Confixio, fixura.*

STYKYNGE in beestes (of beests, K. P. or beestys sleynge, S.) *Jugulacio.*

STYLLATORY. *Stillatorium.*

STYLE, where men gõn over. *Scansillum, scansile, scanillum,* KYLW.

STYLE, forme of indytynge, or spekynge or wrytynge. *Stilus.*

STYLLE, nott spekynge. *Silens, tacitus.*

STYLLE, in pes and reste. *Quietus.*

STYLLE, wythe-owte mevynge. *Tranquillus.*

STYLLYÑ', or pesyñ'. *Pacifico, mitigo.*

STYLLYÑ', or stylle waterys. *Stillo, instillo,* CATH. (*constillo,* P.)

STYLNESSE, nowt spekynge (with owtyn speche, K.) *Taciturnitas, silencium.*

STYLNESSE, in pees. *Quies, quietudo,* K.

STYLNESSE, wytheowt mevynge. *Tranquillitas.*

STYLTE. *Calepodium, lignipodium.*

STYNGYÑ'. *Stimulo, pungo.*

STYNK. *Fetor, oletum,* CATH.

STYNKE, of fowle feet. *Pedor.*

STYNKKYÑ'. *Feteo, oleo, puteo,* CATH.

STYNKYNGE, or full of stynk. *Fetidus, putridus, putibundus.*

STYNTYÑ'[4] of werkynge or mevynge. *Pauso, desisto, subsisto.*

[1] Compare PEERLE yn the eye, *glaucoma, supra,* p. 394.

[2] Fylthe, MS., fyche, A. "*Silurus,* a lytell fysshe." ORTUS.

[3] Sir Amis having lost his horse was obliged to go on foot;—"ful careful was that knight,—he stiked vp his lappes," and trudged off on his journey. Amis and Amil. v. 988.

[4] STYNTYN or werkynge, MS. The true reading seems to be—" of "—as MS. S.

STYNTYN' or make a thynge to secyn' of hys werke or mevynge. *Obsto*, C. F.

STYNTYNGE, or lesynge[1] (styntynggys or cesyng, A. sesyng, K. sesinge, P.) *Pausacio, descistencia.*

ST(Y)RYN' or mevyn'. *Moveo.*

STYRYN', to goode or badde. *Excito, incito, sollicito.*

STYRYN' or mevyn' wythe plesaunte tokenys, þat ys clepyd smekynge (mevyn with plesawnce, K. S. H. P.) *Blandior.*

STYRYNGE. *Motus, commocio, mocio.*

STYRK, neet (or hecfer, P.) *Juvenca.*

STYROP. *Strepa, scansile*, CATH. *et* KYLW.

STYRT, or lytyl whyle (lytyl qwyle, A.) *Momentum.*

STYRTE, or skyppe. *Saltus.*

STYRTE, of sodeyne mevynge. *Assultus.*

STYRTYL, or hasty. *Preceps.*[2]

STYRTYN', or sodenly mevyn'. *Impeto.*

STYRTYN', or skyppyn'. *Salto.*

STYRTYN', or bruntoñ', or sodeñly comyn' a-ȝen a enmy (stirtyn sodeynly in an enmy, K., or make abreyde or a saute on a man, P.) *Insilio, irruo*, CATH.

STYTHE, smythys instrument. *Incus*, CATH.

STYWARD. *Senescallus.*

STOBUL, or holme (halme, K. S. A. P.) *Stipula.*

(STOBURNE, or sterne, *idem quod* STYBURNE.)

STODYYN'. *Studeo*, CATH.

STOTHE, of a clothe (stode of cloth, K. P.) *Forago*, C. F. *et* UG. *in foris.*

STODUL, or stedulle, of wevynge. *Telarium.*

STONYYN',[3] or stoynyn' mannys wytte. *Attono*, CATH. *in tono, stupefacio, percello*, CATH.

STONYYN, or brese werkys. *Briso*, CATH. *quatio.*

STOKKE. *Truncus, stipes.*

STOKKE DOWE. *Palumba, palumbes*, C. F. *et* COMM. *palumbis*, UG.

STOKFYSCHE. *Strimulus*, [?] *ypofungia*, (*fungus*, P.)

STOKKYD, yn stokkys. *Cip(p)atus.*

STOKKYN', or settyñ in stokkys. *Cippo.*

STOKKYS, of prisōnment. *Cippus*, CATH. *nervus*, CATH.

STOOL. *Scabellum.*

STOLE. *Stola.*

STOMAK. *Stomachus.*

STOMELARE. *Cespitator.*

STOMELYN'. *Cespito.*

STOMELYNGE. *Cespitacio.*

STONE. *Petra, lapis.*

STONE, yn a mannys bleddyr. *Calculus, et inde calculosus qui patitur calculum.*

(STON, in mannys pryui membre, K. *Testiculus.*)

[1] *Sic.* Possibly an error for sesynge, as appears by the other MSS. and P.

[2] *Presepe*, MS. which signifies a manger or crib, and is probably an error for *preceps*, the reading in MS. S. preseps, A. Compare SCHYTTYLLE or hasty, *preceps*, p. 447.

[3] This and the following word, which occur in the verbs between STODYYN and STOKKYN, may have been written by the first hand STOYNYN. Compare ASTOYNYN, *supra*, p. 16; also a-stoyned and a-stoynynge, *ibid.* STONYYNGE will be found *infra* in its true place in alphabetical arrangement.

STONARE, or he þat stonythe (stonard, K.) *Lapidator.*

STŌNBOWE. *Arcuba(li)sta*, KYLW.

STŌNCROPPE, herbe. *Crassula minor, et de hoc nota supra in* ORPYN̄'.

STONDE vessel (ston vessel, K. stoonde vessel, A.)[1] *Futula, cumula* (*cunula*, A. *cisternula*, CATH. *futis*, P.)

STONDYN̄'. *Sto.*

STONDYN̄' stedfastly in wykkydnesse. *Obstino*, CATH.

STONDYNGE, noþer syttynge ne walkynge. *Status*, CATH.

STONDYNGE PLACE, where men stondyn. *Stacio*, CATH.

STONY, or ful of stonys. *Lapidosus, petrosus.*

STONYN̄', or made of stone. *Lapideus.*

STONYN̄' pott or oþer wessel. *Lapista*, CATH. *et* UG. *in laos.*

STONYN̄'. *Lapido.*

STONYNGE. *Lapidacio.*

STONYYNGE, or stoynynge of mannys wytte. *Attonitus, precellencia.*

STOPPE, boket. *Situla*, CATH. *haustrum* (*mergus*, CATH. A. P.)

STOPPE, vessel for mylkynge (for to mylke yn, S.) *Multra*, CATH. *multrale, multrum.*

STOPPELL, of a bottel or oþer like. *Ducillus*, CATH. *in ductilis, docillus, ductileus*, C. F.

STOPPYD. *Obstructus.*

STOPPYN̄' a pytte or an hole. *Opilo, obstruo, obturo.*

STOPPYN̄', or wythe stondynge a beest of goynge or rennynge.[2] *Sisto*, CATH. *obsto*, UG. (*obsisto*, P.)

STOPPYNGE. *Obstruccio.*

STOOR, or purvyaunce (store, P.) *Staurum.*

STOOR, or hard or boystows (store, K.)[3] *Austerus, rigidus.*

STOBLARE, or troblare (stroblare, K. A.)[4] *Perturbator.*

STORY. *Historia.*

STORK, byrd or fowle. *Ciconia.*

STORM, wedyr. *Nimbus*, C. F. *procella, altanus*, C. F.

STORM, yn the see. *Turbo.*

STORME, or schowre of reyne. *Nimbus*, CATH.

STORVUN, or dede (storvyn, K. H. P. storvun or deed, A.) *Mortuus.*

STOT, hors. *Caballus.*

STOTARE. *Tituballus*, CATH. *blesus*, CATH. *balbus*, C. F.

(STOTHE yn a webbyshonde, *supra in* STEMYNE. *Forago*, C. F.)

STOTYN̄' (or stameryn, P.) *Titubo, blatero*, CATH. *opico*, CATH. *et* C. F. (*balbucio*, CATH. A. P.)

[1] "Stonde a vessell, they have none" (namely the French). PALSG. "*Cisternula*, a stande." ORTUS. "*Tine, tinne*, a stand, open tub, or soe, most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five paile-fulls, and commonly borne, by a stang, between two." COTG. "A stand (for Ale), *Tine*." SHERW.

[2] Compare GEYNECOWPYN̄, *supra*, p. 189.

[3] Compare BOYSTOWS, and boystows garment, &c. *supra*, p. 42. "Stournesse, *Estourdisseure;* Stowre of conversacyon, *Estourdy;* I make sture or rude, *Jarudys;* this rubbynge of your gowne agaynst the walle wyll make it sture to the syght, *larudyra*, &c." PALSG. In Arund. MS 42, f. 25, bitter almonds are called "stoure—stowre almandes;" and mention is made of the "stowrhede" of mulberries, *ibid.* f. 64 b.

[4] See also STURBELARE, STURBELYN̄, &c., *infra*. This word may have been here written STORBLARE by the first hand.

STOTYNGE.[1] *Titubatus, titubacio,* (*balbutacio,* C. F., P.)

STOWE, streythe passage be-twyx ij. wallys or hedgys (stowwe, streyt passage, &c. A.) *Intercapedo,* CATH.

STOWYN', or cowche to-gedyr (clowchyn, S. chowche, A.) *Loco, colloco.*

STOWYN', or charyn ageyne cowpyn, *idem quod* STOPPYN' (or gayne cowpyn, S. or with stond, H. stowen chasyn ageyne or geyn-cowpyn, P.)

STOWYN', or waryn', or besettyn, as men dōn moneye or chaffer (bewaryn, P.) *Commuto* (*exspendo, committo,* S. P.)

STOWYNGE, or yn dede puttynge (in stede puttinge, K. S. A. P.) *Locacio, collocacio.*

S(T)OWWYNGE, or a-geyne cowpynge or chargynge (charynge, S.A. stowynge or ageyne chasinge, P.) *Obsistencia, resistencia.*

STOWPYN' (or bowen, P.) *Inclino, incurvo.*

STOWPYNGE. *Inclinacio.*

STOWT, or stronge. *Robustus.*

STOWTE, sturdy or vnbuxum. *Rebellis.*

STOWTNESSE, or streng(t)he. *Robur.*

STOWTNESSE, or vnbuxumnesse. *Rebellio.*

STOYE,[2] of a howse (stoye, postis, K. stothe or post, H. P. stoþe, A.) *Posticulus, postulus,* CATH. *stipatum,* COMM.

STRAGYN'. *Patento, strigio,* KYLW.

ST(R)AGYNG.[3] *Patentacio.*

STRAY, or a-stray. *Vagacio, palacio,* CATH.

STRAY beest þat goethe a-stray. *Vagula,* CATH.

STRAYYN', or gōn a-stray. *Palo,* CATH. *vagor,* C. F.

STRAYLE, bed clothe.[4] *Stamina,* DICC. *stragula.*

(STRAMAGE *or* STROWYNGE, *infra,* P.)

STRANGELYN'. *Suffoco, strangulo, prefoco,* C. F.

STRAPLE, of a breche (strappyl, K.)[5] *Femorale,* CATH. *feminale,* C. F.

STRAWE, or stree. *Stramen.*

STRAWBERY. *Fragum.*

STRAWBERY WYSE, (strawberytre, K. strawbe wyse, H. strawbyry vyse, S.)[6] *Fragus.*

[1] Compare STAKERYNGE yn speche, *supra,* p. 471.

[2] *Sic.* Probably written STOÞE by the first hand, as MS. A. A. S. Styth, stuth, a post, pillar.

[3] STRAGYNGE in the other MSS. and in P. Compare STRYDYNGE, *infra.*

[4] Lacombe gives the old French "*Stragule,* sorte d'habit dont on se couvroit le jour et la nuit, du mot latin, *stragulum,* couverture de nuit, housse, courte-pointe." In the *Exposicio verborum difficilium,* MS. formerly in Chalmers's Library, we find also "*Tragulus,* i. parvum tragum quo utuntur monachi in loco camisie et lintheaminum, Anglice, strayles." *Stragula,* however, whence this term seems derived, usually occur amongst bed-coverings. In the *Compotus* on the death of William Exeetre, abbot of Bury, 1429, preserved in the Register of William Curteys his successor, there occur under *Camera, Garderoba,* &c. "Bankeris,—linth',—hedschet,'—item iv. paria de strayles; item ij. paria de straylis cum signo scaecarii." The Medulla explains "*stragula,* burelle, ray clothe, mottely; *stragulum,* id. or a strayle."

[5] "Þe strapils of Breke, *tribraca, femeralia.*" CATH. ANG. Probably a kind of braces for nether garments.

[6] "*Fragus,* a strabery tre." ORTUS. "A straberi wythe, *fragus.*" CATH. ANG. In Arundel MS. 272, f. 48, we find the following account of the strawberry plant:—"*Fragra* is calde

STRAUNGE. *Extraneus.*

STRAWNGENESSE. *Extraneitas.*

STRAUNGERE. *Extraneus, extranea, advena, alienigena.*

ST(R)AWNGERE, of a-noþer lond. *Altellus,* C. F.

(STRE, *supra in* STRAWE, P.)

STREYKYN̄' OWTE. *Protendo, extendo.*

STREYKYNGE, or spredynge owute (or beykynge, *supra;* strekyng, K. strikynge oute, P.) *Extencio, protencio.*

STREYMYN',[1] (streynyn, K. S. P.) *Stringo, astringo, constringo.*

STREYMYN̄', or stresse gretely (streynyn, K. S. P.) *Distringo.*

STREYNYNGE, or constreynynge (stryvynge or constreynynge, S.) *Constriccio, astriccio.*

STREYTHE (streyt, A. streight, P.) *Strictus, angustus, artus.*

STREYTENESSE. *Strictura, constriccio, artitudo.*

STREYTYN', or make streyte. *Arto.*

(STREYTYNGE, or stresse, *infra. Constriccio.*)

STREKE, or longe drawthe (draught, P.) *Protractio.*

STREK, or poynt be-twyx ij. clausys yn a boke (poyntinge of ij. clauses, S. W.) *Limininscus,* C. F.

STREK, of a mesure as of a buschel or other lyke. *Hostorium,* C. F. *vel hostiorium,* CATH. *et* COMM.

STREEK, of flax. (*Linipulus,* KYLW. A. P.)

STREKYN' or make pleyne. *Complano* (*plano, levigo,* P.)

ST(R)EKYN', or streke mesure, as buschellys and oþer lyke( make playne by mesure, as busshell, &c. P.) *Hostio,* CATH. UG. *et* C. F.

STREKYN̄', as menn do cattys, or hors or howndys (strekin or strokin, P.) *Palmito,* KYLW.

STREKYN̄', or cancellyn̄' a thynge wrytyn̄' (cancellen a fals writinge, P.) *Cancello,* CATH. *obelo.*

STRYKYN̄', or SMYTYN̄', *supra.*

STREEME, of watur. *Decursus, fluentum,* C. F. *fluxus, rivus.*

STREMERE, of fane (stremer or fane, S. A. P.)[2] *Cherucus,* CATH.

STRENYOWRE (streynour, P.) *Colatorium, colatus,* (*constrictorium,* P.)

STRENKYL, halywater styk. *Aspersorium, isopus.*

STRENKELYD, or sprenkelyd (strenkled, P.) *Aspersus.*

(STRENKELYN, or sprenkelyn, K.H.S. *Aspergo.*)

STRENKELYNGE, or sprenkelynge. *Aspersio.*

STRENGTHE (strenthe, K. stren-

strobery wyse or freycer, hit is comyne ynoghe. The vertu therof is to hele blerede eyene and webbys in eyene and hit is gude to hele woundys. It growythe in wodys and cleuys." Amongst ingredients for making a Drink of Antioch, Sloane MS. 100, f. 21 b. occurs "streberiwise." A. S. Wisan, *plantaria.* A dish of *Frasæ* cost 4d. in 1265, according to an item in the Household Book of the Countess of Leicester, edited for the Roxb. Club.

[1] *Sic.* There appears to be an error here by the second hand, and also in the word following; these words should probably read—STREYNYN. "I strayne with the hand, *je estraynys;* I strayne as a hauke doth, or any syche lyke fowle or beest in theyr clawes.—Were a good glove I reede you, for your hauke strayneth harde, *grippe fort;* I strayne courteysie, as one doeth that is nyce—*faire trop le courtois.*" PALSG.

[2] "*Cherucus,* the fane of the mast, or of a vayle (? sayle), quia secundum ventum movetur." ORTUS. "Stremar, a baner, *Estandart.*" PALSG.

kyth, s.) *Fortitudo, vigor, robur,* (*potencia,* A. P.)

STRENGTHYN', or make stronge (strenthyn, K.) *Fortifico, roboro, vigoro.*

STRESSE, or streytynge. *Constriccio, constrictura.*

STRESSE, or wed take be strengthe and vyolence. *Vadimonium.*

STRETE. *Vicus, strata,* C. F. *et* KYLW. (*platea,* P.)

STREETE catchepol bok to gader by mercymentys.[1]

STRYDE. *Clunicatus,* KYLW. (*olmucatus,* S.)

STRYDYN' (or steppyn ovyr a thynge, *supra.*) *Clunico,* KYLW. *patento, strigio,* KYLW. (*Vide supra in* stragyn, K. P.)

STRYDYNGE. *Patentacio, stragiatus, pantagium,* KYLW.

STRYFE (or stryuynge, P.) *Contencio, lis, rixa, jurgium, litigium.*

STRYNGE. *Cordula, institа, funiculus* (*corda,* P.)

STRYPE, or schorynge wythe a baleys (or wale, *infra;* scorgynge, S.) *Vibex,* CATH.

STRYPYN', or streppyn, or make nakyd. *Nudo, denudo.*

STRYPPYNGE, or makynge [nakyd?] (strypynge or nakynge, K. S. A. P.) *Denudacio.*

STRYVAR. *Litigator, rixator, contentor, jurgator, contentrix.*

STRYVYN'. *Contendo, litigo, rixor, jurgor.*

STRYVYN', in pletynge. *Discepto.* (STRYUYNGE, *supra in* strife, P.)

STRYKYN' heedys. *Affulo,* UG. *et* C. F.

STROGOLYN' (strobelyn, K. or toggyn, *infra*). *Colluctor.*

STROGELYNGE (strokelynge, H. P.) *Colluctacio.*

STROY, or dystroyare (stroye, K. A. P.) *Destructor, dissipator, dissipatrix.*

STROKE. *Ictus, percussura* (*percussio,* P.)

STRONDE, or see banke. *Litus.*

STRONGE (or stalwarthy, or styffe, *supra.*) *Fortis, potens, robustus, validus.*

STROWYN' HOWSYS, or florys. *Sterno.*

STROWYN' A-BRODE, or scateryn'. *Spergo.*

STROWYN', or lyteryn'. *Stramino,* KYLW.

STROWYNGE, or mater to strowe wythe (to be strowyd, K. strowynge or stramage, H. P.) *Stramentum,* CATH. (*stramagium,* P.)

STROWYNGE, or dede of strowynge. *Sternicio.*

STROWPE, of the throte.[2] *Epiglotus,* C. F.

STROWTYN', or bocyn owte (bowtyn, S.) *Turgeo,* CATH.

ST(R)OWTYNGE, *nominaliter. Turgor,* CATH. *turgi(di)tas,* CATH.

STROWTYNGE, *adjective. Turgidus.*

STROWTYNGLY, or asturt (strowtynge or strowte, a-strowt, A. astrut, P.) *Turgide.*

[1] Compare CACCHEPOLLE or pety-seriawnte, *angarius,* p. 58, and MERCYMENT, *multa,* p. 333. Some street directory or roll of inhabitants seems to be here intended, whereby the mediæval police might collect amerciaments, and which may have been familiarly designated, "The Street Catchpoll." This word is not found in MS. K. In S. we read—Strete cacchpolle boke to gedyr by mercymentys. In MS. A.—Streete catchepollys book to gadir by mercymentys (no Latin.)—*vacat in cop*'—marginal note.

[2] In Norfolk, according to Forby, the gullet or windpipe is still called the Stroop. Isl. strapa, *guttur.* "*Epiglotum*, a throte boll." ORTUS.

STRUMPET. *Lupa, meretrix, scorta, lena, pelex,* C. F.

(STUBBYLL, K. H. P. or stobul, or holme, *supra. Stipula.*)

(STUDDUL, H. studdyll, P. or stodul, or stedulle, *supra. Telarium.*)

STWE, fysche ponde (stewe, H.) *Vivarium,* CATH.

STWE, bathe. *Stupha, terme,* UG.

STUFFE, or stuffure. *Staurum,* CATH. *instauracio.*

STUFFYD wythe stoore. *Instauratus.*

STUFFYD, or fylt[1] and fulle stoppyd (fyllyd or ful stoppyd, S. A.) *Refertus, farcitus,* CATH. *farcinatus.*

STUFFYN̄, or fyllyn̄'. *Repleo, defercio,* (*instauro,* P.)

STUGGE, hoggys trowghe. *Siliquarium, porcorium, vel alveus porcorum.*

STUK, short (stug, stukkid, schort, K.) *Curtus, brevis.*

STUK, or schort garment (stukkyd clothe K.)[2] *Nepticula,* C. F. (*neptula,* S.)

STUKNESSE. *Brevitas, curtitas.*

STULPE, or stake.[3] *Paxillus,* C. F.

STUMLERE (or stomelare, *supra.*) *Cespitator.*

STUMMELYN̄'. *Cespito.*

STUMMELYN', or hurtelyn̄' a-ȝen a stole, or clogge, or oþer lyke (aȝen a stoke, S.) *Impingo,* CATH.

STUMLYNGE. *Cespitacio.*

STUMPE, of a tree hewyn dōn. *Surcus,* CATH.

STUWYN̄' METE (stuyn, K.) *Stupho.*

STUWYN MENN̄', or bathyn̄' (stuyn in a stw, K.) *Balneo.*

STURBELARE, or turbelare (or stroblare, *supra,* sturblar or trowblar, P.) *Turbator, turbatrix.*

STURBELYN̄', or turbelyn̄' (troblyn, P.) *Conturbo, turbo, perturbo.*

(STURBELYNGE, or turbelynge, K. sturblinge or troublynge, P. *Turbacio, perturbacio.*)

STURDY, vnbuxum. *Rebellis, contumax, inobediens.*

STURDYNESSE. *Rebellio, inobediencia, contumacia.*

STURIONE, or sturiowne, fysche (sturgyn, K. sturiowne or storyon, S.) *Rumbus,* C. F. *et* KYLW.

SWAGYN̄', or sum what secyn̄'. *Mitigo, levio, laxo, mulceo.*

SWAGYNGE, or secynge. *Laxacio.*

SWAGYNGE of blood. *Stagnacio.*

SWABLYNGE, or swaggynge (swabbyng, A.)

SWALE (or shadowe, P.) *Umbra, umbraculum, estiva,* CATH. *umbrosum,* C. F.

SWALTERYN' for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys (or swownyn, P.) *Exalo,* C. F. *sincopizo.*

SWALTERYNGE, or swownynge. *Sincopa* (*vel extasis,* S.)

SWALOWE, bryde. *Irundo.*

SWANNE, bryd. *Cignus, olor,* C. F. *et* UG. *in olon.*

[1] In MS.—sylt, which seems to be an error by the second hand; stoppyd also should possibly be read—stoffyd.

[2] Compare SCUT, garment, *nepticula;* also SCHORT or stukkyd garment, *supra.*

[3] Compare PALE for wynys, *Paxillus.* In Norfolk, according to Forby, a low post put down to mark a boundary or give support to something is called a Stulp. SU.-GOTH. Stolpe, *caudex.* Fabyan states, in his account of Cade's rebellion, that he drew the citizens back from "the Stulpes" in Southwark, or Bridge's foot, to the drawbridge, &c. Hall, under 4 Hen. VI. mentions likewise the "Stulpes" at London Bridge next Southwark, where there was a chain by which the way might be barred.

SWAP, or stroke (or sweype, *infra.*) *Ictus.*

SWARDE, or sworde of flesche (swad or swarde, s.)[1] *Coriana.*

(SWARDE of eerþe, *infra in* TURFE.)

SWARME (of ben, K. been, S. P.) *Examen.*

SWARMYN̄', as beēn'. *Examino.*

SWARMYNGE. *Examinatus.*

SWARTE, of colowre. *Sinopidus, secundum phisicos, fuscus, niger.*

SWARTNESSE. *Fuscedo.*

SWATHE, of mowynge (swathe of corne, H. P.) *Falcidium.*

SWATHYN' chyldyr. *Fascio,* CATH. UG.

SWATHYNGE of chyldyr. *Fascinatio, vel fasciacio,* CATH.

SUBSTAUNCE. *Substantia.*

SUBPRIOWRE. *Subprior, vel Supprior.*

SUBURBE, of a cyte or wallyd towne (suburb or sowthbarbys of cyte, K.) *Suburbium, suburbanum.*

SUKLYNGE, herbe (suklinge or sokynge, H. or suckinge herbe, P.) *Locusta.*

SUDARYE (or sodary, H. P.) *Sudarium.*

(SWEYMOWS, or skeymowse, *supra. Abhominativus.*)[2]

SWEYNE. *Armiger.*

SWEYPE, or swappe (or strok, *supra,* swype, S.) *Alapa.*

SWEYPE, for a top, or scoorge. *Flagellum.*

(SWEPYNGE of an howse, S. *Scopilia.*)

SWELLYNGE, or bolnynge. *Tumor.*

SWELNYN̄',[3] or bolnyn̄' (swellyn, K. S. P.) *Tumeo, intumeo, intumesco.*

(SWELTRYNGE, or swalterynge, *supra,* H. P. or swownynge, *infra. Sincopa.*)

SWELWHE, of a water or of a grownde (swelwe, K. swelth, S. swelowe, P.) *Vorago,* C. F.

SWELWYN̄' (swellyn, K. swolowyn, P.) *Glucio, deglucio, voro.*

SWELWYN̄' ALLE IN. *Absorbeo.*

SWELWYN̄', wythe owte chowynge, as tothles menne. *Ligurio,* C. F. *et* CATH.

SWELWYYNGE of mete (swellynge of mete and drynke, K. P.) *Decluticio,* (*deglucio,* P.)

SWEEM, of mornynge (swemynge, or mornynge, S. A.)[4] *Tristicia, molestia, meror.*

(SWEMYN, K. H. P. *Molestor, mereo.*)

SWENGYL, of a fleyle or oþer lyke.[5] *Feritorium,* KYLW. *tribulum,* COMM. *et* CATH. *et* UG. V. *in* T.

SWENGYL, for flax or hempe. *Excudium,* DICC.

SWENGYN̄', or schakyn̄', as menne done clothys and oþer lyke. (*Excucio,* A.)

SWENGYN̄', and waweryn̄', *infra in* WAVERYN̄.

SWENGYNGE. *Excussio.*

SWEPARE. *Scopator, scopatrix.*

SWEPYN̄'. *Scopo,* CATH.

SWEPYNGE. *Scopacio.*

SWERARE. *Jurator, juratrix.*

[1] Forby gives Sward-pork, bacon cured in large flitches. A. S. Swærd, *cutis porcina.*

[2] Compare Swamous, Craven dialect.

[3] This may possibly be read SWELUYN̄, *q. d.* Swelwyn̄, or it may be only an error by the second hand for Swellyn̄. See BOLNYN', *supra,* p. 43.

[4] "Sweam or swaim, *subita ægrotatio.*" GOULDM. Compare SWEYMOWSE, *supra.*

[5] See Forby, *v.* swingel. Compare FLEYLE, swyngyl, *supra,* p. 155. "*Feritorium,* a battynge staffe, a batyll dur, or a betyll." ORTUS.

SWERARE, þat ofte ys forswore. *Labro*, C. F.

SWERYN̄'. *Juro.*

SWERYNGE. *Juracio.*

SWERDE.[1] *Gladius, rumphea, splendona*, CATH. *ensis.*

SWERD BERARE. *Ensifer*, CATH. *spatarius*, Gregorius *in dialogis.*

SWERDE MAN, or he þat vsythe a swerde. *Gladiator*, CATH.

SWERYN̄'. *Juro.*

SWERYNGE. *Juracio.*

SWETE, of mannys body for hete or trauayle. *Sudor.*

SWETE, for hete and oþer cawsys (hete or travayle, K.) *Sudo*, UG. *in sub, desudo*, C. F.

SWETE, yn taste and delycyowse. *Dulcis.*

SWETYN̄', or make a thynge swete to mannys taste. *Dulcoro.*

SWETYNGE, appulle. *Malomellum*, C. F.

SWETYNGE, of sweete. *Sudacio, desudacio.*

SWETNESSE, yn tastynge. *Dulcedo, dulcor.*

SWETNESSE, yn smellynge. *Fragrancia.*

SWETE SOWND (swete songe, S.) *Melos*, CATH.

SWETE SOUNDYNGE, or[2] ful of swete sownd. *Melosus*, CATH. (*melus*, P.)

SWETE, of flesche or fysche or oþer lyke (suet, *due sillabe*, P.) *Liquamen, sumen*, C. F. *et* KYLW.

SWEVENE, or dreme. *Sompnium.*

SWEUENE, or slepe (swene or slep, K.) *Sompnus.*

SUFFYRABYL. *Tollerabilis, passibilis, suffera(bi)lis.*

SUFFERAUNCE. *Sufferencia, tollerancia, paciencia.*

SUFFYCYENCE, or ynow havynge (suffisaunce, P.) *Sufficiencia.*

SUFFYCYENT, or y-now (inowe, K. inowugh, P.) *Sufficiens.*

SUFFYR WOO or peyne. *Pacior, tollero, fero.*

SUFFERYN̄', yn abydynge. *Sino*, CATH. *suffero, sustineo.*

SUFFYZYN̄', or beñ inowe (at nede, K. H. ben inoughe, P.) *Sufficio.*

SUFFRAGANN. *Suffraganus.*

(SUFFRAGE, or helpe, K. P. *Suffragium.*)

SUGGE, bryd. *Curuca*, CATH. *linosa.*

SWYFTE. *Agilis, velox, alacer.*

SWYFTELY. *Alacriter, velociter, agiliter.*

SWYFTENESSE. *Velocitas, agilitas.*

SWYCHE (swyhche, H. suche, P.) *Talis.*

SWYYNE. *Porcus, kirius*, CATH. *et* C. F.

SWYYNE KOTE, howse for swyyn (swinysty, K. or sty, *supra.*) *Ara*, CATH.

SWYYNE HERD (swynshyrd, K.) *Subulcus, porcarius.*

SVYN̄, or pursvyñ' (or folwyn, K.) *Persequor, insequor.*

SVYN̄', or folwyñ'. *Sequor.*

SUWYNGE, of folowynge of steppys (or sute, *infra.*) *Sequela.*

SUWYNGE, or folowynge[3] yn maners and condycyons. *Imitacio.*

SVYNGE, or folwynge a sundry tymys (folwyng of tyme, K. folwyng of sundry tymes, A. suynge of tyme, P.) *Successus.*

SWYMMYN̄' yn water. *Nato.*

[1] Compare BRYGHTE SWERDE, *Splendona, supra*, p. 52, See also Roquefort, *v. Lampian.*

[2] —of ful of, MS.

[3] —fowlynge, MS. folwynge, K. S. folowinge, P.

Swynsy, infirmyte. *Inguinaria, gutturna.*
Swypyr, or delyvyr. *Agilis.*
Swypyr, and slydyr, as a wey (slypyr as a wey, s.) *Labilis.*
Sukyr. *Zucura*, dicc. *vel sucura.*
Sukyr plate. *Sucura crustalis.*
Sukyr candy. *Sucura de Candia* (*candida*, s.)
Suklynge, herbe, *idem quod* sokelynge, *supra. Locusta.*
Sule erthe (or soyle, k. soylle erþe, a.) *Solum, tellus.*
Sumdele. *Aliquantus, aliquantulus.*
Summe, þe fulle of a nowmbyr (ful nowmbyr, k. p.) *Summa.*
Sum, or sumwhat, or a part of a nowmyr or a noþer thynge (sume party of a nowmyr, k.) *Aliquis.*
Sumnowre. *Citator.*
Sum tyme. *Interdum, olim, aliquando, quandoque, quondam.*
Sumtyme a-monge. *Vicissim, alternatim.*
Sum what. *Aliquid.*
Sunday. *Dominica.*
Sundry, or dyuerce. *Varius, singulus.*
Sunne, planete. *Sol, Febus*, c. f. *vel Phœbus secundum alios*, c. f.
Sunne beem. *Radius.*
Sunne ryse, or rysynge of þe sunne (sunne ryst or rysing of þe sunne, a.) *Ortus, febella*, c. f.
Sunne settynge, or sunne gate downe. *Occasus.*
Swonge, smal and long (or gawnte, *supra.*) *Gracilis.*
Sworde, *idem quod* swarde, *supra.*
Swore brothyr (swyre brodyr, s. sworne brother, p.) *Confederatus*, cath. *confedustus*, cath.
Sworyn̄, or chargyd be othe. *Juratus, adjuratus.*
Swowyn̄' or sowndyn', as newe ale and other lycure (swownyn, k.) *Bulbio*[1] (*bilbio*, a. *billiso*, p.)
Sowwynge, or sowndynge, as newe ale, wyne, or oþer lycure (swowyng of lycour, or sundrynge as ale and wyne, k. swoynge, &c. of newe ale, s. soundinge of ale or wyne, p.) *Bilbicio* (*billucio*, p.)
Swownyn̄', or owmawtyn̄. *Sincopo, sincopiso*, c. f.
Swownynge (or swalterynge, *supra.*) *Sincopis*, c. f.
Suppōn'. *Ceno.*
Suppynge. *Cenacio, cenatus.*
Supple, or plyant. *Supplex, flexibilis, plicabilis.*
Supplun, or make supple (softe, k.)
(Supposyn, or soposyn, k. h.)
Supposynge, or soposynge. *Supposicio, estimacio.*
Surfet, or excesse. *Excessus.*
Surfetyn̄' yn mete and drynke. *Crapulor.*
Surfetyn̄', or forfetyn̄' yn trespace. *Forefacio, delinquo.*
(Surgeraunt, k. h. sugyner, or a comynere, s.) *Commensalis, conviva.*[2]

[1] *Sic*, but ? more correctly *Bilbio*, or "*bilbo*—bibendo sonitum facere." ortus.

[2] These two Latin words occur in the MS. and in MS. a. after *Excessus*, under surfet, being probably misplaced by the second hand, with the omission of the English terms to which they relate, which are found in the other MSS. Compare soiurnaunt (soioraunt, p.) *commensalis, supra*, p. 463 ; and soiowryn̄, or go to boorde.

SURGERYE. *Cirurgia*, CATH.
SURION, or surgen (surgyn leche, P.) *Cirurgicus*, C. F. UG. *in cilleo, cirīgicus, vel cirugicus*, UG. V. *in* M. *aliptes*, C. F.
SURE MYLKE. *Occigulum.*
SURNAME. *Cognomen* (*agnomen*, P.)
SURPLYCE. *Superpellicium.*
SURVYOWRE. *Supervisor.*
SUSPECTE. *Suspectus.*
SUSPYCYON. *Suspicio.*
SUSPYCYOWSE. *Suspiciosus.*
SUSPYRAL, of a cundyte. *Spiraculum*, CATH. *vel suspiraculum.*
(SUSTEYNYN, A. as mete, P. *Sustento, sustineo.*)
SUSTEYNYN, or supportyn and vp beryñ'. *Supporto.*
SUTE, or pursute (pursuynge, P.) *Insecucio, persecucio.*
SUTE, or suynge, or folowynge. *Sequela.*
SUTE, or suynge yn maters and cawsys. *Prosecucio.*

TABBARD. *Collobium*, CATH. *et* C. F.
TABERNACLE. *Tabernaculum.*
TABLE. *Tabula, tabella, mensa; (mensa est pauperum et tabula divitum*, K.)
TABLE, mete boord that ys borne a-wey whān' mete ys doōn. *Cillaba*, CATH. *et* C. F.
(TABYLL, to counte on, K. H. P. *Trapicetum.*)
TABLER,[1] or table of pley or game. *Pirgus*, CATH. *et* UG. V. *in* P.
TABOWRE. *Timpanum.*
TABOWRE, for fowlarys.[2] *Terrificium*, COMM.
TABOWRY(N). *Timpaniso.*
TACHYÑ', or a-tachyñ' and a-restyñ'. *Aresto.*
TACHYNGE, or a-restynge (reestyng, A.) *Arestacio.*
TACLE, or wepene. *Armamentum.*
TAYLE. *Cauda, dica.*
TAYLE, *infra in* TALY.[3]
TAYLYD, as bestys. *Caudatus.*
TAYLYÑ', or TALYYÑ', *infra.*
TAKYÑ', or receyvyñ'. *Accipio, sumo, capio, apprehendo, tollo, prendo*, UG. *suscipio.*
TAKYÑ' A-WEY. *Aufero.*
TAKYÑ' A-WEY by strengthe and vyolence. *Extorqueo.*
TAKE HEED, or neme kepe. *Asculto, attendo, considero, intendo.*
TAKYÑ' on hande. *Manucapio.*
TAKYÑ', or delyueryñ a thynge to a-nother. *Trado.*
TAKYÑ', or betakyñ' a thynge to a-nother. *Committo.*
TAKYÑ' on hande. *Manuteneo.*
TAKYNGE, or receyuynge. *Accepcio, captura, suscepcio* (*capcio*, P.)
TAKKE (or botun, H. P.) *Fibula, fixula*, KYLW. *nascula*, C. F.
TAKKYÑ', or some what sowyn' to-gedur. *Sutulo, consutulo, consuo.*
TAKKYÑ', or festyñ' to-gedur. *Affixulo.*

[1] From the French; Lacombe gives "*Tablier*, table de jeu de dames, ou damier." "*Pyrgus*, Anglice, a payre of tables or a checker." ORTUS. In the Liber vocatus Equus, by Joh. de Garlandia, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 114 b., the following line occurs, with English glosses,—"Pertica, scaccarium (checure) alea (tabelere) decius (dyce) quoque talus." Richard Bridesall of York bequeathed, in 1392, "unum tabeler cum le menyhe." Test. Ebor.

[2] A small drum used in fowling to rouse the game. See TYMBYR, lytyl tabowre, *infra.*

[3] Tytaly, MS.

TAL, or semely. *Decens, elegans.*
TALE, of mannys spekynge. *Narracio.*
TALENT, or lyste (lust, K. S. P.)[1] *Appetitus, delectacio.*
TALY, or talye (taly or tayle, A. tayle of talinge, P.)[2] *Talia, tallia,* C. F. *dica,* UG. V. *in* A. *et* CATH. *apoca,* UG. V. *in* A. *anticopa,* CATH. (*indica,* S. K.)
TALYAGE (or taske, *infra.*)[3] *Guidagia,* C. F. *petagium.*
TALYYD. *Talliatus, dicatus, anticopatus.*
TALYYN̄, or scoryn' on taly.[4] *Tallio, dico,* CATH.
TALYYNGE. *Talliacio, anticopacio, anticopatus.*
TALYOWRE. *Scissor.*
TALKYN̄'. *Fabulor, colloquor, confabulor, sermocinor.*
TALKYNGE. *Confabulacio, collocucio, colloquium.*
TALLY, or semely and in semely wyse. *Decenter, eleganter.*
TALWHE (talowe, P.) *Cepum.*
TALWY. *Ceposus.*
TALWYD. *Cepatus.*
(TALWYN, A. talowyn, P. *Sepo.*)
TAME. *Domesticus,* CATH.
TAMYD, or made tame. *Domitus,* CATH. *domesticatus.*
TAMYD, or a-tamyd as a vessel of drynke. *Attaminatus,* DICC.
TAMYN̄', or make tame. *Domo,* CATH. *domito,* KYLW.
TAME, or attame vessellys wythe drynke or oþer lykurys (tamyn or emptyn vessel with licour, K.) *Attamino,* DICC. *depleo.*
TAMYNGE fro wyyldenesse. *Domesticacio.*
TAMYNGE, or a-brochynge of a vessel of drynke (temynge, P.) *Attaminacio, deplecio.*
TANNARE, *idem quod* BARKARE, *supra in* B.
TANGGYL, or froward and angry. *Bilosus,* C. F. *felleus.*
TANNY colowre (tawny, P.)
TANKARD. *Amphora.*
TANNYN̄', or barkyn̄.' *Frunio,* C. F.
TANZE, herbe (tansy, K. P.) *Tanasetum domesticum, quia tanazetum silvestre dicitur* gosys gresse, *vel* cameroche.
TAPPE, of a vessel. *Ductillus, clipsidra* (*ducillus,* K.)
TAPECER (tapesere, K.) *Tapetarius.*
TAPET. *Tapetum.*
TAPSTARE.[5] *Ducillaria, propinaria, clipsidraria,* UG. *in capio*

[1] Master Langfranc of Meleyn directs centory to be "sethed wele in stale ale, and stamped; and the juce mixed with hony, whereof iij. sponfulle eten every day fasting shall do away the glet fro the herte, and cause good talent to mete." Palsgrave gives "Talent or lust, *talent.*" See Lacombe and Roquefort, *v. Talant.*

[2] Compare SCORYN̄ talyys, *supra,* p. 450. "Tayle of woode, *taille de boys.* Slytte this sticke in twayne, and make a payre of tayles." PALSG. In the Northumberland Household Book it is directed to deliver to the baker "the stoke of the taill," and the "swache" or "swatche" to the pantler. So likewise in regard to beer, one part to be given to the brewer, the other to the butler.

[3] Compare TOL, or custome, *infra.*

[4] Scoryn or taly, MS. An error doubtless by the second hand, corrected by the other MSS.—scoryn on tayle, K., on a taly, S. P.

[5] It may deserve notice that in olden times the retailers of beer, and for the most part the brewers also, appear to have been females. In the note on Cukstoke, *supra,* p. 107,

*et in clipeo, baucaria*, UG. *in capio* (*ganearia*, S.)

TARGE, or chartyr. *Carta*, UG.

TA(R)GET, or defence. *Targea*, DICC. *scutum, ancile.*

TAARTE, bake mete (tart pasty, K. P.) *Tarta*, DICC. *tartra*, COMM.

TASSE, of corne, or oþer lyke. *Tassis*, C. F.

TASSEL. *Tassellus.*

TASYL. *Carduus, vel cardo fullonis, paliurus*, CATH.

TASKE, or talyage. *Taliagium, taxa, taxacio, capiticensus*, CATH.

TAXYD (taskyd, K. tasked, P.) *Taxatus, capiticensus*, CATH.

TASPYN̄'. *Palpo*, UG. v. *palpito.*

TASPYNGE (tappynge, K. P.) *Palpacio, palpitacio.*

TAAST, *Gustus.*

TAAST, or savowre. *Sapor.*

TAASTYN̄'. *Gusto, libo, prelibo.*

TAASTYNGE. *Gustacio.*

TAASTOWRE. *Gustator, ambro*, UG. *in ambrosia.*

TATERYN̄', or iaueryn̄, or speke wythe owte resone (or iangelyn', *supra*, chateryn, K. iaberyn, P.)[1] *Garrio*, CATH. *blatero*, C. F.

TATERYNGE, or iauerynge (iaperynge, S. iaberinge, P.) *Garritus*, CATH.

TAVERNE. *Taberna, caupona*, C. F.

TAVERNERE. *Tabernarius, caupo, tabernaria, caupona*, C. F.

(TAXYN, A. P. *Taxo.*)

TAYNGE, of lond (taþing, A. tathynge, K. H. P.)[2] *Ruderacio*, CATH. *stercorizacio* (*stercoracio*, S. A.)

TAYIN londe wythe schepys donge (taþin, K. A. tathyn, S. H. P.) *Rudero*, CATH. *in rudus, stercoro*, C. F., *pastino*, BRIT. (*stercoriso*, P.)

TECHYN̄'. *Doceo, instruo, imbuo, informo.*

TECHYNGE. *Doctrina, instruccio, informacio.*

TETCH'E, or maner of condyeyone, (tecche, K. teche, S. tetche maner or condicion, P.)[3] *Mos, condicio.*

TEYE, of a cofyr or forcer. *Teca, thecarium*, KYLW.

TEYYN̄' wythe bondys (teyyn or byndyn, K.) *Ligo, vincio* (*vinculo*, P.)

TEK, or lytylle towche (tekk or lytyl strock, K.) *Tactulus.*

TELE, bryd. *Turcella, turbella*, KYLW.

TELLE talys. *Narro, enarro.*

it has been stated that the *trebucketum* was the punishment for the dishonest *braciatrix*. The Browstar (*supra*, p. 54,) was usually a female. In the Vision of Piers Ploughman we have a tale of the tippling at the house of "Beton the Brewesterre;" and Skelton gives a curious picture of the disorderly habits of the *pandoxatrix* and her customers, at a subsequent period, in his Elinour Rumming.

[1] Forby gives the verb to Tatter, to stir actively and laboriously.

[2] An error doubtless, by the second hand, for TAÞYNGE or TAÞINGE. See Spelman's remarks, *in v.* on a peculiar manorial right in Norfolk and Suffolk called Tath; and also Forby, *v.* Tathe, to manure land with fresh dung by turning cattle upon it.

[3] Horman says, "A chyldis tatches in playe shewe playnlye what they meane (mores pueri inter ludendum)." "*Offritiæ*, crafty and deceytfull taches." ELYOT. See, in the Master of Game, Sloane MS. 3501, c. xi., "Of the maners, taccches, and condycioun of houndes." See also P. Ploughm. Vis. 5470.

TELLE a tale forthe to a-noþer. *Refero.*

TELLE a-nother, or schewe be word or tokne. *Intimo, denuncio,* CATH. (*dimonstro,* S.)

TELLYN̄', or nowmeryn̄'. *Numero.*

TELLYNGE, of talys, or spekynge. *Narracio.*

TELLYNGE, or nowmerynge. *Numeracio.*

(TELLYNGE, or grochynge, K. *Murmuracio.*)

TELTE, or tente. *Tentorium.*

TELTE, hayyr (telt, hayre, H. A. P.) *Gauda,*[1] Egidius *super rhethoricam Aristotelis* (*cauda,* A.)

TELTYD. *Gaudatus* (*caudatus,* A.)

(TELTINGE, P. *Gaudacio.*)

TELWYN̄', or thwytyn̄' (twhytyn, H. twytyn, S. P.) *Abseco, reseco.*

TELWYNGE, or twhytynge (telwhynge or whytynge, K. wytynge, S. tewynge or theytinge, P.) *Scissulatus.*

TEME, of a sermone. *Thema.*

TEMYN̄', or maken empty (or tamyn, *supra;* tenyn, H.) *Vacuo, evacuo.*

TEMPERAUNCE of maners and condycyons (to-gedyr, S.) *Temperancia,* CATH. *moderacio.*

TEMPERYN̄', or menge to-gedur (myngyn togedyr, K.) *Commisceo, misceo.*

TEMPORYN̄', or sette yn mesure. *Tempero,* UG.

TEMPERYNGE, or mesurynge of sundry thyngys to-gedyr. *Temperacio,* CATH. *temperancia, temperamentum,* UG. *in tepeo.*

TEMPEST. *Tempestas, procella.*

TEMPLE, holy place (tempyll, churche, P.) *Templum.*

TEMPLE, of mannys heede.[2] *Tempus, non timpus, seçundum* CATH.

TEMPRE, or tempyr (tempyr or tymper, P.) *Temperamentum.*

TEMPTYN̄'. *Tempto.*

TEMZE, sive (temse, syue, K. P. temeze, S.) *Setarium,* CATH. *et* UG. *in suo.*

TEMZE, water at Londōn (Temeze, se at London', S.) *Tamesia.*

TEMZYN̄' wythe a tymze (temsyn with a tenze, S.)[3] *Setatio,* CATH. *attamino, setario,* UG. *in suo.*

TENNE, nowmyr. *Decem.*

TENAWNTE. *Tenens.*

TEN TYMYS. *Decies.*

TENCHE, fysch'e. *Tencha,* COMM.

TENDYR. *Tener.*

TENDYRLY. *Tenere.*

TENDYRNESSE. *Teneritudo.*

TENDRONE, of a vyne (of vynys, K.) *Botrio,* CATH.

TENE, or angyr, or dyshese.[4] *Angustia, angaria,* C. F. *tribulacio.*

TENEYS, pley. *Teniludus* (*manupilatus, tenisia,* P.)

TENEYS PLEYARE. *Teniludius.*

[1] *Sic,* but? *Ganda, gandatus,* as P. Compare HAYYR, *supra; Cilicium,* p. 221.

[2] Compare THUN WONGE, *infra.*

[3] "*Taratantariso,* to tempse or syfte. *Taratantare,* a tempse." ORTUS. "*Setarium,* a temsyue, *i. cribrum. Cervida,* lignum quod portat cribrum, a temsynge staffe." MED. In the Boke for Travellers, by Caxton, we read as follows: "Ghyselin the mande maker (*corbillier*) hath solde his vannes, his mandes or corffes, his temmesis to clense with (*tammis*)." In Freneh, "*Tamis,* a searee or boulter," &c. COTG.

[4] Thus, in the Norfolk dialect, "Teen, trouble, vexation; to Teen," &c FORBY. "*Tenne,* peine, fatigue." LACOMBE. A. S. Teona, *molestia.*

TENEL, vessel. *Tenella.*
TENEL, or crele. *Cartallus.*
TENEMENT, or rentere (*sic* A. tenement place, K. tenement or rent place, P.) *Tenementum.*
TENYN, or wrethyn̄', or ertyn̄' (wrothyn, P.) *Irrito, media producta*; (*irrito, media correpta, Anglice* to make empty, S.): versus,—*Irritat evacuat, irritat provocat iras.*
TENOWN, knyttynge of a balke or oþer lyke yn tymbyr (tenowre, S, tenon cuttinge in a barke or other like, P.) *Tenaculum, gumfus*, C. F.
(TENOUR, K. A. P.) *Tenor.*
TENTE, hyllynge made of clothe. *Tentorium*, CATH. *scena*, CATH. *papilio*, C. F.
TENTE, of a wownde or a soore. *Tenta*, (*magadalis*, K. P.)
TENTE CLOTHE. *Extendo, lacinio*, UG. V. *in* L.
TENTURE, for clothe, (tentowre, S.) *Tensorium, extensorium*, UG. V. *in* V. *tentura* (*constrictorium*, P.)
TEERE, of flowre.[1] *Amolum*, C. F.
TERRE, or pyk, or pyche. *Pissaigra*, CATH. *colofonia*, C. F.
TERAGE, erthe.[2] *Humus, solum, terragium.*
TERAWNTE. *Tirannus.*
TERAWNTRYE (tyrannture, S.) *Tirannia.*
TERCEL, hawke. *Tercillus*, KYLW.
TEERE, of wepynge. *Lacrima.*
TERRERE, hownde (terryare, S. A.) *Terrarius.*
TERYARE, or ertare. *Irritator.*
TERYAR, or longe lytare (*sic* A. teriar or longe bidar, P.)[3] *Morosus.*
TERYN̄', or weryn̄', as clothys or other thyngys. *Vetero*, CATH. *attero.*
TERYN̄', or hylle wythe erþe. *Terriculo* (*terreno*, K. P.)
TERYYN̄' or longe a-bydyn̄'. *Moror, pigritor.*
(TERYYN, or ertyn, *supra in* TENYN, K. H. P.)
TERRYN̄', wythe terre. *Colofoniso, pissaigro*, CATH.
TERYYNGE, or ertynge. *Irritacio.*
TERYYNGE, or longe a-bydynge. *Mora, pigricia.*
TERYNGE, or werynge, or slytynge (slintinge, P.) *Veteracio*, CATH. *inveteracio, consumpcio.*
TEERME. *Terminus.*
TERNYD, in pley or oþer thyngys (teernyt in pley or other lyk, S.) *Ternatus.*
TERNYN̄', yn gamys pleyynge. *Terno.*
TERNYNGE. *Ternatus, tern(a)cio* (*ternacio*, A. P.)
TERWYD. *Lassatus, fatigatus.*
TERWYN̄', or make wery (or weryyn̄, *infra.*) *Lasso, fatigo.*
TERWYNGE. *Lassitudo, fatigacio*
TESTAMENT. *Testamentum.*
TEESTER, or tethtere of a bed. *Capitellum.*
TETE. *Uber.*
TEW, or tewynge of lethyr. *Frunicio.*

[1] "Pollis, vel pollen, est idem in tritico quod flos in siligine, the tere of floure." Whitinton, Gramm. 1521.

[2] In Archæol. XXXI. 336, the term "tarage" occurs, signifying the base or groundwork of an object. Cotgrave gives *Terrage* in a different sense, signifying field rent. See Halliwell's Glossary, *v.* Terrage; earth or mould.

[3] Compare LYTYN̄, or longe taryyn̄, and LYTYNGE, *supra*, p. 308.

Tew, of fyschynge. *Piscalia, in plurali, reciaria,* CATH. *reciacula.*
Teware. *Corridiator.*
Tevwyd. *Frunitus.*
Tewyñ' lethyr. *Frunio, corrodio,* KYLW.
(Tewynge, of lethyr, *supra in* TEW.)
Thak, for howsys. *Sartatectum,* C. F. *sartategmen,* CATH.
Thakkyñ' howsys. *Sartatego,* CATH. *sarcitego,* CATH.
Thakkynge. *Sartatectum,* UG. *in sarcio, tecmentum.*
Thakstare. *Sartitector,* CATH. *et* UG. *tecto(r),* C. F. (*tector,* A.)
Thanke. *Grates, graciarum accio, gratulamen.*
Thankyñ'. *Regracior.*
Thaarme (or gutte, *supra.*) *Sumen, viscus.*
Thedam (or thryfte, *infra.*) *Vigencia.*
Thede, bruarys instrument. *Qualus,* C. F. *vel calus,* CATH.[1]
Theef. *Latro, fur, vespilio,* CATH.
Theeñ, or thryvyñ'. *Vigeo,* CATH.
Thefte. *Furtum, latrocinium.*
(Thende, *infra in* TYDY, S.)
Thenkare. *Cogitator, pensator.*
Thenkyñ'. *Cogito, meditor.*
Thenkyñ' cheryawntly (thynkyn charyawnly, S. chargeawntly, K. charyteabylly, H. chariawntly, A. chyritably, P.) *Penso.*
Thenkynge. *Cogitacio, pensacio.*
Therf, wythe owte sowre dowe (not sowryd, H. P.) *Azimus.*
Therke, or dyrk (or myrke, *supra.*) *Tenebrosus, caliginosus.*
T(h)erknesse, or derkenesse. *Tenebre, caligo.*
Thethorne, tre (thevethorntre, K.)[2] *Ramnus.*
Theve, brusch (there brush, S.)[3]
Thewe, or pylory. *Collistrigium.*
Thewe, maner or condycyon (thewe or manerys, K.)[4] *Mos.*
Thy, lymme of a beeste. *Femur.*
Thyggynge, or beggynge.[5] *Mendicacio.*
Thykke, as lycure. *Spissus.*
Thykke, as wodys, gresse, or corne, or other lyke. *Densus.*
Thykke clothe. *Pannidensus,* MER.

[1] "*Calus,* vas vimineum vel de salice per quod musta colantur." CATH. "Thede, a brewars instrument." PALSG. Forby gives "Thead, the wicker strainer placed in the mash-tub over the hole in the bottom, that the wort may run off clear;" more commonly called in Norfolk a "Fead."

[2] Compare WHYTHE THORNE, *infra.* In Heber MS. 8336, at Middle Hill, is the following recipe, xiv. cent.: "Anothur mete that hatte espyne. Nym the floures of theouethorn clenlichee i-gedered and mak grinden in an morter al to poudre and soththen; stempre with milke of alemauns othur of corn, and soththen; do to bred othur of amydon vor to lyen, and of ayren, and lye wel wyth speces and of leues of thethorne, and stey throu floures, and soththen dresece." In the Wicl. Version, Judges IX. 14 is thus rendered: "And all trees seiden to the ramne (ether theue thorn) come thou and be lord on us." Ang. S. þefe-þorn, Christ's thorn, *rhamnus, vel rosa canina.*

[3] Brushwood, brambles; compare Ang. Sax. þefe-þorn, *ut supra.* In Accounts of Works at the Royal Castles, *t.* Hen. IV., Misc. Records of the Qu. Rem., are payments for repairing a "*gurgit*'—flakes and herdles, &c.—et in iij. carect' de *teuet*—pro flakis et aliis necessaris ibidem faciendis,—spinas et *teuette* pro sepe," &c.

[4] Compare GOUERNYÑ and mesuryñ in manerys and thewys, *supra,* p. 206, and MANER of theve, p. 324. Ang. S. Theaw, *mos.*

[5] A word retained in N. Country Dialect. Ang. S. þigan, *accipere cibum.* "He haueth me do mi mete to thigge." Havelok, v. 1373. See Jamieson.

THYKKENESSE, as of lycure. *Spissitudo.*

THYKKENESSE, as of wodys, gresse, corne, or other lyke. *Densitas.*

THYKKYN̄', or make thykke, as wodys, cornys, and oþer lyke. *Condenso.*

THYKKYN̄', or make thykke, as lycurys. *Spisso, inspisso.*

THYLLE, of a carte. *Temo,* CATH. *et* UG. *in telon.*

THYLLE HORSE. *Veredus,* C. F. (*veredarius,* P.)

THYMBYL. *Theca,* DICC. *digita,* NECC.

THYNNE, as lycure. *Tenuis.*

THYNNE, as gresse, corne, wodys, and oþer lyke. *Rarus.*

THYNNE CLOTHE, that ys clepyd a rylle. *Ralla,* UG. v. *in* S.

THYNNESSE, or thynhede of licurys, as ale, water, and oþer lyke. *Tenuitas.*

THYNNESSE, of wodys, cornys, and oþer lyke. *Raritas.*

THYNGE. *Res.*

THYNNYN̄', or make thynne, as wodys, cornys, gresse, and oþer lyke. *Rareo.*

THYNNYN̄', or make thynne, as lycurys. *Tenuo,* CATH.

THYRCE, wykkyd spyryte[1] (thirse, goste, K. tyrce, S. A.) *Ducius,* CATH. *et* UG. *in duco.*

(THYRKE, *supra in* THERKE, K.)

THYRLYN̄', or peercyn̄' (thryllyn, S.) *Penetro, terebro, perforo.*

THYRSTE, or thryste. *Sitis.*

THRYSTY. *Sitiens, sitibundus.*

THRYSTYN̄', or pressyn̄'. *Premo, comprimo.*

THRYSTYN̄', or thyrstyn̄' aftyr drynke. *Sitio,* CATH.

THYSTYLLE. *Cardo, carduus.*

THYHT, hool fro brekynge, not brokyn̄' (thythe or hole, H. P.) *Integer* (*solidus,* P.)

THYHT, not hool wythe-in (*sic* A. thythe or hole, P.) *Solidus.*

THYHTYN̄', or make thyht. *Integro, consolido, solido,* CATH.

THYXYL, instrument (twybyle, S. thyxill, P.[2]) *Ascia.*

THOKE, as onsadde fysche.[3] *Humorosus,* CATH. *et* UG. *insolidus.*

[1] "*Dusius, i. demon,* a thrusse, þe powke. *Ravus,* a thrusse, a gobelyne." MED. GR. "Hobb Trusse, *hic prepes, hic negocius.*" CATH. ANG. "*Lutin,* a goblin, Robin Goodfellow, Hob-thrush, a spirit which playes reakes in mens houses anights. *Loup-garou,* a mankind wolf, &c.; also a Hobgoblin, Hob-thrush, Robin Good-fellow." COTG. See also *Esprit follet, Gobelin,* and *Luiton.* Bp. Kennett, in his Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, gives "A thurse, an apparition, a goblin. *Lanc.* A Thurs-house or Thurse-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill that serves for a dwelling-house to a poor family, of which there is one at Alveton and another near Wetton Mill, co. Staff. These were looked on as enchanted holes, &c." See also Hob-thrust, in Brockett's N. Country Glossary. Ang. S. þyrs, *spectrum, ignis fatuus, orcus.* In the earlier Wicliffite version, Isai. xxxiv. 15 is thus rendered: "There shal lyn lamya, that is a thirs (thrisse in other MSS.), or a beste havende the body lic a womman and horse feet." The word is retained in various parts of England in local dialect, and may possibly be traced in names of places, as Thursfield, Thursley, &c.

[2] "*Celtes,* a cheselle or a thyxelle. *Ascia,* a thyxelle, or a brode axe, or a twybylle." MED. MS. CANT. "*Celtes,* a chyselle or a tixil." MED. Harl. MS. 2270. A. S. þixl, *temo.*

[3] This term occurs in Stat. 22 Edw. IV. c. 2, in which it is enacted that fish with broken bellies are not to be mixed with tale fish. "Thokes (fish with broken bellies),

THOLLE, carte pynne (or tolpyn, *infra.*) *Cavilla*, DICC. C. F. *et* NECC.

THONGE of lethyr (or ladde, *supra.*) *Corrigia* (*ligula*, CATH. *et* C. F., P.)

THORNE. *Spina, sentis, sentix*, CATH.

THORNEBAK, fysche. *Uranus*, C. F. *uranoscopus, ragadies.*

THO(R)PE, or thrope, lytylle towne (thorp, litell towne or thoroughfare, K. P.) *Oppidum*, C. F.

THOWE, of snowe, or yclys or yce. *Resolucio, liquefaccio, degelacio.*

THOWYN̄', or meltyn̄', as snowe and other lyke. *Resolvo.*

THOWYN̄', as yce and oþer lyke (or ykelys, S.) *Degelat, resolvit*, CATH.

THOWMBE. *Pollex.*

THOWNGE, or lanere (thonge or laynere, K.) *Corrigia, ligula*, C. F. (*lingula*, DICC., P.)

THOSTE (or toord, *infra.*) *Stercus.*

THOWHTE, or thynkynge. *Cogitacio, meditacio.*

THOWHTE, or hevynesse yn herte. *Mesticia, molestia, tristicia.*

THOWHTE, yn hertyly besynesse (yn wordly besynesse, S. A.) *Solicitudo.*

THOWTHYSTYLLE, herbe (or sowthystylle, *supra.*) *Rostrum porcinum.*

THOWTYN̄', or seyn̄ thow to a mann (thowyn or sey þu, A.)[1] *Tuo.*

THRAL, bonde. *Servus.*

THRALDAM. *Servitus.*

THRE, nowmyr. *Tres.*

THRE CORNERYD. *Trigonus, triangularis.*

THREFOOLD. *Triplex.*

THRE FOTYD, as stolys, or trestyllys, or trevetys, or other lyke. *Tripos*, CATH. *trisilis*, C. F.

THRE HALPWORTHE. *Trissis*, CATH.

THRE HUNDRYD. *Trecenti.*

THRE MANNYS SONGE. *Tricinnium*, KYLW.

THRE SCHAPTYD CLOTHE (thre schaftyd, A.).[2] *Trilix*, C. F. (*triplex*, S.)

THREDE. *Filum.*

THREDEBARE. *Invillosus, devillosus.*

THRESCHARE. *Triturator, flagellator*, KYLW.

THRESCHYN̄'. *Trituro, flagello.*

THRESCHYNGE. *Trituracio.*

THRESCHWOLDE. *Limen* (*cardo*, P.)

THRETARE. *Minator.*

THRETYN̄'. *Minor, comminor.*

THRETYNGE. *Mine, comminacio.*

THRETTY (thyrty, P.) *Triginta.*

THRYD (thyrde, P.) *Tercius.*

THRYFTE, *idem quod* THEDAM, *supra.*

THRYFTY. *Vigens.*

(THRYSTE, *supra in* THYRSTE.)

(THRISTYN, *supra in* PRESSYN, K.)

(THRYWYN̄', *supra in* THEEN̄'.)

THRONGE, or grete prees. *Pressura, compressio.*

(THROPE, *idem quod* THO(R)PE, *supra. Oppidum.*)

THROTE. *Guttur.*

Een op gesneden visch." SEWEL. Compare Thokish, in Forby's Norfolk Glossary, and Sir T. Brown's Works, iv. 195. As a personal name we find also, in East Anglia, "Paulinus Thoke," in an extent of the vill of Marham; it is sometimes written "Toke." In the Winchester MS. of the Promptorium, under the letter C., occurs "Cowerde, herteles, long thoke; *Vecors*, &c."

[1] See ȝEETYN̄, *infra.*

[2] Compare TOSCHAPPYD CLOTHE, *infra; bilix;* p. 497. Ang. Sax. sceápan, *formare.*

THROTE GOLLE.[1] *Epiglotum, frumen*, C. F.

THROWE, a lytyl wyle. *Momentum, morula.*

THROWE, womannys pronge (sekenes, K.) *Erumpna.*

THROWYN̄', or castyn̄'. *Jacto, jacio, projicio.*

THROWE DOWNE, yn to a pytte or a valeye (pytte or odyr place, S.) *Precipito.*

THROWYN̄', or turne vessel of a tre. *Torno*, CATH. *et* C. F.

THROWYNGE, or castynge. *Jactura, jactus.*

THROWYNGE DOWNE, fro hey place (throwynge downe to lowe place, K. P.) *Precipicium.*

THROWYNGE, or turnynge of vesselle. *Tornacio, scutellacio, tornatura.*

THRVMM, of a clothe. *Filamen*, KYLW. *villus, fractillus*, UG. *in frango.*

THRUSTYLLE, bryd (thrusshill or thrustyll, P.) *Merula*, DICC.

(THYWTYN̄', or TELWYN̄', *supra*, H. K. twytyn, *supra in* tewyn, S.)

THWYTYNGE, or telwynge. *Sectulatus, abscidula, abscindula*, KYLW.

THUNDYR. *Tonitruum.*

THUNDYR CLAPPE. *Fulgur, fulmen.*

THUNDERYN̄'. *Tonat.*

THUN WONGE, of mannys heede.[2] *Tempus*, UG. *in tepeo.*

THURROK, of a schyppe. *Sentina*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in sentio.*

THURGHE, a thynge or place. *Per, intra.*

THURWHE STONE, of a grave (thwrwe ston of a byryinge, K. throwe or thorw ston of a beryynge, H. throwe or throwstone, &c. P.) *Sarcofagus*, CATH. *et* C. F.

THURGHFARE. *Oppidum*, CATH.

THUS. *Sic.*

THUS MANY. *Tot.*

THUS MEKYL. *Tantum.*

TYCYN̄', or intycyn̄'. *Instigo, allicio.*

TYCYN̄', or prouokyn̄'. *Provoco.*

TYCYNGE, or intycynge. *Incitacio, instigacio*, C. F.

TYYDE, or tyme. *Tempus.*

TYDY, or on-thende[3] (thende, S. tydy or theende, A.) *Probus.*

TYDYN̄', *idem quod* happyn̄' (tydyn or betydyn, S. tydyn or thryuen, *supra in* then, P.)

TYDYNGYS. *Rumor.*

TYDYNGYS BERARE. *Rumigerulus*, UG. *in ruo.*

TYFFYN̄', werke ydylly, *idem quod* TYMERYN̄', *infra.*

TYFFLYNGE, or vnprofytabylle werkynge (tyffynge, S. A. P.)

TYKE, wyrm. *Ascarabia, ascarida*, UG. V. *in* V. *et* C. F.

TYKYL. *Titillosus.*

TYKELYN̄'. *Titillo.*

TYKYLLYNGE. *Titillacio.*

[1] "Throte gole or throte bole, *neu de la gorge, gosier.*" PALSG. "*Epiglotum*, a throte bolle. *Frumen*, the ouer parte of the throte, or the throte bolle of a man." ORTUS. "*Taurus* (governeth) the necke and the throte boll" (*le nœud de dessoulz la gorge*, orig.) Shepherd's Calendar. "A throte bolle, *frumen* hominis est, *rumen* animalis est; *ipoglottum.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] Compare Gaut. de Bibelesworth,—"*mon haterel* (nol) *oue les temples* (þonewonggen)." "A thunwange, *tempus.*" CATH. ANG. A. Sax. þun-wang, *tempora capitis.*

[3] *Sic*, ? an error for thende, as in MSS. S. A. This word may be from THEEN̄, *vigeo.* Compare ON-THENDE, *invalidus;* and ON-THENDE, fowl, and owt cast, *supra*, p. 367. Halliwell gives "Unthende, abject." "Tydy, merry, hearty." Bp. Kennett.

TYLARE. *Tegulator.*
TYLLARE, or tylmann. *Colonus, agricola, ruricolus.*
TYLYN̄' howsys. *Tegulo.*
TYLYNGE, of howsys. *Tegulacio, tegulatus.*
TYLESTONE (tyle, K. P. tyilstone, A.) *Tegula, later.*
TYLLYN̄', or tylle londe. *Colo.*
TYLLYNGE, of londe (tilthe, K. P.) *Cultura.*
TYMBYR, of trees (tymber or tymmer of trese, P.) *Meremium.*
TYMBYR, lytyl tabowre. *Timpanillum.*
TYME, *idem quod* TYYDE (tyme, whyle, P. *Tempus.*)
TYME, herbe. *Tima, timum,* C. F. *et* UG.
TYME, flowre. *Timus,* UG. V. *in* T.
TYMERYN̄', *idem quod* TYFFYN̄', *supra.*
TYMYN̄, or make in tyme (and) in sesōn. *Temporo,* (*tempero,* P.)
TYNNE, metal. *Stannum.*
TYYNDE, prekyl (tynde, pryke, K.) *Carnica.*
TYNYD, wythe a tyne (tyndyt with tyndys, K.) *Carnicatus.*
TYNYD, or hedgydde (tyndyd, P.) *Septus.*
TYNNYD wythe tynne. *Stannatus,* CATH.
TYNYN̄', or make a tynynge.[1] *Sepio,* UG.
TYNNYN' wythe tynne. *Stanno,* CATH.
TYNYNGE, drye hedge. *Sepes.*
TYNNYNGE wythe tynne. *Stannacio.*
TYNKARE (tynnare, s.) *Tintinarius; et capit nomen a sono artis, ut tintinabulum, sus, et multa alia, per onomotopeiam.*
TYNTE, mesure.[2] *Satum,* CATH.
TYPPE, of a gyrdylle. *Mordaculum.*
TYPPE, or lappe of the ere. *Pinnula,* C. F.
TYP, of the nese. *Pirula,* CATH. *et* C. F.
TYPETT. *Liripipium.*
TYRDYL, schepys donge. *Rudus,* CATH. *ruder,* UG. *in ruo.*
TYRE, or a-tyre of wemmene. *Mundum muliebris,* (*sic*) C. F. *in mundanus, redimiculum,* CATH.
TYRE WYNE, or wyne T(y)re[3] (or wyne Tyre, K. A.)
TYRREMENT, or intyrrement. *Funerale* (*funebria,* P.)
TYRF, or tyrvynge vp on an hoode or sleue (tyrfe or turnynge vp aȝen, K. tyrwynge of an hood, s. tyrvyng of an hood, &c. A. tyrfte or turnynge vp agayne, P.)[4] *Resolucio* (*revolucio,* H. S.)
TYSANE, drynke. *Ptisana,* CATH. *et* C. F.
TYSYK, sekenesse. *Tisis.*
TYTE TUST, or tusmose of flowrys or othyr herbys (tytetuste or tussemose, S.)[5] *Olfactorium.*
TYTEMOSE, bryd. *Frondator,* KYLW.
TYTYLLE. *Titulus, apex,* CATH.

[1] TYMYN̄, or make a tymynge, MS. The MSS. H. S. A. and Pynson's printed text, read Tynyn, tynynge. Tinny, a hedge, is still used in the North, and in the West of England.
[2] Compare EYȝTYNDELE, *Satum; supra,* p. 137; and HALF a buschel (or tynt, K.) p. 222.
[3] *Sic MS.* The first hand may have written—or wyne of Tyre. "Tyer drinke, *amer bruuaige.*" PALSG. "Capricke, Aligant, Tire," occur in Andrew Boorde's Breviary of Health, c. 381.
[4] "Turfe of a cappe or suche lyke, *rebras.*" PALSG.
[5] Bishop Kennett gives "Tuttie, a posie or nosegay, in Hampshire. Tussy Mussy, a

TYTYMALLE, or faytowrys grees (tytuvalle or fautorys gresse, s.)[1] *Titimallus, lacteria*, C. F.

TYTHE. *Decima.*

TYTHYN', or paye tythe. *Decimo.*

TOO, of a foot. *Articulus.*

TO, or tweyne (to, nowmere, K.) *Duo.*

TO BLAME, or blame worthy. *Culpabilis, culpandus, increpandus.*

TO CUMME. *Futurus, venturus.*

TOD, or toyid[2] (tod or tothid, K. toþid, A.) *Dentatus.*

TODAY. *Hodie.*

TOODE, fowle wyrme.[3] *Bufo.*

TODELYNGE. *Bufonulus, vel bufonillus.*

TO-FALLE, schudde.[4] *Appendicium*, C. F. *appendix, teges*, CATH.

TOFT. *Campus.*

TO-GEDYR. *Simul, insimul, pariter, una, mutuo.*

TOGGYN', *idem quod* STROGELYN', *supra* (toggyn, or strubbelyn, K.)

TOGGYN', or drawyn' (drattyn, S.) *Tractulo.*

TOGGYNGE (or, A.) drawynge. *Attractulus.*

TOGGYNGE, or strogelynge (togedyr, K. P.) *Colluctacio.*

TODYSHATTE (or muscherōn, *supra.*)[5] *Tuber*, C. F.

TO HAND SWERD. *Spata*, CATH. *cluniculum*, CATH.

TOKNE. *Signum.*

TOKNE, wythe eye or wythe the hand. *Nutus*, CATH.

TOKNE, of a thynge to cumme or cummynge. *Pronosticum.*

TOKNE, or sygne of ane in, *idem quod* SENY, *supra* (signe of an ostry, P.)

(TOKYN, or syne where a boke faylyt, K. where a boke lakkyth, S. A. P. *Asteriscus.*)

TOKNYN', or make tokene.[6] *Signo.*

TOL, or custome.[7] *Guidagia*, C.F. *petagium, toloneum*, CATH. *vectigal.*

nosegay." Lansd. MS. 1033. "A Tuttie, nosegay, posie or tuzziemuzzie, *Fasciculus, sertum olfactorium.*" GOULDM. See Tosty in Jennings' W. Country Glossary; and also "Teesty-tosty, the blossoms of cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called *teesty-tosty.* It is sometimes called simply a tosty." Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, speaks of "a girdle of flowers and tussies of all fruits intertyed," &c.

[1] Compare FAYTOWRYS gresse, and see the note on FAYTOWRE, *supra*, p. 146. The various species of Spurge (*euphorbia*, or the *tithymalus* of the old botanists) were much in esteem amongst empirics, and extraordinary effects supposed to be thereby produced, such as to make teeth fall out, hair or warts fall off, to cure leprosy, &c to kill or stupefy fish when mixed with bait. See the old Herbals, and especially Langham's Garden of Health, under Spurge and Tythimal.

[2] *Sic*, doubtless for toþid. Compare TOTHYD, *infra.*

[3] Compare FROGGE, or frugge, tode, *supra*, p. 180, and PADDOK, p. 376.

[4] A penthouse. See Brockett, N. Country Glossary, *v.* Tee-fall, and To-fall; and Jamieson. Wyntown uses the term "to-falls" in his account of the burning of St. Andrews' Cathedral, in 1378, denoting, as supposed, the porches of the church.

[5] In Arund. MS. 42, f. 3, may be seen the virtues attributed to Agaric growing "by the grounde of the fir—lewede folkys callyn it tode hat." In Norfolk, according to Forby, a fungus is called a Toad's-cap.

[6] —made tokene, MS. make tokyn, K. S. A. P. Palsgrave gives "I token, I signyfye, &c. I token, I signe with the sygne of the crosse: I wyll token me with the crosse from their companye: *je me croyseray*," &c.

[7] Compare TALYAGE, *supra*, p. 486.

Tol, of myllarys. *Multa*, CATH. *in molo; et alia infra in* TOLLYNGE.

Tool, instrument. *Instrumentum.*

Tollare, or takare of tol. *Telonearius.*

Tolhowse. *Teloneum*, DICC.

Tollare or styrare[1] to do goode or badde. *Excitator, instigator.*

Tollyñ', or make tolle (take tolle, K. P.) *Guido, multo*, C. F.

Tollyñ', or mevyñ', or steryñ' to dooñ (to done a dede, K.) *Incito, provoco, excito.*

Tolyoñ', or motyñ' (tolyyn, K. taylyon, S. tollyn or motyn, P.) *Discepto, placito.*

(Tolyynge, *supra in* MOTYNGE.)

Tollynge, styrynge, or mevynge to good or badde. *Instigacio, excitacio.*

Tollynge, of myllarys.[2] *Multura, vel molitura.*

Tolpyn, *idem quod* THOLLE, *supra.*

To mekyl. *Nimis, nimius.*

Toom, or rymthe (*sic* A. toome or rȳnyth, S.)[3] *Spacium, tempus, oportunitas.*

Toom, or voyde. *Vacuus.*

Tonel, to take byrdys. *Obvolutorium*, COMM.

Tomerel, donge cart, *supra in* D.

Tongge, of a bee. *Aculeus.*

Tongge, of a knyfe.[4] *Pirasmus.*

Tongge, fyyr instrument (tongys to fyyr longynge, K.) *Forceps.*

Tongge, or scharpnesse of lycure yn tastynge.[5] *Acumen.*

Tonycle. *Levitonarium*, CATH. *dalmatica*, COMM. (*levitorium*, S.)

Tonowre, or fonel.[6] *Infusorium*, C. F. *suffusorium*, CATH. *futile* (*futis*, P.)

Top, or fortop (top of the hed, K. P.) *Aqualium*, CATH.

Top, or cop of an hey thynge. *Cacumen.*

Top, of a maste. *Carchesia*, CATH. *et* C. F.

Top, of chylderys pley. *Trochus*, C. F.

Toppyñ', or fechte be the nekke

[1] —stryare, MS. styrer, A. sterrere, S.

[2] Compare TOL, of myllarys, *multa*. Bp. Kennett, Glossary in Par. Ant. *v. Molitura*, says that the term signified the toll taken for grinding; *molitura libera* was exemption from such toll, a privilege generally reserved by the lord to his own family. Palsgrave gives "I tolle, as a myller doth; *je prens le tollyn.*" The lord in some cases demanded toll from his tenants for grinding at his mill. See Ducange, *v. Molta.*

[3] In N. country dialect to teem signifies to pour out; the participle teem or teum signifies empty—"a toom purse makes a blate merchant."—N. C. Prov. See Ray, Brockett, &c. The noun, signifying space, leisure, appears to be thus used in the Sevyn Sages—"I sal yow tel, if I haue tome, of the Seuen Sages of Rome," *v.* 4. Danish, Tom, empty, Tömmer, to make void. Compare TAME, *supra*, p. 486, and TEMYÑ, or maken empty, p. 488. The reading of MS. s. may be (*in extenso*) toome or rymnyth.

[4] "*Pyrasamus*, Anglice, a tongue." ORTUS. Possibly the part of a knife technically termed the tang, to which the haft is affixed.

[5] Forby gives "Tang, a strong flavour, generally, but not always an unpleasant one." Fuller says of the best oil, "it hath no tast, that is no tang, but the natural gust of oyl." Skinner derives the word, now written commonly twang, from the Dutch Tanghe, *acer.*

[6] Tonowre, of fonel, MS.—or fonel, S. A. See FONEL, *supra*, p. 170. In Norfolk, according to Forby, the term in common use is Tunnel, a funnel; A.-Sax. tænel, *canistrum.* "*Infusorium* est quoddam vasculum per quod liquor infunditur in aliud vas, &c. Anglice a tonell-dysshe." ORTUS.

(feytyn, H. fyȝth, S. fythe, A. feighty n by the nek, P.) *Colluctor.*

TORBELARE,[1] or he þat makythe debate. *Turbator, jurgator, jurgosus, perturbator, jurgatrix.*

TORBLE, or torblynge (torbelynge or distrubbelynge, K. turble or trublynge, S. distorblyng, P.) *Turbacio, jurgium, perturbacio, disturbium.*

(TORBELOÑ', *idem quod* TROBLOÑ, *infra.*)[2]

TORCHE. *Cereus.*

TOORD, or thost. *Stercus.*

TORET, lytylle towre. *Turricula,* CATH.

THORYBLE, or sensure (or turrible, *infra.*) *Thuribulum, ignibulum,* CATH. (*igniculum,* S.)

TORMENT, or turment. *Tormentum, supplicium.*

TORNEAMENT. *Torneamentum.*

TORTUCE, beest (torcutę, P.) *Tortuca,* C. F.

TOSARE, of wulle or other lyke. *Carptrix.*

TOSCHAPPYD CLOTHE (tooschaptyd cloth, S.)[3] *Bilix,* C. F.

TOSCHE, longe tothe (toyssh, P.)[4] *Colomellus, culmus,* C. F.

TOSCHYD, or tuskyd (toysshyd, P.) *Colomellatus.*

TOSYNGE, of wulle or oþer thyngys. *Carptura.*

TOSOÑ' wulle or other lyke (tosyn or tose wul, S.)[5] *Carpo.*

TOOST, of brede (toosty of breed, A.) *Tostus, tosta,* UG. *in torqueo.*

TOOSTE brede, or oþer lyke. *Torreo,* CATH. *et* UG.

TOSTYNGE. *Tostura.*

TOTTE, *supra in* FOLTE (or folett, or foppe, *supra.*)

TOTE HYLLE.[6] *Specula,* CATH. *et* C.F.

[1] TORKELARE, MS. torbelar, K. H. P.

[2] Compare also DRVBBLYÑ, or torblyñ watur, *supra,* p. 133, and DYSTURBELYN, &c. p. 123.

[3] Compare THRE SCHAPTYD clothe, *supra,* p. 492. "*Bilix*—est pannus duobus filis stamineis contextus—a clothe with .ij. thredes." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. sceápan, *formare.*

[4] In Norfolk Tosh signifies, according to Forby, a tusk, a long curved tooth, a toshnail is a nail driven aslant.

[5] "I toose wolle, or cotton, or suche lyke; *je force de laine,* and *je charpie de la laine:* It is a great craft to tose wolle wel." PALSG. "Tosing, *carptura;* to tose wool or lyne, *carpo, carmino.*" GOULDM. This word is used by Gower—

> "What schepe that is full of wulle,
> Upon his backe they tose and pulle."—Conf. Am. Prol.

[6] "A Tute hylle, *arvisium, montarium, specula.*" CATH. ANG. "*Specularis,* Anglice a tutynge hylle (*al.* totynge). *Arvisium,* a tutynge hylle." ORTUS. "*Speculare,* a totynge hylle and a bekyne. *Conspisillum* est locus ad conspiciendum totus, a tote hulle." MED. GR. "Totehyll, *montaignette.*" PALSG. This term, of such frequent occurrence in local names in many parts of England, has been derived from Ang.-Sax. "Totian, eminere tanquam cornu in fronte." See Dr. Bosworth's A. Saxon Dict. We find, however, the verb to Tote in several old writers, signifying to look out, to watch, to inspect narrowly, to look in a mirror, &c. See P. Ploughman, Spenser, Skelton, Tusser, &c. Thus in Havelok, 2105, "He stod, and totede in at a bord;" Grafton, 577, describes a "totyng hole" in a tower, through which the Earl of Salisbury, looking out, was slain by shot from a "goon," at the siege of Orleans in 1427. Gouldman gives the verb "to toot," as synonymous with to look. Mr. Hartshorne, in his Salopia Antiqua, enumerates several of the numerous instances of the name Toothill, Castle Tute, Fairy Teote, &c. and the list might be

(*amphitheatrum*, K. *teatrum*, P.)

TOTE HYLLE, or hey place of lokynge *Conspicillum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in spicio*, *theatrum*, CATH. *amphitheatrum*, CATH.

TOTELARE. *Susurro.*

TOTELŌN' TALYS (totelyn, K. P. totylyn tale in onys ere, S.) *Susurro*, CATH.

TOTELYNGE. *Susurrium*, CATH.

TOTERŌN', or waveroñ'. *Vacillo.*

TOTERYNGE, or waverynge. *Vacillacio.*

TOOTHE. *Dens.*

TOOTHE DRAWARE. *Edentator, dentraculus.*

TOOTHELES, for age. *Edentatus.*

TOOTHELES, for ȝungthe (for ȝunthe, K. yoȝghe, S. youth, P.) *Edentulus.*

TOTYR, or myry totyr, chylderys game (mery totyr, H. S. P. mery toþir, A.)[1] *Oscillum*, CATH.

TOWHHE, not tendyr (tow, A. tough, P.) *Tenax.*

TOOW, of a rok, or a roket (or of a reel, K. A. towe of hempe, or flax, or othyr like, K.) *Pensum*, C. F.

TOWAYL, or towaly (twaly or towel, S. towayle or tavayle, H. tuayl or tualy, A.) *Manitergium, togilla, facitergium, gausape*, C. F.

TOWCHOÑ. *Tango* (*contracto*, P.)

TOWNE. *Villa.*

TOWGHENESSE (townesse, K. A. toughnes, P.) *Tenacitas.*

TOWNE WALLYS. *Menie.*

TOWRE. *Turris.*

TOWRE, made oonly of tymbyr.[2] *Fala*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. V. *in* A.

TOWRYD. *Turritus.*

TOWRYNGE. *Turrificacio.*

TOTHYD, or tod wythe teethe (toyid, or todd, S. toþid or tod, A.)[3] *Dentatus.*

TOTHERE, or the tothere (toþir or the other, K. P. toyere or toder, S.) *Alter, reliquus, alius.*

TRACE, of a wey over a felde. *Trames*, CATH. *et* UG. *in traho.*

largely extended. The term seems to denote a look-out or watch tower. In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 106, we read that "*Agger* is a Toothulle made of longe poles pighte vp righte and wounde about with twigges as an hegge, and fillede vp with erthe and stones, on whiche men mowe stonde and shete and caste to the walls." In the earlier Wicl. version, 2 Kings, V. v. 7 is thus rendered; "Forsothe Dauid toke the tote hil Syon (*arcem Sion*) that is, the citee of Dauid;" and v. 9, "Dauid dwellide in the tote hil" (*in arce*) in the later version "Tour of Syon." Again, Isai. XXI. 8, "And he criede as a leoun vp on the toothil (*speculam*) of the Lord I am stondende contynuelly by day, and vp on my warde I am stondende alle nyȝtus;" in the later version, "on the totyng place of the Lord." Sir John Maundevile gives a curious account of the gardens and pleasaunce of the king of an Island of India, and of "a litylle Toothille with toures," &c. where he was wont to take the air and disport. Travels, p. 378.

[1] See MYRY TOTYR, *supra*, p. 338, and WAWYÑ, or waueryn yn a myry totyr, *infra*. "*Oscillum*, genus ludi, cum funis suspenditur a trabe in quo pueri et puelle sedentes impelluntur huc et illuc,—a totoure. *Petaurus*, quidam ludus, a totre." MED. GR. "Tytter-totter, a play for childre, *balenchoeres*." PALSG. Forby gives Titter-cum-totter, in Norfolk dialect, to ride on the ends of a balanced plank. "*Branle*, a totter, swing, or swidge, &c. *Jouer à la hausse qui baisse*, to play at titter totter, or at totter arse, to ride the wild mare. *Baccoler*, to play at titter toter or at totterarse, as children who sitting upon both ends of a long pole or timber log, supported only in the middle, lift one another up and down." COTG. See Craven Glossary, *v.* Merry-totter.

[2] Compare SOMYR CASTELL, *Fala*, *supra*, p. 464.

[3] See TOD, or toyid, *supra*, p. 495.

TRACYN̄', or draw strykys. *Protraho.*

TRACYNGE, or drawynge for to make an ymage or an other thynge (to make a pycture or gravynge, K.) *Protractio.*

TRAYCE, horsys ha(r)neys. *Tenda*, C. F. *traxus*, *restis*, BRIT. *trahale.*

TRAYLE, or trayne of a clothe. *Sirina*, CATH. *lacinia*, C. F. *tramis*, CATH. *vel trames*, UG. V. *in* T. *et* F. *segmentum*, CATH.

TRAYLYN̄', a(s) cloþys. *Segmento*, CATH. *sirino*, CATH.

TRAYNYN̄', or tranyyn̄', or longe taryyn̄' (traylyn or teryyn, K. traynyn or terryyn, H. P. or a-bydyn, s.) *Moror*, *differo.*

TRAYNE, or dysseyte. *Prodicio*, *fraus* (*deceptio*, P.)

TRAMAYLE, grete nette for fyschynge (tramely, K. tramaly, H. P.)[1] *Tragum.*

TRAMALY, of a mylle, *idem quod* HOPUR; *supra*; *et faricapsia.*

TRAMPLYD. *Tritus.*

TRAMPELYN̄' (trampyn, s.) *Tero.*

TRAMPELYNGE. *Tritura.*

TRANCYTE, where menn walke.[2] *Transitus.*

TRANYYNGE, or longe a-bydynge (trancyynge, s.) *Dilacio*, *mora.*

TRAPPE, for myce and oþer vermyne. *Muscipula*, *decipula.*

TRAPPE, to take wythe beestys, as berys, borys, and oþer lyke. *Tenabulum*, *venabulum*, UG.

TRAPERE, or trapur (trapowre, P.) *Falera*, CATH. *fallare*, C. F.

TRAPPYD, wythe trapure. *Faleratus.*

TRAPPYD, or be-trappyd and gylyd (trappyd or deceyuyd, K. or be-gylyd, s.) *Deceptus*, *illaqueatus*, *decipulatus.*

TRAPPYN̄' HORS. *Falero*, CATH.

TRAPPYN̄' A-BOWTYN̄', or closyn̄' (or inclosyn, K. P. or include, s. trappyn a-bowte or includyn, A.) *Vallo*, *circumdo.*

(TRAPPURE, *supra in* TRAPPERE, K.)

TRAVAYLE (or labour, A. or robour, S.) *Labor.*

TRAVAYLYN̄', or laboryn̄'. *Laboro.*

TRAVAYLOWRE. *Laborator*, *-trix.*

TRAUAS.[3] *Transversum.*

[1] Compare FLWE, nette, *Tragum*, *supra*, p. 168. "Tramell to catche fysshe or byrdes, *Trameau*." PALSG. *Tremaille*, treble mailed, whence *alier tremaillé*, a trammell net or treble net for partridges, &c. *Trameau*, a kind of drag net or draw net for fish; also a trammell net for fowle." COTG.

[2] Compare TRESAWNTE in a howse, *Transitus*, *infra*. In the Gesta Rom. 277, the adulterous mother confined in a dungeon thus addresses her child—"O my swete sone, a grete cause have I to sorow, and thou also, for above our hede there is a transite of men, and there the sonne shynethe in his clarté, and alle solace is there!" The Emperor's steward walking overhead hears her moan, and intercedes for her.

[3] A travas or travers is explained by Sir H. Nicolas in his Glossarial Index, Privy P. Exp. of Eliz. of York, p. 259, as a kind of screen with curtains for privacy, used in chapels, halls, and other large chambers; he cites several instances of the use of the term in household accounts and other documents, to which the following may be added. In the inventory of effects of Henry V. in 1423, we find "j. *travers* du satin vermaille, pris viij. li. ovec ij. quisshons de velvet vermaill," &c. probably for the king's chapel; also a "travers" for a bed: see Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 227, 230. Chaucer, in the Marchantes Tale, it will be remembered, thus uses the term in the narrative of the nuptial festivity—"Men dranken, and the Travers drawe anon." In a Survey of the manor of Hawsted, in 1581,

TRAWE, of a smythe (trough of a smythy, P.)[1] *Ypodromus*, CATH. *et* C. F. *ergasterium*, *trave*, COMM.

TRE, whyle hyt waxythe. *Arbor.*

TRE, hew downe, or not growynge (hewyd downe and not waxynge, P.) *Lignum.*

TREACLE (halyvey, or bote a-ȝēn sekenesse, *supra*).[2] *Tiriaca*, *antidotum*, C. F. (*treacha*, P.)

it is stated that Sir William Drury possessed "Scitum manerii, &c. uno le mote circumjacente, uno *le traves* ante portam messuagii predicti, et unam magnam curiam undique bene edificatam." Cullum's Hawsted, p. 142. Sir T. More was so greatly in favor during 20 years of his life at the court of Henry VIII. that, as Roper says, "a good part thearof used the kinge uppon holie daies, when he had donne his owne devotions, to sende for him into his traverse, and theare, sometimes in matters of Astronomy, Geometry, Divinity, and suche other faculties, and sometimes of his worldly affaires, to sit and converse with him." In this and other instances a traverse seems to have been a kind of state pew, or closet. So likewise we read that when Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in 1564, on the south side of the chapel at King's College was hung a rich Travas of crimson velvet for the queen's majesty; and when she entered the chapel, desiring to pray privately, she "went into her Travys, under a canopy." Le Keux, Mem. of Camb. vol. ii. King's Coll. pp. 20, 21. Thus also Fabyan relates that the king coming to St. Paul's "kneled in a trauers purueyed for hym" near the altar. Chron. 9 Hen. VI. A Traverse is explained in the Glossary of Architecture as having been a screen with curtains, in a hall, chapel, or large chamber.

[1] "A trave for to scho horse in, *Ferratorium*." CATH. ANG. This term, it will be remembered, is used by Chaucer, in his description of the Miller's young wife, where he says—"she sprong as a colt in a traue" (rhyming to save). Miller's Tale. This is doubtless the frame used for confining an unruly horse whilst being shod. According to Forby, a smith's shoeing shed is called in Norfolk a Traverse. Edm. Heyward, of Little Walsingham, blacksmith, bequeaths to his wife, in 1517, "my place wich is called the house at the travesse," a term which may probably have been connected with that occurring above. Norfolk Archæology, vol. i. p. 266. Palsgrave gives only "Trough for smythes, *Auge à marichal.*"

[2] *Antitodum*, MS. and S. P. The composition of various kinds of *Theriaca*, an antidote for bites of serpents and venomous animals, is given by Pliny and other writers. Scribonius Largus speaks of it as made of the flesh of vipers. In the Middle Ages it was highly esteemed against poison, venom of serpents, and certain diseases; the nature of the nostrum may be learned from ancient medicinal treatises, such as Nic. de Hostresham's *Antidotarium*, Sloane MS. 341. The Treacle of Genoa appears to have been in very high repute; its virtues are thus extolled by Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VII. "Whan they do make theyr treacle a man wyll take and eate poysen and than he wyl swel redy to borst and to dye, and as sone as he hath takyn trakle he is hole agene." Boke of the Introd. of Knowledge, 1542. Thus also says Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, "of bestes, venemous serpentes, lizarts, scorpions, flies, wormes, who of thise wormes shall be byten he must haue triacle, yf not that he shall deye!" We cannot marvel that costly appliances were often provided wherein to carry so precious an antidote, so as to be constantly at hand, such as the "pixis argenti ad *tiriacam*," Close Roll 9 Joh.; the "Triacle box du pere apelle une Hakette, garniz d'or," among the precious effects of Henry V.; the *Godet*, holding treacle, the gift of John de Kellawe, found with relics and offerings to the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham, in 1383; and the "*Tracleere* argenteum et deauratum cum costis de birall," bequeathed by Henry, lord Scrope in 1415 to his sister. A curious illustration of the great esteem in which Treacle of Genoa was held, and of the difficulty of obtaining it unadulterated, occurs in the Paston Letters, vol. iv. p. 264; and in 1479, during the great sickness in England, John Paston entreats his brother Sir John to send him speedily "11 pottys of tryacle of Jenne, they shall coste xvj.d.—the pepyll dyeth

TREBELYN', or make threfolde (trebelyn or threfoldyn, s.) *Triplico.*

TREBLE, or threfolde. *Triplex, triplus.*

TREBLESONGE (treble of orgene songe, K. trebyl songe, s.) *Precentus*, KYLW.

(TREBYL SYNGARE, A.)

TREBGOT, sly instrument to take brydys or beestys (trepgette, s.)[1] *Tendicule, plur.* UG. *tendula*, CATH. *venabulum, excipulum*, UG. *in capio* (*tripulum*, UG. v., S. A.)

TREBGET, for werre (trepgette, s.) *Trabucetum*, COMM. *et* DICC.

TREDYÑ'. *Tero* (*calco*, K.)

TREDYÑ VNDYR FOTE. *Pessundo*, CATH. *et* UG. *in do* (*intercalco*, P.)

TREDYNGYS, wythe the foote. *Tritura.*

TREDYL, or grece.[2] *Gradus, pedalis*, CATH.

TREGETTYÑ'. *Prestigior, pancracio*, UG.

TREGETTYNGE. *Mimatus, prestigium*, CATH. *pancracium*, CATH. *joculatus* (*preclautus*, S.)

TREGETTOWRE.[3] *Mimus, pantomimus, joculator*, C. F. *et* CATH.

TRETCHERYE (tretcherye or treterye, H. P.) *Dolus, fraus, dolositas, subdolositas* (*subdolus*, P.)

TRECHEROWSE (or disseyvabyl, H.) *Dolosus, versipellis*, C. F. *fraudulentus.*

TRELYS, of a wyndow, or oþer lyke (or grate, *supra.*) *Cancellus*, C. F. *et* CATH. (*sedicula*, H. P.)

TREMELYÑ'. *Tremo, contremo.*

TREMELYNGE, or qwakynge. *Tremor, trepidacio.*

TRE(N)CHAUNT, or plyaunt (trenchaunt, K. S. P.) *Plicabilis, versatilis, versabilis.*

TRENCHOWRE. *Scissorium.*

TRENCHOWRE, knyfe.[4] *Mensaculus*, DICC.

sore in Norwiche;" vol. v. pp. 260, 264. In Miles Coverdale's translation of Wermulierus' Precious Pearle, it is said that "the Phisitian in making of his Triacle occupieth serpents and adders and such like poison, to driue out one poyson with another." The term occasionally occurs to designate remedies differing greatly from the true *theriaca.* In Arund. MS. 42, f. 15 b. we read that juice of garlic "fordoþ venym and poyson myȝtily, and þat is þe skyle why it is called Triacle of vppelond, or ellys homly folkys Triacle."

[1] Palsgrave gives "Pitfall for byrdes, *Trebouchet.*" The term which originally designated a warlike engine for slinging stones, and also, owing to a certain similarity in construction, the apparatus used in the punishment of the cucking stool (see p. 107, *supra*), signified also a trap or gin for birds and vermin. Ducange remarks, *v. Trebuchetum, Trepget*, &c. "appellatio mansit apud Gallos instrumentis aut machinulis suspensis et lapsilibus ad captandas aviculas."

[2] See GRECE, or tredyl, *supra*, p. 209. In MSS. s. A. the reading is Tredyl of grece, which, if grece is taken here as signifying a staircase, may be more correct. See Nares, *v.* Grice.

[3] Compare IOGULOWRE, *supra*, p. 263. In the later Wicliffite version 2 Chron. c. 33, v. 6, is thus rendered, "Enchaunteris (ether tregetours) that disseyuen mennis wittis." Chaucer uses the word, and also Treget, in allusion to marvellous tricks resembling those still practised in India. See Frankelein's Tale, and Tyrwhitt's note on line 11,453. Horman says, in his *Vulgaria*, "a iugler with his troget castis (*vaframentis*) deceueth mens syght; —the trogettars (*præstigiatores*) behynd a clothe shew forth popettȝ that chatre, chyde, iuste and fyghte together." Fr. *Tresgier*, magic, *Tresgetteres*, magicians, according to Roquefort.

[4] Probably a knife for carving; such appliances were usually in pairs:—"*Item*, iij. *paria de* Trencheours." Invent. of Ric. de Ravensere, Archd. of Lincoln, 1385.

TRENDELYN' a rownd thynge (trendlyn as with a roon thynge, s. as with a rownde thynge, A.) *Trocleo, volvo.*

TRENDYL. *Troclea.*

TRENKET, sowtarys knyfe.[1] *Anxorium*, KYLW. (*axorium*, A. *ansorium*, P.)

TRENTEL. *Tricenalis*, (*trentale*, K.)

TRESAWNCE, in a howse (tresauns, H. P.)[2] *Transitus, transcencia*, KYLW.

TRESSE, of heere. *Trica*, C. F.

TRESSYN' HEERE. *Trico*, UG. V.

TRESOWRE. *Thesaurus*, CATH.

TRESOWRERE. *Thesaurarius.*

(TRESOWRYE, K.) *Erarium, gasophilacium; et est* an hoordhowse *similiter.*

TRESPAS. *Offensa, delictum, culpa, forefactio.*

TRESPACYN'. *Offendo, delinquo.*

TRESPASOWRE. *Forefactor, delictor, malefactor.*

TRESUN. *Traditio, prodicio.*

TRETABLE. *Tractabilis.*

(TRETYD, P. *Tractatus.*)

TRETE (tretye or tretyce, H. P. tretyng, A.) *Tractatus.*

TRETŌN'. *Tracto, pertracto.*

TRETOWRE (traytowre, S.) *Traditor, proditor.*

TRIBUTARYE. *Tributarius.*

TRYBUTE. *Tributum, multa*, CATH.

TRYFELARE (tyfflare, S.) *Trufator, nugax, gerro*, UG. *in gero, nugaculus*, CATH.

TRYFLE. *Trufa.*

TRYFLON,[3] or iapyn' (trifelyn, K. tryflone, A. tryfflyn, P.) *Trufo, ludifico*, (*nugo*, K.)

TRYFOLYE, herbe (tryfole, S.) *Trifolium*, CATH.

TRYYD. *Preelectus, probatus, examinatus*, (*electus*, P.)

TRYIN' (tryyn, K. S. H. P. tryin, A.)[4] *Eligo, preeligo.*

TRYYN' a trowthe be dome. *Discerno*, CATH.

TRYYNGE. *Eleccio, preeleccio, examinacio.*

TRYLLYN', or trollyn'.[5] *Volvo*, CATH.

TRYPE (or pawncheclowt, *supra*, or

[1] " A Trenket, *ansorium, sardocopium*," CATH. ANG. " Trenket, an instrument for a cordwayner, *Batton atourner soulies.*" PALSG. " *Trenchet* de cordouannier, a shoomaker's cutting knife." COTG. In a *Nominale* by Nich. de Munshull, Harl. MS. 1002, under " pertinentia allutarii," occur " *Anserium*, a schavyng knyfe; *Galla* idem est, Trynket; —Pertinentia rustico.—*Sarculum*, a wede-hoke; *Sarpa*, idem est, Trynket."

[2] Compare TRANCYTE, where menn walke, *supra*, p. 499. Horman says, in his *Vulgaria*, " I met hym in a Tresawne (*deambulatorio*) where one of the bothe must go backe." A leaf of some early elementary book, found in the Lambeth Library, printed possibly by W. de Worde, contains part of a *Nominale* in hexameters. "*Pergula* (a galery), *transcenna* (a tresens), *podium, cum coclea* (a wyndyng steyr), *gradus* (a grece)." W. of Wyrcestre uses the term " le Tresance," p. 288, signifying a passage leading to a hall, &c. Palsgrave gives only " Tresens that is drawen ouer an estates chambre, *Ciel.*"

[3] TRYFLOM, MS. which seems doubtless an error, corrected by the other MSS. and by Pynson's printed text. See IAPYN, *supra*, p, 257.

[4] Possibly written TRYM, erroneously, as TRYFLOM, *supra.*

[5] Chaucer uses the word to Trill, to turn or twist, in the Squire's Tale, and speaks of tears trilling or rolling down the cheeks. In the translation of Vegecius, attributed to Trevisa, it is said of the " Somer castell or bastile,—thies toures must have crafty wheles made to trille hem lightly to the walles." B. IV. c. 17. " I tryll a whirlygyg rounde aboute, *Je pirouette.* I tryll, *Je jecte.*" PALSG. See TROLLYNGE, *infra.*

wamclowte, *infra.*) *Scrutum*, CATH. *tripa*, CATH. *et* C. F. *magmentum*, CATH. *azimum*, C. F.

TRYPET.[1] *Tripula, trita*, C. F. (*tritura*, K. P.)

TRYPPYN̄', or stoomelyn̄'. *Cespito.*

TRYYST, merke. *Limes*, C. F. *meta.*

TRYYSTE, wyndas (tryys, K.) *Machina, carchesia*, CATH. *troclea*, C. F.

(TROBLARE, *idem quod* ST(R)OBLARE, *supra.*)

TROBLON̄', *idem quod* TORBELON̄, *supra* (trobelyn, K.)

TROLLYN̄', *idem quod* TRYLLYN̄', *supra.*

TROLLYNGE, or rollynge. *Volucio.*

TRONE. *Tronus.*

TROPERE (or ympner, H. or an hymnar, P.) *Troparius* (*hymnarius*, P.)

TROSTE. *Confidencia, fiducia.*

TROSTY, sekyr. *Fidus, fidelis*, (*perfidus*, P.)

TROSTYLE. *Tristellus*, KYLW. *et* DICC. *tripos*, COMM.

TROSTLY, or sekyrly. *Confidenter, fiducialiter.*

TROSTY MANN, havynge oþer menys goode in kepynge (trostman, K.) *Fiduciarius*, C. F.

TROSTON̄'. *Confido.*

TROTTARE, horse. *Succursarius*, COMM. *trottator, sucussator*, CATH.

TROTTON̄', as hors. *Succurso*, C. F.

TROTTYNGE. *Succursus, sucussatura*, CATH.

(TREWAST, S. A.[2] *Scrutarius.*)

TROWAUNT.[3] *Trutannus, infra.*

TROWAGE. *Vectigali.*

TROWEL, ynstrument. *Trulla*, CATH.

THROWHE, vessel (trow, K. S. trough, P.) *Alveus*, C. F. *alveolus*, KYLW.

TROWGHE, of a mylle (trow, K. S. trough, P.) *Farricapsa*, KYLW.

TROWAWNT (trowent, K. trowande, P.) *Trutannus, discolus.*

TROWANTYSE (trowentyze, K. trowantysy, S. trowanderye, P.) *Trutannia*, CATH. *discolatus* (*trutannizatio*, P.)

TROVWONTON̄' (trownton', S. trowantyn, P.) *Trutannizo*, CATH.

TROWTHE. *Veritas.*

TROWTHE, or feythefulnesse (trowth and lewte, K. leaute, P.) *Fidelitas.*

TROWTE, fysche. *Truta, tructa*, C. F.

TRUBBLYN̄, *idem quod* TROBELYN̄', *supra.*

TRWE. *Verus.*

TRUWELY. *Vere, veraciter.*

TRUWE MANN, or woman. *Verax.*

TRUWYS, or truce of pees (trwys, K.) *Treuge*, UG. *in trepido.*

TRVWE, in belevynge. *Catholicus.*

TRUKKON̄, roryn̄, or chaungyn̄'. *Cambio, campso*, CATH.

TRUMPE. *Tuba, buccina, tibia.*

[1] Possibly a trippet, which, according to Mr. Halliwell's Prov. Dict., is the same as trip, a ball of wood, &c. used in the game of trip, in the North of England, as described by Mr. Hunter in his Hallamshire Glossary. The ball is struck with a trip-stick. *Tritura* is rendered in the Ortus merely in its ordinary sense of threshing.

[2] *Scrutarius* signifies a dealer in old clothes, or a bookbinder. See Ducange.

[3] The repetition of this word here, in the Harl. MS. only, may be an error of transcript. Forby gives, as the pronunciation in Norfolk, Troant, pronounced as a monosyllable, a truant; and to Troant, play truant. "A trowane, *discolus, trutannus.* To be Trowane, *trutannizare.*" CATH. ANG.

TRUMPET, or a lytylle trumpe, that clepythe to mete, or men togedur. *Sistrum*, C. F. (*scrutum*, S.)

TRUMPŌN'. *Buccino, clango*, CATH.

TRUMPOWRE. *Buccinator, tibicen.*

TRUNCHYNE, staffe (trunchone, K.) *Fustis, trunculus*, KYLW.

TRONCHŌN, or wardere (trunchyn or wardrere, S. A.)[1] *Porticulus*, CATH.

TRUNCHŌN, wyrme.[2] *Lumbricus, hoc tamen est falsum, per* C. F. *et* CATH. (*tarinus, secundum* Levesey, S.)

TRUNKE, for kepynge of fysche. *Gurgustium*, C. F. *et* CATH. *nassa.*

TRUTHEPLYTYŊ' (truplytyn, K. S. trouthplityn, P.)[3] *Affido*, C. F.

TRUSSE, or fardelle. *Fardellus, sarcina*, CATH. *et* C. F. (*clitella*, P.)

TRUSSELLE.[4] *Trussula*, KYLW. (CATH. S.)

(TRUSSYD, of fardel, K. trussyd or fardellyd, H. P. *Fardellatus, sarcinatus.*)

TRUSSYD VP, and bowndyñ (trussed vp or bounde, P.) *Fasciatus.*

TRUSSYŊ', or make a trusse. *Sarcino, fardello.*

TRUSSYŊ, and byndyñ', as menn done soore lymys. *Fascio.*

TRUSSYNGE VP. *Fasciatura, vel fasciatus.*

TRUSSYNGE COFUR. *Clitella*, COMM. C. F. *et* UG. *in* T.

TUBBE, vessel. *Cuvula*,[5] *vel parva cuva.*

TUKKYŊ' VP, or stykkyñ' vp (tuckyn or stychynup clothis K. trukkyn vp or stakkyn up, H. trukkyn vp or stackyn vp clothes, P.) *Suffarcino*, CATH.

TUKKYNGE VP (of clothys, or stykkynge, *supra.*) *Suffarci(naci)o.*

TWEYNE, *idem quod* TOO, *supra.*

TWELWE. *Duodecim.*

TWELVETYMYS. *Duodecies.*

TWENTY. *Viginti.*

TWENTY TYMYS. *Vigesies.*

TWEST, or twyste, of þe eye (tweeste of the iye, H. P.) *Hirquus*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG.

[1] *Porticulus* is explained in the Catholicon to be "baculus parvus ad portandum habilis, et porticulus vel portusculus malleolus in navi cum quo gubernator dat signum remigantibus in una vel in gemina percussione." Palsgrave gives "Warder, a staffe." Compare WARDER, *infra.*

[2] "*Lumbricus*—vermis intestinorum et terre, quasi lubricus, quia labitur, vel quia in lumbis sit." CATH. The following remedy is given "for tronchonys. Take salt, peper, and comyn, evynly, and make yt on powder, and ȝef it hym or here in hote water to drynke; or take the juse of rewe and ȝif it hym to drynke in leuke ale iij. tymes." Manuale P. Leke, MS. XV. cent. Another occurs in a MS. version of Macer, under the virtues of Cerfoile. "Solue cerfoile with violet and vyneger, and this y-dronkyne wole sle wormis in the bely and the trenchis" (*sic*).

[3] This word occurs between TRUMPŌN and TRUSSYŊ, amongst the verbs, possibly as having been originally written TRUPLYTYŊ.

[4] In provincial dialect, in some localities, Trussel signifies a stand for a cask. Mr. Wright, in his useful Dictionary of Obsolete English, states that the word signifies also a bundle, the diminutive doubtless of truss, and, in Norfolk, a trestle, a use of the term which Forby has overlooked. Moor gives, in his Suffolk Words, Tressels or Trussels, to bear up tables, scaffolds, &c. "*Trussulla*, a trussell." ORTUS. This word also designated the punch used in coining. "*Trousseau*, a trussell, the upper yron or mould that's used in the stamping of coyne." COTG.

[5] *Cumula*, or *cuuuila* (?) MS. possibly for *cuvvila.* Compare *covella, cuvellus*, cupa minor. DUC. French, *cuve, cuvellette*, a tub.

Tuste, or croppe (trest or corfe, s. a.)[1] *Coma.*

Trut, or ptrot, skornefulle word (thprut, s. a.)[2] *Vath.*

Tugurry, schudde.[3] *Tugurrium.*

(Twhytynge, *supra in* telwynge.)

Twybyl, wryhtys instrument (a wrytys tool k. wryȝtys, s.) *Bisacuta, biceps.*

Twybyl, or mattoke. *Marra,* dicc. *ligo,* c. f.

Twygge. *Virgula,* dicc. *ramusculus.*

Twye lyghte, be-fore the day. *Diluculum,* cath.

Twye lyghte, a-fore þe nyȝhte. *Crepusculum.*

Twylyghte, be-twyx þe day and þe nyghte, or nyghte and þe day. *Hesperus,* cath. *hespera,* ug.

Twykkyn̄, or sum-what drawyn̄' (twychyn, k.) *Tractulo.*

Twyne, threede. *Filum torsum, vel filum tortum.*

Twynyn' threde, or oþer lyke. *Torqueo,* cath.

Twynynge (or wyn(d)ynge, of threde, *infra.*) *Tortura, vel torsura.*

Twynkelynge, of the eye. *Conniventia,* cath.

Twynkyn̄',[4] wythe the eye (or wynkyn̄', *infra;* twynkelyn, k.) *Conniveo,* cath. *nicito,* cath. *nicto,* c. f. *connivo,* ug. *in colo, conquinisco.*

Twynne, or twynlynge (twynnys or twyndelynys, k.) *Gemellus, gemella, geminus,* c. f.

Twyste, of the eye (or twest, *supra;* twest of the iye, p.) *Hirquus,* cath.

Twyste, of wyne holdynge.[5] *Capriolus,* c. f. *et* ug. *in capio, corimbus,* cath. *corimbus,* ug.

(Twytyn, *idem quod* telwyn, *supra,* h. p.)

Tuly, colowre.[6] *Puniceus, vel punicus,* c. f. *in urina.*

Tvmbe, or grave for worschypffulle menne (tvmbe of grete and worthy men, k.) *Mausoleum,* ug. *in mauron.*

(Tvmbe, or grave, k. h. p. *Tumba, tumulus, sepulchrum.*)

[1] Compare tyte tust, *supra,* p. 494. Palsgrave gives "Tuske of heer, *Monceau de cheueulx:* Tufte of heer," (the same). According to Mr. Halliwell's Archaic Glossary, Tuste has the same signification. See croppe, of an erbe or tree, *supra,* p. 104. "A twyste, *frons;* to twyste, *defrondare;* a twyster of trees, *defrondator.*" cath. ang.

[2] Compare fy, *supra,* p. 159.

[3] Cotgrave gives in French, "*Tugure,* a cottage, a shepheard's coat, shed or bullie."

[4] This verb is written likewise Twynkyn, in the Winchester MS. Horman says, in the *Vulgaria,* "Overmoche twyngynge of the yie betokethe vnstedfastnesse.—Twynlynge, *connivens,*" &c. Twink, in the dialect of some parts of England, is synonymous with Wink.

[5] The tendrils of a vine are here intended. "*Corimbi*—dicuntur anuli vitis, que proxima queque ligant et comprehendunt." cath.

[6] Tuly appears to have been a deep red colour; the term occurs in Coer de Lion, "trappys of tuely sylke," v. 1516, supposed however by Weber to be *toile de soie.* Gawayne, pp. 23, 33, &c. Among the gifts of Adam, abbot of Peterborough, 1321, a chasuble is mentioned "de tule samito." Sparke, 232. See also in Sloane MS. 73, f. 214, a "Resseit for to make bokerham tuly, or tuly þred, *secundum* Cristiane de Prake et Beme;" the color being described as "a maner of reed colour as it were of croppe mader," which by a little red vinegar was changed to a manner of redder color.

Tumlare (tumblar, p.) *Volutator*, (*volutatrix*, s.)

Tumlyn̄'. *Voluto, volvo*, cath.

Tumlynge. *Volutacio.*

Tumrel, donge carte. *Fimaria, titubatorium*, comm. *et cetera supra in* tomerel, *et in* d.

Tundyr, to take wythe fyyr. *Fungus*, cath. (*napta*, p.)

Tunne, vesselle. *Dolium.*

Tunge, of a beeste. *Lingua, glossa.*

Tunge, of a balance or scolys. *Examen*, cath. *amentum*, cath. *trutina*, c. f.

Tunge, of a bocle. *Lingula*, kylw.

Tunhove, herbe (tunnowe, k. thomyhow, s. thonnhowe, a.)[1] *Edera terrestris.*

Tunnon̄, or put drynke or other thynge yn a tunne, or oþer vesselle. *Indolio.*

Tunnowre, *idem quod* tonowre, *supra.*[2] (*Infusorium*, cath. p.)

(Turbelare, *supra in* sturbelare.)

(Turbyte, spyce, s. a.)[3]

Turbut, fysche. *Turtur, turbo*, c. f.

Turfe, of the fen. *Gleba, glebella*, kylw.

Turfe, of flagge, swarde of þe erþe (turfe flag, or sward of erth, s.)[4] *Cespes*, c. f. *et* cath. *terricidium*, comm.

Turrible (or thoryble,) *idem quod* sencere, *supra.*

Turryblon̄', or sencyn̄'. *Thurifico.*

Turment (or torment, *supra.*) *Tormentum.*

Turmentylle, herbe. *Tormentilla.*

Turmentyn̄'. *Torqueo*, cath. *affligo, tormento*, brit.

Turmentyn̄', or dysesoñ', or vexōn. *Vexo.*

[1] See the note on hove, or ground ivy, *supra*, p. 250. Skinner derives tun hove from A. S. tun, *sepes*, and hof, *ungula*, a hoof, from the form of the leaves; the name is, however, more probably as suggested by Parkinson, enumerating the various provincial appellations of the plant,—"Gill creep by the ground, Catsfoote, Haymaides, and Alehoof most generally, or Tunnehoofe, because the countrey people use it much in their ale." Theater of Plants, ch. 93.

[2] Compare fonel, or tonowre, *supra*, p. 170.

[3] The mineral Turbith, a yellow sulphate of mercury, may be here intended. The word is found in the Winchester and Add. MSS. only. The term *Turpethum*, however, is explained by Rulandus in his *Lexicon Alchemiæ*, as derived from Arabic, and used to designate some bark or root of a plant, which may have been the spice with which the compiler of the Promptorium was familiar.

[4] See flagge, *supra*, pp. 163, 164, and swarde, p. 482. "Turfe of the fenne, *Tourbe de terre*. Turfe flagge sworde, *Tourbe*." palsg. "A Turfe, *cespes, gleba*. A Turfe grafte, *turbarium*." cath. ang. The distinction above intended seems to be retained in East Anglian dialect, according to Forby, who gives the following explanation;—"Turf, *s.* peat; fuel dug from boggy ground. The dictionaries interpret the word as meaning only the surface of the ground pared off. These we call flags, and they are cut from dry heaths as well as from bogs. The substance of the soil below these is turf. Every separate portion is a turf, and the plural is turves, which is used by Chaucer." In Somerset likewise, peat cut into fuel is called turf, and turves, according to Jennings' Glossary. In a collection of English and Latin sentences, late xv. cent. Arundel MS. 249, f. 18, compiled at Oxford for the use of schools, it is said,—"I wondre nat a litle how they that dwelle by the see syde lyvethe when ther comythe eny excellent colde, and namely in suche costys wher ther be no woodys; but, as I here, they make as great a fire of torves as we do of woode."

TURMENTOWRE. *Tortor, satilles,* C. F.

TURNAMENT, *idem quod* TORNAMENT, *supra.*

TURNARE, or he that turnythe a spete or other lyke. *Versor.*

TURNSEKE.[1] *Vertiginosus,* C. F. *et* UG. *in versor.*

TURNYD VESSEL, or other thynge, what hyt be (qwat so it be, A.) *Toreuma,* CATH.

TURNYNGE A-BOWTE. *Versio, giroversio.*

TURNYNGE AGEYNE. *Reversio.*

TURNYNGE, fro badde to goode (fro euyl to goodnes, K.) *Conversio.*

TURNYNGE, fro goode to badde (fro goodnesse to euylnes, K.) *Perversio.*

TURNYNGE, of dyuerse weyys. *Diverticulum,* CATH. *diversiclinium,* CATH.

TURNYNGE, or throwynge of treyn vessel (turnynge of dyuerse vessel, K. throwynge of treen vessel, S. A.)[2] *Tornatura,* CATH.

TURNŌN' a thynge. *Verto, verso,* C. F.

TURNŌN' A-BOWTE(turnyn abowtyn, K.) *Giro.*

TURNŌN A-ȝĒN'. *Revertor,* CATH.

TURNOÑ A-WEY. *Averto.*

TURNOÑ' FORTHE, *idem quod* TROLLE,[3] *supra.*

TURNOÑ BAKKE (turnyn abak, P.) *Dorsiverso.*

TURNE, to badnesse. *Perverto.*

TURNE, to goodenesse. *Converto.*

TURNOÑ', or throwe treyne vessel (trene vessel, S.) *Torno,* CATH. *et* UG. *in torqueo.*

TURNOÑ' VPSE DOWNE (vpsodoun or ouerqwelmyn, K. ouerwhelmyn, H. P.) *Everto,* (*subverto,* S.)

TURNŌN', or quelmān (whylmene, S.)[4] *Supino.*

TURNOWRE. *Tornator,* CATH. *circulatorius,* CATH. *scutellator.*

TURTYLBYRD, or dove (turtyl dowe, A.). *Turtur.*

TURVARE. *Glebarius.*

(TUSMOSE, of flowrys or othyr herbys, *supra in* TYTE TUST.[5] *Olfactorium.*)

TUTOWRE. *Tutor.*

V TREE (uv tre, K.) *Taxus,* CATH. *et* C. F.

VACACYONE. *Vacacio.*

VACAVNT, not occupyyd. *Vacans.*

VACHERYE, or dayrye. *Vaccaria, armentarium,* C. F.

VAYLYÑ', or a-vaylyñ'. *Valeo,* CATH.

[1] "Turn seke, *vertiginosus,* vertigo est illa infirmitas." CATH. ANG. "Twyrlsoght, *vertigo.*" Vocab. Roy, MS. *De Infirmitatibus.*

[2] Treen is retained in E. Anglian dialect as an adjective, wooden. See Moor's Suffolk Words, *v.* Treen. Compare THROWYÑ, and THROWYNGE or turnynge of vesselle, *supra,* p. 493. It may be observed that before the manufacture and common use of earthenware, cups, mazers, and various turned vessels of wood were much employed, and the craft of the turner must have been in constant request. Chaucer, in the Reve's Tale, describing the skill of the Miller of Trumpington in various rural matters, says he could pipe, and fish, make nets, "and turnen cuppes, and wrastlen wel and shete."

[3] Compare TRYLLYÑ and TROLLYÑ, *supra,* pp. 502, 503.

[4] Compare OVYR QWELMYÑ, *supra,* p. 374, and WHELMYN, *infra.*

[5] Gouldman gives "a tuttie, nosegay, posie, or tuzziemuzzie; *Fasciculus.*"

VALE, or dale. *Vallis.*
VALWE. *Valva, vel valve.*
VANYTE. *Vanitas.*
VAPOWRE. *Vapor.*
VARYAWNCE, or dyuersite. *Diversitas, varietas.*
VARYYN̄', or dyuersyn̄'. *Vario.*
VAMPE, of an hoose (uaumpe, K.)[1] *Pedana,* UG. *in pedos, pedula,* C. F. *pedules,* CATH. *et* UG.
VAUNTAGE (or avauntage, K.) *Profectus, proventus,* CATH. *emolumentum, avantagium.*
VAUNTON̄', or a-vauntōn̄' or boostōn̄'.[2] *Jacto, ostento,* CATH.
VBBERYN̄', or vpberyn̄'. *Supporto.*
VBBREYDYN̄, or vpbreydyn̄'. *Impropero, exprobro, convicior* (*improbo, impero,* S.)
VBBLY, brede to sey wythe masse (or obly, *supra.*) *Nebula,* DICC. *adoria.*
(VDDYR, of a beeste, *idem quod* IDDYR, *supra.*)
VSE. *Usus.*
VSE, oftyne tymys, þat ys callyd excersyse (uce of excercyse, K. vse of oftyn tyme, S.) *Exercicium.*
VEYLE. *Velum.*
VEYYNE, or ydyl. *Vanus, inanis.*
VEYNELY. *Vane, inaniter.*
VEYNE, yn a beestys body. *Vena, fibra,* CATH.
VEEL, flesche. *Vitulina.*
VELYME. *Membrana.*
VELVET, or velwet. *Velvetus.*
VENIAWNCE. *Vindicta, ulcio.*
VENIAWNCERE (veniour or vengere, K.) *Vendicator, ultor, vindex.*
VENGYN̄' (or wrekyn̄', *infra.*) *Vindico, ulciscor.*
VENYME. *Venenum, virus,* CATH.
VENYMYN̄', or invenymyn̄' (venynyn or venymyn, H.) *Veneno,* CATH. *inveneno.*
VENYMOWS. *Venenosus, virulentus,* CATH.
VENYSONE. *Ferina,* CATH.
VEERCE (verse, K.) *Versus.*
VERSYFYYN̄'. *Versificor,* C. F. CATH.
VERSIFYOWRE (versyowre, H.) *Versificator.*
VERDYTE. *Veridicum.*
VERGE, yn a wrytys werke. *Virgata.*
VERIOWCE, sawce. *Agresta.*
VERELY. *Vere, veraciter.*
(VEREMENT, or buschement, *supra in* B.[3] *Cuneus,* C. F.)
VERMYLYONE. *Minium,* C. F. CATH. *et* NECC.
VERMYNE. *Verminium, vermis.*
VERRE, glasse.[4] *Vitrum.*

[1] "*Pedana*, dicitur pedules novus vel de veteri panno factus quo calige veteres assuitur, Anglice a Wampay. *Pedano*, to Wampay. Pedula—pedules, pars caligarum que pedem capit, Wampaye." ORTUS. "Vampey of a hose, *Auantpied*, Vauntpe of a hose, *Vantpie*." PALSG. "A vampett, *pedana, impedia*." CATH. ANG. See the Tale of the Knight and his Grehounde, Sevyn Sages, v. 843, where, having killed the dog which had saved his child from an adder, the knight is described as leaving his home demented; he sat down in grief, drew off his shoes,—"and karf his vaumpes fot-hot," going forth barefoot into the wild forest. Here the term designates the feet of the hose or stockings; sometimes it signifies a patch or mending of foot-coverings, as Vamp does at the present time.

[2] VAUNTON̄, as a-vauntōn̄, MS.

[3] Compare WERYYN̄, or defendyn, *infra.* A. S. werian, *munire.*

[4] In the Wicliffite version Prov. c. 23, v. 31 is thus rendered, "Biholde you not wyin whanne it sparcliþ, whanne þe colour þer of schyneþ in a ver." In the Awntyrs of Arthure, 444, we read of potations served in silver vessels, "with vernage in verrys and cowppys sa clene."

VERNAGE, wyne.[1] *Vernagium.*
VERNYSCHE. *Vernicium.*
VERNYSCHYN̄'.[2] *Vernicio.*
VERTE GRECE. *Viride Grecum, flos eris.*
VERTESAWCE, or vergesawce (verd sawce, P.) *Viride salsamentum,* KYLW.
VERTU. *Virtus.*
VERTUOWSE. *Virtuosus.*
VERVEYNE, herbe. *Verbena, vel vervena,* C. F.
VESSELLE. *Vas, et plur. vasa.*
VESTYARYE. *Vestiaria, vel vestiarium,* KYLW.
VESTYARYCE (vestiariere, K. vestyar, P.) *Vestiarius.*
VESTMENT (or vestymente, S. P.) *Vestimentum.*
VESTRYE. *Vestiarium,* CATH. *vestibulum,* UG. *et* BRIT.
VEXACYON, and dysese. *Vexacio.*
VEXID. *Vexatus.*
VEXYN̄', or dysesyn̄'. *Vexo.*
VGGELY (vgly, S. vggyll, P.) *Horridus, horribilis.*
VGGELY, or vggely wyse. *Horribiliter.*
VGGELYNESSE. *Horribilitas.*
VGGŌNE, or haue horrowre (vggyn, K. H. ugglyn, P.)[3] *Horreo, exhorreo.*
VYALETT, or vyolet, herbe. *Viola.*
VIALET, yn colowre. *Violaceus,* CATH.
VYCE, rownde grece or steyer (vice, rounde gre, K.)[4] *Coclea,* CATH. *et* C. F.

[1] Vernage, Ital. *vernaccia,* is explained, Acad. della Crusca, to have been an Italian white wine, as Skinner conjectures from Verona, *qu. Veronaccia.* See Ducange, *v. Vernachia,* and *Garnachia;* and Roquefort gives *vin de Garnache.* "Vernage and Crete" are mentioned as choice wines, Sir Degrevant, lin. 1408; in "Colin Blowbolle's Testament," notes to Thornton Romances, edited for Camd. Soc. by Mr. Halliwell, p. 301, we find in an ample catalogue of wines—"Vernuge, Crete, and Raspays." In the Forme of Cury, directions occur to "make a syryp of wyne Greke, ether vernage." "Regi theriacum in vino vocato le Vernage dederunt." Ang. Sac. t. ii. p. 371.

[2] See directions for making "Vernysche," about the period when the Promptorium was compiled, Sloane MSS. 73 f. 125, b. 3548, f. 102. "Bernyx, or Vernyx, is a þynge y mad of oyle and lynne sed, and classe, with (which) peyntours colours arn mad to byndyn and to shynyn." Ar. MS. 42, f. 45, b. The Latin word above may be more correctly read *Vernico.*

[3] Hardyng relates that St Ebbe and the nuns in her company cut off their noses and upper lips, (which was "an hogly sight") for fear of the Danes—"to make their fooes to hoge (*al.* houge or vgge) sowith the sight." Chron. c. 107. "Uglysome, horryble, *execrable.*" PALSG. "To Hug, *abhominari, detestari, rigere, execrari, fastidere, horrere.* Hugsome, *abhominacio,* &c. To Vg, *abhominari,* &c. *ut in* H. *litera.* Vgsome, Vgsomnes," &c. CATH ANG.

[4] "Vyce, a tournyng stayre, *Vis.* Vyce of a cuppe, Vis. Vyce to putte in a vessel of wyne to drawe the wyne out at, *Chantepleure.*" PALSG. Chaucer describes how suddenly waking in the still night, he paced to and fro, "till I a winding staire found—and held the vice aye in my hond," softly creeping upwards. (Chaucer's Dream). Here Vice seems to designate the newel, or central shaft of the spiral stair. In the Contract for building Fotheringhay church, 1435, is this clause,—"In the sayd stepyll shall be a Vyce tournyng, serving till the said body, aisles, and qwere both beneth and abof;" the "vyce dore" of the steeple is mentioned in Churchwardens' accounts at Walden, Essex; and amongst payments for building Little Saxham Hall, 1506, occur disbursements for a vice of freestone, and another of brick, which last is called in the context a "staier." Gage's Suffolk, pp. 141, 142. In the earlier Wicliffite Version, Ezek. 41, v. 7, is thus rendered—"and a street was in round, and stiede upward bi a vice (*cochleam*), and bar in to þe soler of þe temple by cumpas; (styinge vpward by the hec3 toure" later version.) "A vyce, *ubi* a turne grece." CATH. ANG. Roquefort gives "*Viz.*; escalier tournant en forme de vis."

VYCE, hood sperynge.[1] *Spira.*
VYCE, synne or defaute. *Vicium.*
VYCYOWSE. *Viciosus.*
VYCYOWSNESSE. *Viciositas.*
VICTORYE. *Victoria, trophea, palma, triumphus.*
VYCTOWRE. *Victor, triumphator.*
VYGOROWSE. *Vigorosus, ferox.*
VIGOROWSNESSE. *Vigorositas, ferocitas.*
VYCARYAGE (vikeriage, K.) *Vicaria.*
VYKER. *Vicarius.*
VYLANYE, or vylonye. *Ignominia, verecundia.*
VYOLENS (vilens, K. vylence, S.) *Inp(ud)ens (impudens,* P.)
VYNAGERE (vynagre, K. vynegyr, P.)[2] *Vinarium.*
VYNEGRE (vyne egyr, H. P.) *Acetum, vinum acidum,* KYLW. *vinum acre.*
VYNY, or vyne. *Vitis.*
VYNY, þat bryngythe forþe grete grapys. *Bumasta,* CATH. *et* C. F.
VYNY LEEF. *Pampinus,* CATH. *abestrum,* C. F. *et* UG. V. *in* B.
VYNEȝERDE. *Vinetum, vinea.*
VYNTENERE. *Vinarius.*
VYOLENCE. *Violencia.*
VYOLENT. *Violens, violentus.*
VYOLENTLY. *Violenter.*
VIRGYNE, or maydene. *Virgo.*
(VYOLET, *idem quod* VYALETT.)
(VIOLET, coloure, K. H. P. *Violaceus.*)
VYRGYNE WEX. *Cera virginea.*
VYRNE, or sercle (cerkyll, P.)[3] *Girus, ambitus, circulus.*
VYRNYN̄' A-BOWTE, or closyn̄' (closyn abowtyn, K.) *Vallo, circumvallo.*
VYRNYN̄' A-BOWTE, or goñ a-bowte. *Ambio, circumdo,* CATH.
VYROLFE, of a knyfe (virol, K. vyroll, P.)[4] *Spirula.*

[1] Some kind of brooch, a fastening for the hood, seems to be here intended. The *capitium*, or *chevesaille*, was closed at the neck with some such ornament, to which, from certain peculiarities in its fashion, the name *spira* may have been properly assigned. Chaucer describes, Rom. of the R. v. 1080, that with a tasseled gold band and enameled knops " was shet the riche chevesaile " worn by Richesse.

[2] *Vinarium*, according to Ducange, may signify a vineyard, or a wine-vessel, *poculum.* The term which occurs above may, however, designate a vessel for vinegar, *Vinaigrier*, Fr. The cruets for wine, or *burettes*, for the altar, are sometimes called *vinageriæ*, or *vinacheriæ.*

[3] This term may probably be traced to the French *Vironner*, to veere, turne about; *Virer,* to wheel about, &c. COTG. From the rotatory movement doubtless certain mediæval machines were called Vernes, or Fearnes, as in accounts of works at Westminster Palace, *t.* Edw. I., where, with payments for ropes, &c. mention frequently occurs of " gynes voc' fernes ;" and, in the *Compotus* of W. de Kellesey, clerk of the works, 1328, many payments occur for timber and iron-work, " circa facturam cujusdam *Verne* sive Ingenii constructi pro meremio majoris pontis aquatici Westmonasterii rupti decaso et jacente in aqua Tamisie ibidem exinde levando et guyndando." Misc. Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, 2 Edw. III. "*Moulinet à brassiéres*, the barrell of a windlesse or fearne. *Chevre*, the engine called by architects, &c. a Fearne." COTG.

[4] The ring of metal now termed a ferrule. The Duchess of Brabant gave to her father Edw. I., as a new year's gift, " j. par cultellorum magnorum de ibano et eburn' cum viroll' arg' deaur." Lib. Gard. 34 Edw. I. In the St. Alban's Book, sign. h. j. are directions for making a fishing-rod ;—" Vyrell the staffe at bothe endes with longe hopis of yren or laten in the clennest wyse, with a pyke in the nether ende, fastnyd wyth a rennynge vyce to take in and oute youre croppe " (*i. e.* the top joint).

VYSAGE, or face. *Facies.*
VYSERE. *Larva*, C. F.
VYTALERE. *Victuarius*, KYLW.
VYTALY, or vytayl. *Victuale.*
VIUAGE, *idem quod* OMAGE, *supra.*
(VNBUXUM, *supra in* STURDY.)
VNCOWTHE. *Extraneus, excoticus*, COMM.
VNCOWT(H)LY. *Extranee.*
VNDERNE (vndyrne, H. vndermele, P.)[1] *Submeridianum, submesimbria*, C. F. *in mesimbria.*
VNDER, or vndernethe. *Subtus, subter* (*sub*, P.)
VNDER CLOTHE, of a bedde. *Lodix*, CATH.
VNDERSETTYN̄'.[2] *Suppono.*
VNDERSETTYN̄', or vnderschoryn̄'. *Fulcio, suffulcio*, UG. *et* CATH.
VNDERSETTYNGE. *Fulcimentum.*
VNDER DELVYN̄. *Suffodio*, CATH.
VNDER DELUYNGE (or grubbynge, P.) *Subfossura, subfossio.*
VNDER FONGYN̄'. *Suscipio.*
VNDER FONGYNGE. *Suscepcio.*
VNDERGOYNGE. *Submeatus.*
VNDERLEYYN̄', *idem quod* UNDERPUTTYN̄'.
VNDERLYNGE. *Subditus, infimus.*
VNDERLOWTON̄'. *Subjicio, subjecto*, CATH.
VNDERMELE.[3] *Postmeridies, postmesimbria, merarium*, MER.
VNDERMYNDYN, *idem quod* VNDERDELVYN̄', *supra.*
VNDER MYNDYNGE, (vndermynynge,P.) *idem quod* VNDERDELUYNGE, *supra.*
VNDERNEME (vndyrnymmyn, K.) *Reprehendo, deprehendo, arguo, redarguo.*
VNDERNEMYNGE. *Deprehensio, reprehensio, redargucio.*
(VNDYRNETHYN, K. vndernethe, H. *Subter, subtus.*
(VNDER PUTTYN, or berynup, K. vndyr' settyn, to bere vp a thyng, H. *Suffulcio*, CATH. *suppono.*)
VNDER PUTTYNGE (vndirput, K.) *Subposicio.*
VNDERSETTYNGE, *idem quod* VNDERPUTTYNGE.
VNDERSTONDYN̄'. *Intelligo.*
VNDERSTONDYNGE, yn̄ wytte. *Intelligencia, intellectus.*
VNDERSTONDYNGE, or wytty. *Intelligens.*
VNDERTAKYN̄', as a borowghe. *Manucapio.*
VNDERTAKE, *idem quod* VNDERNEME, (or chalengyn', or snybbyn̄',) *supra.*
(VNDERTAKYNGE, *idem quod* SNYBBYNGE. *Deprehencio.*)
VNYCORNE, beest. *Unicornis, rinoceros*, CATH.
VNYUERSYTE. *Universitas.*
VOYDE. *Vacuus.*
VOYDE, or vacaunt. *Vacans.*
VOYDAUNCE (or voydynge, *infra.*) *Vacacio, evacuacio.*

[1] Undern, the third hour of the day, Ang.-S. Undern, occurs in Chaucer, Sir Launfal, Liber Festivalis, &c. Sir John Maundevile says that in Ethiopia, and other hot countries, "the folk lyggen alle naked in ryveres and wateres from undurne of the day tille it be passed the noon (a dici hora tertia usque ad nonam)."

[2] VNDERFETTYN̄, MS. as also the verb following. Doubtless errors of the copyist.

[3] Chaucer mentions "undermeles and morweninges," Wife of Bathes T. See Nares, Coles, &c. "An orendron, *meridies;* An orendrone mete, *merenda;* To ete orendrone mete, *merendinare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Gouber*, an aunders meat, or afternoones repast." COTG.

VOYDY, or a-voydyd (voydid, K. voydyn, S. voyded or auoyded, P.) *Evacuatus.*

VOYDYN̄', or a-woydyn̄'. *Vacuo, evacuo.*

VOYDYNGE, *idem quod* VOYDAUNCE.

VOYCE. *Vox.*

VOOK,[1] *idem quod* volatyle, bryddys or fowlys. *Volatile.*

(VOLATILE, wyld fowle, K. H. P. *Volatile.*)

VOLYME, booke. *Volumen.*

VOLYPERE, kerche. *Teristrum,* CATH. *caliendrum,* C. F.

VOMYTE, or evomyte, brakynge. *Vomitus,* C. F. *et* CATH.

VOW, or a-VOW. *Votum.*

VOWCHESAF. *Dignor.*

VOWYN̄', or make a-vowe. *Voveo.*

VOWTE, of a howse. *Testudo, lacunar,* CATH. *et* C. F.

VOWTYD. *Arculatus, testudinatus.*

VOWTYN̄', or make a vowte. *Arcuo, testudino.*

VPBERERE. *Supportator.*

VPBERYNGE. *Supportacio.*

(VPBREYDYN, K. *Impropero, convicor, exprobro.*)

VPHOLDERE, þat sellythe smal thyngys.[2] *Velaber,* KYLW. *velabra.*

VPLONDYSCHE MANN.[3] *Villanus,* UG. *in valeo.*

VPWARD. *Sursum.*

VPSEDOWNE (vp so doun, S.) *Eversus, subversus, transversus.*

VRCHONE, beest.[4] *Erinacius, ericius, utraque* CATH. *et* C. F. *sine* H. *litera.*

VRYNAL (or orynal, *supra.*) *Urinale.*

VSAGE, or vse (or osage.) *Usus.*

VSAGE, or custome. *Consuetudo.*

VSCHERE. *Hostiarius.*

VSYN̄'. *Utor, fruor.*

VSYN̄', in custome (or customyn, K.) *Usito.*

VSYN̄', or hawntyn̄'. *Frequento.*

VSYN̄', yn sacrament receyvynge. *Communico,* C. F.

[1] *Sic* MS. "Vook; *vox,*" in MS. H. and P. after "Voys; *vox;*" it is not found in MS. K. Possibly an error by the second hand. VOLATYLE, wyld fowle, *altile,* occurs immediately after, in the other MSS. "Mi bolis and my volatilis ben slayn." Matt. c. XXII. v. 4. Wicl. Vers. Piers of Fulham complains of the luxury of his day, when few could put up with brawn, bacon, and powdered beef, but must fare on "volatile, venyson, and heronsewes." Hartshorne, Met. Tales, p. 125. See also Coer de Lion, v. 4225.

[2] "Vpholstar, *frippier.*" PALSG. Caxton, in the Booke for Travellers, gives "Vpholdsters—*vieswariers.*—Euerard the vpholster can well stoppe (*estoupper*) a mantel hooled, full agayn, carde agayn, skowre agayn a goune and alle old cloth."

[3] See, in Stat. 37 Edw. III. c. 3, *de victu et vestitu,* regulations regarding the price of poultry, that of a young capon not to be above 3 *den.*, an old capon 4 *den.* "et que es villes a marchees de Vpland soient venduz à meindre pris," as agreed between buyer and seller. "Rude, rustycal, or vplondyssche, *rusticus.*" Whitinton Synon. "Vplandysshe man, *paysant;* vplandyssheness, *ruralite.*" PALSG. Horman says—"Vplandysshe men (*agricoli*) lyue more at hartis eese than som of us. The monk stole away in an vplandisshe mans wede (*villatico indutus panno*). In as moche as marchaundis is nat lucky with me, I shall go dwell in Vplande (*rus concedam*)." See Riley's Gloss. Liber Albus, *v.* Uplaund.

[4] "An Vrchone, *ericius, erinacius.*" CATH. ANG. "Urchone, *herisson.* Irchen, a lytell beest full of prickes, *herison.*" PALSG. In Italian, "*Riccio,* an vrchin or hedgehog." FLORIO. Horman says that "Yrchyns or hedgehoggis be full of sharpe pryckillys; Porpyns haue longer prykels than yrchyns." According to Sir John Maundevile, in the Isles of Prester John's dominions "there ben Urchounes als grete as wylde swyn; wee clepen hem poriz de Spyne;" p. 352

VSYN̄', yn offyce. *Fungor.*
(VSTYLMENT, *supra in* HURDYSE. *Utensile.*)
VSURERE. *Usurarius.*
(VSURYE, K. P.) *Usura, supra in* OCUR, and GOWLE.
VTTREST, and laste of alle (vttereste, S. vttirmest, P.) *Ultimus, extremus, novissimus.*

WAD, or wode, for lystarys (litstars, P.)[1] *Gando.*
WADON̄, or wadyn̄. *Vado.*
WADYN̄' OVYR. *Transvado.*
WADYNGE, thorowghe watyr. *Vadacio.*
WAFERARE, or waferere (wafurrer, K. wafyrar or wafyrer, S.) *Gafrarius, gafraria.*
WAFUR, or wafyr. *Gafra.*
WAGE, or hyre (wagere or hyre, P.) *Stipendium, salarium.*
WAGYN̄', or leyne a waiowre. *Vador,* CATH. *et* UG.
WAGYNGE, or leyynge waiowre. *Vadiacio.*
WAGGYN̄', or mevyn̄'. *Moveo.*
WAGGŌN', or waverōn', or stere be hyt selfe as a thynge hangynge (steryn be þe self as thynggys þat hangyn, S.) *Vacillo.*
WAGGYNGE, or wauerynge. *Vacillacio.*
WAGSTERT, byrd. *Teda, vel toda,* UG.
WAYMENTYN̄',[2] or waylyn̄'. *Lamentor, gemo, ejulor,* C. F. *plango.*
WAYMENTYNGE, or waylynge. *Lamentacio, planctus, ejulatus.*
WAYNE, carte. *Plaustrum, reda,* C. F. *birota,* C. F.
WAYNE, of a garlement (wayyn, K. H. of a garment, P.)[3] *Lacinia,* CATH.
WAYOWRE. *Vadium, vadimonium.*
WAYOWRE, stondynge watyr (wayowr' or wayȝowr', water', P.)[4] *Piscina,* CATH.
WAYTE.[5] *Speculator* (*explorator*, P.)
WAYTE, a spye. *Explorator.*
WAYTE, waker. *Vigil.*
WAYTYN̄', or a-spyyn̄' (waytyn after, P.)[6] *Observo,* CATH.
WAYTYN̄', or dōne harme (waytyn to harme, K. to harmyn, P.) *Insidior.*
WAYTYNGE, or a-spyynge wythe euyl menynge. *Observacio,* CATH.
(WAYTYNGE, or a-spyynge, S. *Exploracio.*)
WAYTYNGE to don̄ harme (to don grame, S.) *Insidie.*
WAKER, or he that wakythe. *Vigilator.*

[1] See also WELDE, or wolde, *infra, Sandix,* which is rendered in the Ortus, "madyr or wode." Palsgrave gives "Wode to die with, *Guedde.*" A. Sax. Wad, *glastum.*

[2] Compare Fr. "*Guementer, gemir; Weimentauntz, éploré.*" ROQUEF. See Sir F. Madden's Glossary, Syr Gawayn. "I wement, I make mone, *Je me guermente*; It dyd my hert yll to here the poore boye wement whan his mother was gone. Weymentyng, *Grauite.*" PALSG. "*Lamentor,* to wayment." MED.

[3] — or a garlement, MS. and likewise in MS. S. The reading in Pynson's printed text appears preferable. Compare GARMENTE, *supra,* p. 187. "*Lacinia,* ora sive extremitas vestimenti," &c. CATH. Compare TRAYLE, or trayne, *supra,* p. 499. "*Lacinia,* a hemme, *ora vestis.*" ORTUS. Fr. *guenelle; banderolle.*

[4] "Wayre, where water is holde, *Gort.*" PALSG. In Suffolk, Waver, a pond. *Lat. Vivarium.*

[5] Compare SPY, or watare, *supra,* p. 469.

[6] See also KEKYYN̄, or priuely waytyn, *supra,* p. 269.

WAKARE, gretely be nyghte. *Pernox.*

WAKYN̄', and nowt slepyn̄'. *Vigilo.*

WAKYN̄', and rysyn̄' or secyn̄' fro slepe (wakyn owt of slep, K.) *Expergiscor*, CATH. *devigilo, evigilo*, CATH.

WAKYN̄', or reryn̄', or revyn of slepe (wakyn or reysyn, &c. K. S. reuyn oute of slepe, P.)[1] *Excito, expergefacio.*

WAKYNGE, or wetche (wach, S.) *Vigilia, vel vigilie.*

WAKYNGE, wythe-owte slepe *Vigilacio*, CATH.

WAKYR. *Pervigil.*

WAL. *Murus, maceries, maceraria*, C. F. (*maceria*, S.)

WAL, wowe (wal or wowe, K. P. welk, S.) *Paries.*

WALLARE. *Murator, machio*, C. F.

WALLARE, þat werkythe wythe stone and morter. *Cementarius.*

WALE, of a schyppe. *Ratis*, CATH.

WALE, or strype after scornynge,[2] *idem quod* STRYPE, *supra.*

WALETTE, seek, or poke. *Sistarcia, vel sistercia*, CATH *et* C. F. *sarciuncula*, C. F. *bisaccia*, C. F. *gardianum*; *et istud habetur secundum extraneos alterius terre.*

WALLYS, of a towne. *Menia.*

WALKYNE (or welkyne, *infra*) or the fyrmament. *Firmamentum.*

WALKYN̄', or gone (goon, S.) *Ambulo, io, spacior, gradior, incedo.*

WALKYNGE ABOWTE, or goynge. *Deambulacio, spaciatus.*

WALKYNGE PLACE. *Deambulatorium*, COMM. (*peribolus*, P.)

WALLYN̄', or make walle. *Muro.*

WALMYNGE, of the stomake (or wamelynge, *infra*; wamlyng, H. wamlinge, P.)[3] *Nausia.*

WALNOTE. *Avelana; hoc dicit communis scola, contrarium tamen* C. F. *et* CATH. *dicunt, cum avelana secundum eos sit nux parva.*

WALOPPŌN, as horse. *Volopto.*[4]

WALOPPYNGE, of horse. *Voloptacio.*

WALTRYNGE, or welwynge (walteringe or walowynge, P.)[5] *Volutacio.*

WALWORTE, herbe. *Ebulus.*

[1] Compare REYSYN VP fro slepe, *supra*, p. 428.

[2] Probably for scorynge. Compare SCOWRYN̄ wythe a baleys, *supra*, p. 450; and STRYPE, or schorynge wythe a baleys, p. 480. The reading of MS. S. is stonyng (? an error by the copyist for scoryng.) "Wall of a strype, *Enfleure.*" PALSG.

[3] "*Nauseo*, evomere, et proprie in navi ad vomitum provocari, et voluntatem vomendi habere sine affectu; to wamble." ORTUS. "*Allecter*, to wamble as a queasie stomacke dothe." COTG. In Trevisa's version of Barth. de Propriet. it is said of mint,—"it abateth with vynegree parbrakinge, and castinge, that comethe of febelnesse of the vertue retentyf; it taketh away abhominacion of wamblyng and abatethe the yexeing."

[4] To Wallop, according to Forby, signifies in Norfolk to move fast with effort and agitation, as the gallop of a cow or carthorse. Compare Jamieson. "But Blanchardyn with a glad chere waloped his courser as bruyantly as as he coude thurghe the thykkest of all the folke, lepyng here and there as hors and man had fowghten in the thayer." Blanchardyn and Eglantyne, Caxton, 1485. Cotgrave gives the phrase "*Bouiller une onde*, to boyle a while or but for one bubble, or a wallop or two."

[5] Compare WELWYNGE, *infra*. "Walterynge as a shyppe dothe at the anker, or one y^t^ tourneth from syde to syde, *En voultrant.*" PALSG. adverbially. See Forby, v. Walter, or Wolter, to roll and twist about on the ground, as corn laid by the wind, &c. or as one rolled in the mire.

WALHWE SWETE, *supra in* BYTTER SWETE, (walow swete, S.)

WAMCLOWTE, trype, *supra in* TRYPE.

WAMELOÑ', yn the stomake (wamlyn, P.) *Naus(e)o*, UG. V.

WAMELYNGE, of þe stomake, *idem quod* WALMYNGE, *supra*.

WANNE, of coloure, or bleyke. *Pallidus*.

WANBELEUARE. *Perfidus, perfida*.

WANBELEUE, or wanbeleuenesse (wanbeleuynge, K. P. wambeleve, S.) *Perfidia, diffidencia*.

WANBODE, he þat byddyth lytylle for a thynge (wambode, S. he that bedyt nowt to þe worthe, K. þat bydyt nowt to wurth or valy, H. wan bode, P.) *Invalidus, licitator*, CATH.

WANDE, or wonde. *Virga*.

WANDERARE. *Vagus, vaga, vacabundus, profugus*.

WANDERYÑ A-BOWTE (wandryn a-bowtyn, K.) *Vagor, girovagor*, C.F.

WANDERYNGE. *Vagacio*.

WANE, or wantynge. *Absens, deessens*.

WANGE TOOTHE. *Molaris*.

WANHOPYÑ'.[1] *Despero, diffido*.

(WANSYNGE, K. wasyng or wanȝyng, H. wansynge or wasinge, P. *Decrescencia*.)

WANTYNGE. *Carencia*.

WANSCHŌN', *idem quod* WANSŌN' (wanshon, *idem quod* wānson', S.)

WANTŌN', or lakkyñ'. *Careo*, CATH.

WANSOÑ' (wanȝyn, K. wansyn, P.) *Evaneo*, CATH. *evanesco*.

WANSOÑ', or wanyñ', as þe mone. *Decresco*.

WANTOWE (wantown, H. wantynge, S. wanton, P.)[2] *Insolens, dissolutus*.

WANTOWHEDE, or wantownesse (wantownhede, K. H. S. wantonhede, P. or wyyldnesse, *infra*.) *Insolencia, dissolucio*.

WAPPOÑ',[3] or hyllyñ' wythe clothys or oþer lyke. *Tego, contego*.

WAPPYÑ', or wyndyñ' a-bowte yñ clothys. *Involvo*.

WAPPYÑ', or baffyñ' as howndys (or snokyn, K. P. *supra*.) *Nicto*, CATH.

WAPPŌN', or berkyñ', *idem quod* BERKYN, *supra*.[4]

WAPPYNGE, happynge or hyllynge

[1] Compare Med. Gr. Harl. MS. 2257,—"*Despero, a spe cessare*, to wanhope." Palsgrave gives—"Wanhope, *desespoir*." Horman says in the *Vulgaria*,—"Thou shalt put them out of wanhope," (*error*); and, in the version of Vegetius (Roy. MS. 18 A. XII.) amongst sleights of war, it is said—"They þt besege cities they wtdrawe hem a-wey fro the sege as thoughe they were in despeire or wanhope of þe wynnyng." The word occurs likewise, Sir J. Maundevile, p. 346, and in Piers Pl. *passim*.

[2] Compare WAX WANTŌN, *infra*, where the reading of MS. K. is wantowe.

[3] A marginal note in the copy of Pynson's edition in Mus. Brit. here supplies —wrapping. Compare WYNDYÑ' yn clothys, *idem quod* wrappoñ, *infra;* and also LAPPYÑ, or whappyñ yn cloþys, *supra*, p. 287. Forby gives to "Hap, to cover or wrap up.—Wap, to wrap. Sui-G. *wipa, involvere*." Vocab. of E. Angl. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 8 b. it is said that "for þe frenesy is a myȝty medycyn—yf þu take a whelpe and splat hym as ho openeþ a swyn—and al hot wap þe hed þeryn;" and, f. 41, a poultice of houseleek and flour "wapped and hiled wel with grene levys," is given as a remedy for gout.

[4] Compare Forby, *v.* Wappet, a yelping cur; and Yap. Dr. Caius gives "Wappe," in the same sense. De Canibus Brit.

(lappynge, s. lappinge, P.) *Coopertura, coopericio (involucio,* P.)

WAPPYNGE, of howndys, whan þey folow here pray or that they wolde harme to (or þ^t þey wold havyn do, S.) *Nicticio, niccio,* CATH. *in nicto.*

WAPPYNGE (of howndys, K.) or berkynge. *Bajulatus, latratus.*

WAR, or a-war (aware, K. P.) *Cautus,* CATH. *precavens.*

WARANT. *Protector, defensor.*

WARANTYSE. *Warantizacio.*

WARBOTE, wyrme.[1] *Emigran(e)us, boa,* UG. V. (*omigramus,* P.)

WARBRACE, or bracere.[2] *Brachiale (dextrale,* P.)

WARDE, of herytage. *Warda.*

WARDE, of a lokke. *Tricatura,* KYLW. *et* COMM.

WARD, of kepynge (ward or kepynge, S.) *Custodia, conservacio (observacio,* P.)

WARDE CORCE, clothe (wardecose, K. ward corscloth, S. wardcorce, H.)[3] *Tunica, tunicella.*

WARDEYNE. *Gardianus.*

WARDER, staffe (or tronchōn, *supra*). *Bacillus,* C. F. *perticulus,* CATH, *porticulus.*

WARDE ROPE, of clothys. *Vestiaria, zaberna vel zabanta,* UG. *in saberna.*

WARDEROPERE. *Vestiarius, zabernarius.*

WARDONE, peere. *Volemum,* CATH.

WARDONE tree. *Volemus,* CATH.

WARE, or chaffare. *Mercimonium, nota supra in* CHAFFARE.

WARRE, or knobbe of a tre (knotte of a tre, K.)[4] *Vertex,* CATH.

WAREYNE. *Warina.*

WARYARE, or bannare. *Imprecator, -trix, anathematizator, maledicus,* CATH. *vel maledica.*

WARYN̄', in chaffare (waryn or chaffarynge, K. P.) *Mercor.*

WARŌN, or bestowyn̄' (in byynge, K. P.) *Commuto, comparo,* CATH.

WARYYN̄', or cursyn̄'. *Imprecor, maledico, execror.*

WARYYNGE.[5] *Maledicio, imprecacio (anathematizacio,* P.)

WARYSONE.[6] *Donativum, possessio.*

[1] "*Emigraneus vermis*, the mygryne or the heed worme" ORTUS. Compare in Lat. Eng. Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII.—"*Bibo*, exbane or warbodylle." In Norfolk swellings on the hides of cattle caused by maggots are called Warbles or Warblets. FORBY. "Warbot, a worme, *escarbot.*" PALSG.

[2] "Wambrache or wambrase, *brachialia.*" Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Dextrale*, a braser or a wardebrace." MED. GR. "*Dextrale*, ornamentum brachiale commune viris et mulieribus (a bracell.) *Dextralicium*, *i.* dextrale (a bracer.)" ORTUS. "A brasure, braciale vel brachiale." CATH. ANG.

[3] The precise fashion of this garment may be uncertain; the name is doubtless derived from Fr. *Garde-corps*, which was, according to Roquefort, "habillement qui couvroit la poitrine." "A ward corse, *reno.*" CATH. ANG.

[4] "Warre or knobbe, *neu.*" PALSG. "*Nœud*, a knot, &c.—a knurre, or knurle, in trees." COTG.

[5] "*Devoveo*, to vowe, to wary or to coursse. *Abhôminor*, to wlate, lothe, hate and warye. *Aversor*, to curse or warye." MED. "Warryeng, cursyng, *maledictio*n. I warrye, I banne or curse, *Je mauldis.* This is a farre northren terme." PALSG. Ang. Sax. Wirian, wirgian, *maledicere.* The word is used in Lancashire.

[6] Compare ENDWYN̄, and yeve warysone, *Doto, supra*, p. 261, and LYFLODE, or warysone, p. 308.

WARELY, or slyly. *Caute.*
(WARLARE, or blaffoorde, *supra.*[1] *Traulus.*)
WARLOK, herbe.[2] *Eruca.*
WARLOK, a fetyr lok (warloc of feterloc, P.) *Sera pedicalis, vel compedicalis* (*compedalis*, S. P.)
WARME. *Calidus, fervidus.*
WARMON̄'. *Calefacio.*
WARMYNGE. *Calefactio.*
WARNERE. *Warinarius.*
(WARNYNGE, K. *Preminucio.*)[3]
WARNŌN'. *Moneo, commoneo* (*premoneo, admoneo*, P.)
WARP, threde for webbynge. *Stamen, licium*, CATH. (*licerium*, P.)
(WARPYD, or auylonge, S. *supra in* A.)
WARPYN̄', or make wronge. *Curvo.*
(WARPYN, or waxyn wronge, K. H. P. *Incurvo.*)
WARPYN̄', or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle. *Oblongo.*
WARPŌN', as webstarys. *Stamino, licio*, UG.
WARPYNGE, of webstarys werkynge. *Staminacio.*
WARPYNGE (or waxynge wronge, K.) of vessel þat wax wronge or avelonge (warpyng or waxynge wronge, K.) *Oblongacio.*
WARPYNGE, of the see or oþer water. *Alluvium*, UG.
WARSCHYN̄', or recuryn̄ of sekenesse.[4] *Convalesco, convaleo.*
WARYSCHYNGE, of sekenesse. *Convalescencia.*
WASCHE, watur or forde (forth, S.)[5] *Vadum.*
WASCHE clothys, or oþer thyngys. *Lavo, abluo.*
WASCHYNGE. *Locio* (*ablutio*, P.)
WASCHYNGE BETYL, or batyldore. *Feritorium*, DICC. *et* KYLW.
WASCHYNGE VESSEL. *Luter*, CATH.
WASPE. *Vespa, scrabo*, CATH.
WASPYSNEST. *Vesparium*, CATH. *et* UG. *in vir.*
WASTE, of a mannys myddyl (wast of the medyl, K. P.)[6] *Vastitas*, CATH.
WAST, or wastynge. *Dispendium, consumpcio, vastacio, vastum, prodigalitas*, KYLW.
WASTEL, breede. *Libellus.*
WASTYD. *Vastatus, consumptus, devastatus.*

[1] Compare also DROTARE, *traulus, supra*, p. 133.

[2] —herbere, MS. a false reading which appears to be corrected by that of MSS. K. S. and by Pynson's text — Warlok, herbe. Compare MUSTARD, or warlok, or se(n)vyne, herbe, *supra*, p. 349.

[3] *Sic*, doubtless for *premonicio*.

[4] In the version of Macer on the Virtues of herbs, it is said that by the juice of "honysouke" sodden with salt, a woman "is warisshed of a noious bolnynge." The word occurs in Chaucer, Tale of Melib. Sevyn Sages, v. 1097, &c. "I warysshe, I recover my helth after a sycknesse or daunger (Lydgat) *Je me garis.* This terme is nowe lytel used thoughe Lydgate hath it often." PALSG. "To warish, *vide* deliver." GOULDM.

[5] The Friar *Galfridus* of Lynn, by whom this Dictionary is believed to have been compiled, was familiar with the great adjacent inlet of the German Ocean, the Wash, into which the fenland rivers discharge themselves, bringing down an abundant alluvial deposit, which, by the process termed warping (occurring above) may ultimately produce a vast extent of land available for cultivation. In Suffolk a brook without a bridge is called a Wash. Palsgrave gives "Wasshe of water, *marre.*" Compare FOORDE, *vadum, supra.*

[6] Compare MYDDYL, of þe waste of mannys body, *supra*, p. 337.

WASTYNGE, or emptyschynge[1] (emtysynge, s. eneyntysshynge, P.) *Exinanicio.*

WAASTŌN'. *Vasto, consumo* (*dissipo*, P.)

WASTOWRE. *Prodigus, vastator.*

WASTOWRE, of a place. *Dilapidator.*

WATERE, or Watte, propyr name (Wateere, or Water, proper name of a man, S.) *Walterus.*

WATYR, element or lycure. *Aqua, unda, limpha, numpha, latex.*

WATYR BERARE. *Aquarius, aquaria.*

WATYR CRESSE. *Nasturcium aquaticum.*

WATER DRYNKARE. *Aquebibus*, CATH. *aquebiba.*

WATERFOROWE, in londe (water foore, H. P. fore, S.) *Elicus*, C. F. *sulcus*, UG. V.

WATYR LECHE, wyrme. *Sanguissuga.*

WATYR LYLY. *Nunfar* (*ninifar*, P.)

WATER LESU.[2] *Aquagium*, C. F.

WATERPOTT. *Idria.*

WATER SOGGOŃ'. *Aquosus.*

WATER WEY. *Meatus.*

WATRY, or fulle of water. *Aquosus, aquilentus.*

WATRY, or fulle of moysture. *Humidus.*

WATRYNGE, of herbys and oper thyngys. *Irrigacio.*

WATRYNGE, or ȝevynge drynke to beestys. *Adaquacio.*

WATRYNGE PLACE, where beestys byn̄ wateryd (ben wattryd, K. arne, S. are watteryd, P.) *Adaquarium* (*piscina*, P.)

WATRŌN', bestys. *Adaquo.*

WATROŃ', herbys (or other lyke, P.) *Irrigo, rigo, humecto.*

WAWE, of the see or other water. *Flustrum*, CATH. *fluctus*, C. F. *unda, venilia*, CATH.

WAVERYNGE. *Vacillacio, mutacio.*

WAUEROŃ'. *Vacillo.*

WAUERŌN', yn hert for vnstabylnesse (yn hert or yn stabylnes, S.) *Muto* (*nuto*, K.)

WAUERŌN', or mevyn̄' or steryn. *Agito.*

WAWYŃ', or wauеryn, yn a myry totyr.[3] *Oscillo*, UG. V.

WAX. *Cera.*

WAXYŃ', or growyn̄'. *Cresco, accresco* (*excresco*, P.)

WAXYŃ,' (or anoyntyn, K. H. P.) wythe waxe. *Cero.*

WAX COLDE. *Frigesco.*

WAX CLERE. *Claresco, sereno.*

WAX ELD, or olde (holde, K. wolde, S.) *Seneo, senesco.*

WAX DUL. *Ebeo.*

WAX FEBYL, or wery. *Fatesco.*

WAX FATTE. *Pinguesco.*

WAX GRENE. *Viresco.*

WAX LEENE. *Marcesco* (*macresco, macesco*, P.)

WAX MEKE. *Mitesco.*

WAX RYPE. *Maturesco.*

[1] *Sic*, MS. Compare ANYYNTYSCHYŃ, or enyntyschyn̄, *exinanio*, *supra*, p. 12, and ENYYNTYSCHEN, or wastyn̄, *supra*, p. 140.

[2] *Aquagium*, according to the Ortus, "dicitur aqueductus, *s.* canalis in quo ducitur aqua, a condyth." Here above, probably, the term signifies a watered pasture or meadow, a leese, Ang. S. læsuw, *pascuum.*

[3] See MYRY TOTTYR, chylderys game, *supra*, p. 338, and TOTYR, p. 498. To wawe occurs in the more general sense of shaking, wagging, &c. as in Kyng Alis. v. 1164, we read that it was right merry in hall "when the burdes wawen alle."

WAXE SEKE. *Egrotasco, infirmesco* (*infirmor, egroto*, P.)
WAX SOWRE. *Acesco.*
WAX WANTŌN' (waxyn wantowe, K. waxyn wantowne, P.) *Insolesco.*
WAX WEYKE. *Insolesco.*
WAX WERY. *Fatesco.*
WAX WYLDE. *Silvesco.*
WAX WODE. *Insanesco.*
WAX ȝUNGE (waxyn yonge, P.) *Juvenesco.*
WAXYNGE, wythe wax. *Ceracio.*
WAXYNGE, or growynge. *Crescencia.*
WEBBE. *Tela.*
WEBBARE, or make(r) of wollyn clothe. *Lanifex*, CATH. *lanifica, telaria*, CATH.
WEBBARE, of lynnyne clothe. *Linifex*, UG. *in lenio.*
WEBBOŃ', clothe of wulle. *Lanifico*, CATH.
WEBBOŃ', or webbe clothe of lynnyne. *Linifico*, UG. *in linio.*
WEBBYNGE, of wullyne clothe. *Lanificium, telaria*, CATH. (*lanificatio*, P.)
WEBBYNGE, of lynnyne. *Linificium.*
WEBSTAR (or weware, *infra.*) *Textor, textrix.*
WEBSTARYS LŌME. *Telarium.*
WEBSTARYS WEVYNGE HOWSE. *Textrinum.*
WEDDE, or thynge leyyd yn plegge.[1] *Vadium, pignus, vadimonium*, C. F. *caucio*, C. F.
(WED, take be strengthe and vyolence, *supra in* STRESSE.)
WED, fro noyows wedys (wede as a man wedyth corne, P.) *Runcatus.*
WEED, or wyyld herbe. *Aborigo*, C. F. *et* UG. *in orior, herba silvestris, vel herba nociva.*
WEDARE. *Runco*, CATH. *et* UG.
WEDE, clothynge. *Indumentum, vestimentum.*
WEDE, corne or herbys. *Runco*, CATH. *et* UG. *sarculo*, C. F.
WEDDYD. *Nuptus, gamus*, C.F. *et* UG.
WEDDYD, to on and no moo. *Monogamus, mono, gama.*
WEDDYD, to tweyne. *Bigamus.*
WEDDYD, to three. *Trigamus.*
WEDDYD, to fowre. *Quadrigamus.*
WEDDYD, to fyve. *Pentagamus.*
WEDDYD, to sexe. *Sexagamus*, UG. *et* CATH.
WEDDYNGE. *Runctacio, runctura.*
WEDYNGE HOOKE. *Runco*, CATH. C.F. *et* COMM. *sarculum, sarculus*, CATH.
WEDDYNGE. *Nupcie, connubium, conjugium* (*desponsatio*, P.)
WEDDYNGE, to oone and no moo. *Monogamia.*
WEDDYNGE, to tweyne, &c.[2]
WEDDYNGE (howus, K. hous, P.) *idem quod* BRYDALE HOWSE, *supra.*
WEDDOŃ. *Nubo.*
WEDERYŃ, or leyn̄ or hangyn̄ yn the wedyr. *Auro.*
WEDERYNGE, of þe eyre. *Temperies.*
WEDYR, scheep. *Aries, berbicus*, CATH. *bervex*, CATH.

[1] Compare PLEGGE, as a wedde, *supra*, p. 404. Sir John Maundevile says that the king of France bought the crown of thorns, spear, and one of the nails used at the Crucifixion, from the Jews, "to whom the Emperour had leyde hem to wedde for a gret summe of sylvre." "Wedge, a pledge, *gaige, pleige*." PALSG. Ang.-S. wed, *pignus.*
[2] Here follow, as before, up to six.

WEDYR, of the eyyr (ayer, P.) *Aura*, (*tempus*, P.)

(WEDYR, *idem quod* storm, *supra*. *Nimbus*, C. F. *procella*, *altanus*, C. F.)

WEDYRCOKKE. *Ventilogium*, *et idem quod* FANE.

WEDLOK. *Matrimonium*.

WEDSET. *Inpignoratus*.

(WED SETTON, S. wed settyn, P. *Impignoro*.)

WEDSETTYNGE. *Impignoracio*.

WEEF, or summe what semynge to badnesse. *Inclinacio ad malum*.

(WEFFE, K.[1] *Vapor*.)

WEDGE, to cleve woode (or clyte, *supra*, wedge or wegge, P.)[2] *Cuneus*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG.

WEDGE, wythe a wedge. *Cuneo*.

WETCHE, or wakynge (wehche, K.) *Vigilia*, *vel in plur. vigilie*.

WETCHE, for enmees. *Excubie*, C. F.

WETCHEMAN. *Vigil*, UG.

WECCHE, of a clokke.

WECCHŌN, *idem quod* WAKYN̄', *supra*, (wehchyn, K.)

WEYBREDE, herbe (weybred or planteyn, P.) *Plantago*.

WEYD, or wowōn (wawyn, S.) *Ponderatus*, *libratus*.

WEY. *Via*, *iter*.

WEY, of a strete. *Strata*, *platea*.

WEY, vndyr þe erthe. *Tracon*, *cunus*, UG. *traten*, *catheracta*, K.)[3]

WEYFARERE. *Viator*, *viatrix*.

WEYKE. *Debilis*, *imbecillis*.

WEYKE, or lethy. *Lentus*, C. F.

WEYKE of hert, or hertles. *Vecors*, *pusillanimus*, *pusillanimis*.

WEYKE, of a candel. *Lichinius*, CATH.

WEYKE, of a lampe. *Ticendulum*, C. F.

WEYKENESSE, of hert. *Vecordia*, *pusillanimitas*.

WEYKENESSE, of strengh'te. *Debilitas*.

WEYLYN̄', or gretely sorowyn̄'. *Lamentor*, *lugeo*, *ejulo*, C. F.

WEYLYNGE, or sorowynge. *Gemitus*, *luctus*, *ejulatus*, *lamentacio*.

WEYMENTON, *idem quod* VEYLYN̄'.

WEYMENTYNGE, *idem quod* WEYLYNGE.

WEYYN̄', wythe wygh'tys (weightes, P.) *Pondero*, *libro*, *trutino*.

WEYYNGE, wythe whytys (whytys, K. wytys, S. weyghtys, P.) *Ponderacio*, *libracio*.

WEEL. *Bene*.

WELDE, or wolde, herbe (or wad, *supra*.) *Gandix*, *attriplex*, C. F.

WELDON̄', or gouernoñ (weldon or rewlyn, K. rulyn, P.) *Guberno*, *rego*.

WELLE. *Fons*.

WELLE CRANK. *Tollinum*, CATH.

WELLE, metel. *Fundo*.

WELLE, mylke or oþer lycure. *Coagulo*.

(WELLARE of salt, or saltare, *supra*. *Salinator*, CATH.)

WELLYD, as metel. *Fusus* (*conflatilis*, P.)

WELLYD, as mylke. *Coagulatus*, *concoctus* (*inspissatus*, P.)

[1] "Weffe, tast, *goust*." PALSG. Forby gives the Norfolk phrase "neither whiff nor whaff," applied to flavourless food, &c. "I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a weffe, *elle est de mauluays goust*." PALSG.

[2] CLYTE, or clote, or vegge, *supra*, p. 81, occurs out of its alphabetical place.

[3] In MS. K. is here added—"Est *Catheracta* via sub humo, celi fenestra." The Ortus gives "*Traco*, id est meatus vel via sub terra ubi aqua habet cursum."

WELLYNGE, of metel. *Fusio* (*conflatio*, P.)

WELLYNGE, of mylke and oþer lycure. *Coagulacio, decoccio.*

WELLYNGE, or boylynge vp as water fro þe erthe or sprynge. *Scaturicio.*

WELLYNGE, or boylynge of playynge pottys[1] (as plawynge pottis, K. as sethynge pottys, W.) *Ebullicio, bullicio.*

WELKYD, or walkyñ'. *Marcidus*, C. F.

WELKYÑ', or seryñ'.[2] *Marceo, emarcesco, marcesco* (*emarceo*, K.)

WELKYNGE. *Marcor*, CATH.

WELE SPEDYÑ', *idem quod* spedyñ wele, *supra. Prospero.*

WELTE, of a schoo. *Incucium, vel intercucium*, DICC. *et* KYLW.

WEL TETCHYD, or inqveryd,[3] (well condiciond or maneryd, K. H. welle techyd or inqweryd, S.) *Morosus, vel bene morigeratus.*

WELTHE, or welfare. *Prosperitas, felicitas.*

WELTRYÑ', or welwyñ' (welkyn, K. walteryn or walowen, P.)[4] *Voluto.*

WELE WYLLYNGE, or of god wylle (welwyllyd, K.) *Benevolus.*

WELWYÑ', or rollyñ' al thyngys þat may not be borne (welwyn or rollyn þat nowt wil be borne, K. welowyn, P.)[5] *Volvo.*

WELWYNGE (or waltrynge, *supra*, welowynge, P.) *Volutacio.*

WEMME, or spotte.[6] *Macula, labes.*

WENCHE. *Assecla, abra, ancilla, numphula*, C. F. (*nimphula*, S.)

WENDYÑ', or goyñ' (wendyn awey or gone, K.) *Abio*, UG. *et* C. F.

WENDE, fro hoom yn-to ferre-

[1] Compare PLAWYN', as pottys, plawyn ovyr, &c. *supra*, p. 403.

[2] Compare SEERYÑ, or dryyñ, *Areo; supra*, p. 453. In Harl. MS. 219, f. 148, b., we find—"*Flenir*, to welke," and f. 149, b., "*equivoca, flinr*, to welke and to fade; *fleint*, welkith and fadith." In Norfolk to welk has the like signification, according to Forby.

[3] See TETCH'E, or maner of condycyone, *supra*, p. 487.

[4] "I walter, I tumble. *Je me voystre.* Hye you, your horse is walterynge yonder, he wyll breake his saddell but more happe be.—I welter. *Je verse.* Thou welterest in the myer, as thou wert a sowe." PALSG. In the Mayster of Game it is said of the Hart, "and whan þei bene about to burnysshe hem" (their horns) "þei smyten þe grounde wiþ þe fete and waltrene hem as an horse." Cott. MS. Vesp. B. XII.

[5] Chaucer relates how the carpenter fancied he might see "Noes flood comen walwing as the see;" Miller's Tale; and again, Reve's Tale,—"They walwe as don two pigges in a poke." So in the Wicliffite Version we read of Our Lord's burial,—"and leyde hym in a sepulcre that was hewen of a stoon, and walewide a stoon to the dore of the sepulcre." Mark xv. 46. "The Hyrchon whan he fyndeth apples beten or blowen down of a tree he waloweth on them tyl he be chargid and laden with the fruyt stykyng on his pryckes." Caxton, Mirrour of the World, pt. 2, c. 15. "I wallowe, I tourne to and fro. *Je me voystre.* What wylte thou gyue me, and I wyll walowe from this hyll toppe down to the grounde." PALSG.

[6] Wem, in the dialect of Norfolk, signifies, according to Forby, a small fretted place in a garment. Compare, in the Wicliffite Version, Song of Solomon III. 7, "My frendesse, thou art al faire, and no wem is in thee:" and James I. 27, "A clene religioun and vnwemmed." Chaucer writes of the "Virgine wemmeles;" and Horman says—"Our Lady bare a chylde without any spotte or wem of her virginity (*virginitatis noxam*).—The auter clothis—shulde be very clene, nat pollute with spotte or wemme." Ang.-Sax. Wem, *macula.*

cuntre. *Proficiscor, migro, transmigro.*

WENDYN', ovyr a water. *Meo.*

WENE chylder fro sokynge. *Ablacto, elacto.*

WENYN', or supposyn. *Estimo, puto, suppono* (*reor suspicor*, P.)

WENNE. *Veruca*, C. F. *et* CATH. *gibbus.*

WENGE, of a fowle or bryde. *Ala.*

WENYD, as chylder fro sokynge. *Ablactatus.*

WENYNGE, fro sokynge. *Ablactacio.*

WENYNGE, or supposynge. *Supposicio, estimacio.*

WEPYN', or gretyn'. *Ploro, fleo, lacrimor.*

WEPYNGE. *Ploratus, fletus.*

WEPNE, to fence or fyȝhte wythe (wepyn to fensyn or fytyn wyth, S.) *Armamentum.*

WERCE. *Pejor, deterior; nominaliter.*

WERCE. *Pejus, deterius; adv.*

WERLDE,[1] or worlde (werde, K. S. P.) *Mundus, seculum, orbis.*

WORDELY (werdly, K. H. S. P.) *Mundanus, mundialis, secularis.*

WERDELY, or wordely wyse (werdly or on wordly wyse, S.) *Mundane, mundialiter, seculariter.*

WERDLYNESSE. *Mundialitas.*

WERRE. *Guerra* (*bellum*, P.)

WERRE, *idem quod* BATAYL, *supra.*

WERY. *Lassus, fessus, fatigatus.*

WERYNESSE. *Lassitudo, fatigacio, fastigium*, C. F.

WERYD, or teryd, or torvōn' (torn, S. weryd, or worne or torne, P.) *Attritus, vetustus, inveteratus.*

WERYYN', *idem quod* DEFENDYN, *supra.*[2] (weryn or defendèn, P.)

WERYN', or vsoīn', as clothys and other thyngys (or teryn, *supra*). *Vetero, sicut,—veteravi capam meam*, I haue weryd my cope, CATH. *invetero.*

WERYN' or wax olde and febyl [by] vse (weryn or teryn or make febyl as clothis or other like, K. weryn or teryn, and wex full feble as clothes or other lyke, P.) *Veterasco, vetero, invetero.*

WERYYN', or make wery, or terwyn'. *Fatigo, lasso.*

WERRYN', or fyghteyn.' *Bello.*

WERK. *Opus.*

WERKDAY. *Feria.*

WERKEHOWSE. *Artificina, opificium*, C. F. *et* CATH.

WERKE, wythe instrument. *Operor.*

WERKYN', or heed akyn'.[3] *Doleo*, CATH.

[1] Although written WERLDE, it would appear by its place in alphabetical arrangement that this was written WERDE by the first hand, as in other MSS. So in the Paston Letters, *passim;* for instance, vol. iii. p. 350, in allusion to troublous times of Henry VI., "Feyth! here is a coysy werd." In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII., we read that "it happethe ofte to somme of ther wordi dedes to be chosen to dignities."

[2] In P. Ploughm. Crede, v. 866, the ploughman's wife is described as following him—"wrapped in a wynwe shete to weren hire fro wederes." In the curious description of armour in the Romance of Clariodes, some are said to prefer target and spear, some a strong targe, "and some a pavede his body for to were." See also Havelok, R. Brunne, &c. A.-Sax. werian, *munire.*

[3] Forby, Vocab. of E. Anglia, gives "Work, to ache, to throb. In violent head-ache the head 'works like a clock.' A.-S. hæfod-wærc, *cephalalgia.*" "*Cephalia* est humor capitis, Anglice the hedde warke (*al. ed.* the heed ache)." ORTUS. "*Doleo*, to sorowe, to warche; *Dolor*, sorowe, or ache." MED. "Þe Hedewarke, *Cephalia, cephalargia.*"

WERKYN', and akyn' as a soore lymme. *Doleo, indoleo.*

WERKYNGE, or dede of werke. *Operacio, factio.*

WERKYNGE, or heede ake. *Cephalia*, C. F.

WERKMANNE. *Artifex, operarius, opifex.*

WERKEMANNE, þat cann werke wythe bothe handys a-lyke. *Ambidexter*, UG. *in do.*

WHERWANDE (werwande, S.) *Turricula.*

WERST, or most badde (werst or worste, S.) *Pessimus* (*nequissimus*, S.)

(WERTE, yn a mannys skynne, *idem quod* WRETTE, *infra.*)

WESAUNNT, of a beestys throte. *Ysofagus*, C. F.

WEESYLLE, lytylle beeste. *Mustela.*

WEST, of the fyrmament. *Occidens.*

WESTWARD. *Occidentalis; nominaliter.*

WESTWARD, or westly. *Occidentaliter, adv.*

WEST WYNDE. *Zephirus.*

WETE. *Madidus, roridus, madefactus.*

WEET, wythe reyne. *Complutus*, UG. *in pluo.*

WETE, wythe lycure. *Rigo, humecto*, UG. *irrigo.*

(WETYN', or knowyn', *vide infra in* WYTYN'.)

WETYNGE. *Madefaccio, madidacio.*

WEWARE, or webstare (weuar, P.) *Textor, textrix.*

WEVYL, or malte boode.[1] (*Gurgulio*, S.)

WEVYN', as webstarys. *Texo, ordior.*

WEWYNGE. *Textura.*

WEVYNGE HOWSE. *Textrinum.*

WEVYNGE, or mevynge wythe tokne (wewynge, or mevynge with tokyn, S. sterynge with token, K. P.) *Annutus.*

WHAKYN', or qvakyn'. *Tremo*, CATH. *contremo.*

WHAKYNGE, or qvakynge. *Tremor.*

WHALE, or qwal, grete fysche. *Cetus.*

WHANN. *Quando.*

WHANTE, or qvante, longe sprete or rodde.[2] *Contus.*

WHA(R)LARE, in speche (or blaffoorde, *supra.*) *Traulus.*

WHAT, or qwat (what or sum whate, S.) *Quod, quid.*

WHEY, of mylke. *Serum.*

WHEEL. *Rota.*

WHELE, or whelke, soore (whelle, K. qwelke, S. wheel, P.) *Pustula.*

WHELYN', as soorys (or whytowryn, *infra.*) *Pustulo.*

WHELYNGE, of sorys. *Pustulacio.*

CATH. ANG. Bishop Kennett gives—"Werke, to ake or pain, as, my head werkes, my teeth werke. *Dunelm.* et Chaucer. Wark, *Lanc.* Sax. wære, *dolor.* Whence in these midland parts we say the working of the temples, the high beating or akeing." Lansd. MS. 1033. See also Brockett's Glossary.

[1] Compare BOWDE, malte-worme, *supra*, p. 46. Ray, states that weevils breeding in malt are called Bouds in Norfolk and Suffolk, as we learn also from Forby. Randal Holme, Acad. of Arm B. III. p. 467, says that the "Wievell eateth and devoureth corn in the garners; they are of some people called Bowds."

[2] See QUANTE, *supra*, p. 418. Forby gives Quont, a pole to push a boat onwards with.

WHELMYN', a vessel. *Suppino*, CATH.[1]

WHELMYNGE. *Suppinacio.*

WHELP, lytyl hownde. *Catellus, catulus.*

WHELE SPORE (welspore, K. H.)[2] *Orbita*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in ruo.*

WHERE. *Ubi.*

WHEREFORE. *Quapropter, quamobrem.*

WHERE OF. *Unde.*

WHERT, or qwert.[3] *Incolumis, sanus, sospes.*

WHESTONE (or whettynge, *infra*, whetstone, P.) *Acuperium, cos.*

WHETE, corne. *Triticum, frumentum.*

WHETTE TETHE, as borys. *Quirrito, frendeo*, CATH.

WHETTYN (or make sharpe, K.) a knyfe or oper tool. *Acuo.*

WHETTYNGE, or scharpynge. *Acucio.*

WHETTYNGE (stone, K. P.) *idem quod* WHESTONE, *supra.*

WHY. *Quare, cur, vel quur.*

(WHYCHE, or hutche, *supra in* HOCHE. *Cista, archa.*)

WHYLKE, or whyche. *Quis, que, quod.*

WHYK, or qvyk, or levynge. *Vivus.*

WHYKYN̄', or qvykyn̄' (whykyn or make whyke, S. *quekyn*, P.) *Vivifico.*

WHYKLY, or qwykly. *Vivaciter.*

WHYKENESSE, or qvyknesse. *Vivacitas.*

WHYLE. *Momentum.*

WHYNNE. *Saliunca, saliuris, ruscus, est herba spinosa secundum*, C. F.

WHYNYN̄', as howndys or oper beestys. *Ululo, gannio*, KYLW.

WHYNYNGE. *Ululatus.*

WHYPPE. *Scutica*, CATH. *et* C. F. *anguilla*, CATH.

WHYPPYN̄, as sylke womene (whyppyn or closyn threde in sylke, K. P.) *Obvolvo*, CATH.

WHYRLARE A-BOWTE, or goare a-bowte in ydylnesse (in vanite, K. P.) *Girovagus.*

WHYRLEBONE, or hole of a ioynt (whylbone, S.)[4] *Anca*, C. F. *vertebrum*, C. F. *vertibulum*, C. F. (*condulus*, K. P.)

[1] "I whelme an holowe thyng over an other thyng. *Je mets dessus.* Whelme a platter upon it, to save it from flyes." PALSG. In East Anglian dialect, to Whelm signifies to turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not. See Forby. A Whelm is half a hollow tree placed with its hollow side downwards, to form a small watercourse. See Ray, Grose, Bailey, Moor, &c.

[2] Forby, Vocab. of E. Angl., observes that, in the old state of cross-roads in Norfolk, the horse-path was in the midway between the two wheel-ruts. Between that and each rut was the wheel-spur, much higher than either. "A carte spurre, *Orbita.*" CATH. ANG. "*Orbita*, a cart spure and a pathe. *Vadum*, a forde, or a forthe, and a cart spore." MED. "*Orbita* is the foroughe of a whele that makethe a depe forowghe in the wyndyng and trendlynge aboute." Trevisa's transl. of Barth. de Propr. B. XIV. c. 132. A.-Sax. Spor, *vestigium ;* Hel-spura, a footstep.

[3] See the note on QWERT, *supra*, p. 420.

[4] "*Vertebra*, junctura ossium ; etiam ponitur pro cardine, Angl. Whyrlebone or a perser." GRTUS. "A whorlebone, *internodium, neopellum, vertibulum.*" CATH. ANG. "Whyrlbone of ones kne, *pallet de genouil.*" PALSG. Compare QVYRLEBONE yn a ioynt, *Ancha, supra*, p. 421.

WHYRLEGYGE, chyldys game.[1] *Giraculum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in girus.*

WHYRLYN̄', as spynnars wythe the whele (as spynnars done, K. with hure whele, S.) *Giro, roto*, CATH.

WHYRLYN̄' A-BOWTE, yn ydylnesse (whyrlyn abowtyn, K.) *Vagor, girovagor, vagurio*, CATH.

WHYRLE WYNDE. *Turbo*, CATH.

WHYSPERYN̄'. *Mussito.*

WHYSPERYNGE.[2] *Mussitacio.*

WHYSSON TYDE, *idem quod* PENTECOST, *supra* (Whitsontyde, K. supra in Pencost, P.)

WHYSTYL. *Fistula, ossinaria, ossinium*, KYLW.

WHYSTELARE. *Ossinus*, KYLW. *ossinator.*

WHYSTELYN̄'. *Oscino*, KYLW. (*fistulo*, P.)

WHYSTELYNGE. *Oscinium*, KYLW.

WHYTE. *Albus, candidus.*

WHYGHT, of an eye (white of an ey, K. of an egge, P.) *Albumen*, C. F.

WHYTHE THORNE.[3] *Ramnus*, UG. *et* CATH.

WHYTYNGE, fysche.[4] *Gammarius, merlingus*, COMM.

WHYTYNGE, or mater to make whyghte of. (Whytynge to make whyte, P.) *Albatura, candidacium.*

(WHYTE LED, or blanke plumbe, *supra in* B.)

WHYTLYMYD. *Calcificatus.*

WHYTLYMYNGE. *Calcificacio.*

(WHYTYNGE, or whit makynge, K. H. P. *Dealbatio.*)

WHYTLOWE (whytflowe sore, P.) *Panarucium*[5] (*panaritium*, P.)

WHYTMETE. *Lacticinium.*

WHYTNESSE. *Albedo.*

WHYTON̄', or make whyte. *Dealbo, candido*, CATH.

WHYTON̄', wythe lyme.[6] *Calcifico, decalceo*, C. F.

WHYTOWRE, of a soore (whitour or filth of sore, K.)[7] *Sanies*, C. F.

WHYTOWRYN̄, as soorys, *idem quod* WHELYN̄', *supra.*

WHYTRATE (whitratt, K. whytratche, P.)[8]

WHYTE MARBULLE. *Carnium*, (?) UG. *in carecter.*

WHY(T)STARE, or pleykstare (plykstare, H. whytstar or blykstar, P.)[9] *Candidarius, candidaria.*

[1] Compare PRYLLE, *supra*, p. 413, and SPYLKOK, p. 469. "*Giraculum*, a chyldes whyrle or a hurre, cum quo pueri ludunt." ORTUS. "Whyrlygigge to play with, *Pyrouette.*" PALSG.

[2] Compare MUSTERYNGE or qwysperynge, *supra*, p. 349, and ROMELYNGE, p. 436.

[3] Compare THETHORNE, *supra*, *Ramnus*, p. 490.

[4] Compare MERLYNGE, *supra*, *Gamarus*, p. 334.

[5] Andrew Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, c. 265, says—"*Pannaticium* is ye Latin word, in English it may be an impossumacion in the fingers and the nayles of a mans hande, and some doth say it is a white flawe vnder the nayle; he gives as a remedy to anoint the nails with ear wax. See also c. 270, "*Perioniche*—a white flawe." "Whytflowe in ones fyngre, *Poil de chat.*" PALSG.

[6] Compare LYME wythe lyme, *supra*, p. 305.

[7] Compare ATTYR, fylthe, *Sanies*, *supra*, p. 16. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 82, it is said of madder, *Rubea minor*, "it is a noble drawere of quyteour and felþe, and soris, and of þyngys infix in þe flessh."

[8] This word occurs in all the MSS. and in Pynson's printed text, without any Latin equivalent. The ermine or white rat of Pontus may possibly be intended.

[9] The reading WHYSTARE seems doubtless to be an error, which is corrected by all the

WHOO. *Quis, que, quod.*
(WHO MANY, or howe many, K. P. whow meny, S. *Quot.*)
(WHO MEKYL, K. whow mykyl, S. P. *Quantus.*)
(WHO OFTYN, K. whowe often, H. P. *Quotiens.*)
(WHOW SONE, S. *Quantocius, vel quam cito.*)
(WHOW, or in what manere, S. whowe or howe, P. *Quo, qualiter.*)
WHORLWYL, of a spyndyl (whorwhil, K. whorle, P.) *Vertebrum.*
WYCE (wyse, P.) *Sapiens, prudens, sagax, peritus, gnarus.*
WYCE, in werkynge and ware (in gouernaunce, K. P. in warre, S.) *Discretus, providus.*
WYCHE, tre. *Ulmus.*
WYYD, large yn brede. *Latus, amplius.*
WYYD, yn space. *Spaciosus.*
WYDYN', or make wyde. *Dilato.*
WYYDNESSE. *Latitudo, amplitudo.*
WYDUARE. *Virbius.*[1]
WYDWE (widw, K. wydue, S.) *Vidua.*
WYDEWOOD (widwhode, K. wydowhood, S.) *Viduitas.*
WYYFE. *Uxor, conjunx, sponsa.*
WYYFHOOD. *Uxoratus.*
WYYFLES, or not weddyd (wyfles or withoute wyfe, P.) *Agamus, agama.*
WYFLE, wepene (wylle, S.)[2] *Bipennis*, C. F.
WYGGE, brede (or bunne brede, P.)[3]
WYTCHE (wyche, K.) *Magus, maga, sortilegus, sortilega.*
WYTCHECRAFTE. *Sortilegium, fascinum*, CATH.
WYTCHE, clepyd nyghte mare (wyche, nyt mare, K.)[4] *Epialtes*, CATH. *gerenoxa, strix.*

other MSS. and by Pynson. Compare also BLEYSTARE, or wytstare, *Candidarius, supra*, p. 39. "Whitstarre, *Blanchisseur de toylles.*" PALSG.

[1] *Virbius*, bis vir existens, seu qui binas habuit vel habet uxores," &c. CATH. See also Ducange *in v.*

[2] The precise nature of the weapon here intended has not been ascertained; in the Roll of effects of Sir John Fastolfe, *t.* Henry VI. occur in the Great Hall at Caistor six "wifles," hanging up with cross-bows, a boar-spear, &c. Archæologia, vol. XXI. p. 272. Sir S. Meyrick supposed they were swords of wood for practice. At the great muster of citizens of London in 1539, described by Hall, there were "Wyffelers" on horseback, with "propre iavelyns or battel-axes in ther handes," and 400 Wyffelers on foot, active persons clad in white silk, &c. "euery man hauyng a javelyn or slaugh sword." Forby, Vocab. of E. Ang., describes the active Whifflers who cleared the way for the processions of the Corporation at Norwich, bearing swords of lath or latten, which they keep in constant motion, "*whiffling* the air on either side." He proposes to derive the term from A.-S. wæflere, *blatero*. It appears, however, more probable that they received the name from the weapons called wyfles. Douce, in his Illustrations of Shakespeare, K. Henry V. act 5, supposes the "mighty whiffler 'fore the king," preparing his way, to have been a fifer. Minsheu defines him to be a club or staff-bearer. See Nares's Glossary. In Bagford's collection, Harl. MS. 5944, f. 174 b, is a curious representation of the Ages of Man, engraved by Stent, 1665. Childhood appears as the "hinch boy" to the Mayor. Youth is dressed as a "swasshing whiffler," with his staff and chain.

[3] Compare BUNNE, brede, *Placenta; supra*, p. 55; and the note on PAYN MAYNE, p. 375. "Wygge, *Eschaude.*" PALSG. "Wig or bun, a bunn or little manchet; *Collyra, libum.*" GOULDM. In Herefordshire a small cake is called a wig. "Wegghe, panis triticeus, libum oblongum," &c. Kilian, Dict. Teut. "*Libum*, alio nomine dicitur placenta, Anglice a wastell or a cake." ORTUS.

[4] Compare MARE, or nyȝhte mare, *supra*, p. 326; and NYGHTE MARE, p. 356.

WYTCHON̄, wythe soorcerye (wychyn, K. wycchyn with sorsery, S. wysshyn, P.)[1] *Ariolor*, C. F. (*fascino*, CATH. P.)

WYTCHYN̄', or charmyn̄'. *Incanto.*

WYTE, or delyvyr, or swyfte (wyþtȝ, K. wyht, S. wyghte, P.)[2] *Agilis, velox.*

WYGHTE, of thyngys þat be hevy (wyþt of bodily thyngys that is hevy, K. that arne hevy, S.) *Pondus.*

WYKKYD, or yvel (wykke, S.) *Malus, iniquus, nequam.*

WYCKYDLY TO WERKYN̄, or dōn. *Nequito.*

WYKKYDLY. *Male, nequiter, inique.*

WYKKYDNESSE. *Iniquitas, malicia, nequicia.*

WYKETT, or lytylle wyndowe. *Fenestra*, CATH. *fenestrella, fenestricula.*

WYKYR, to make wythe baskettys, or to bynde wythe thyngys. *Vituligo*, CATH. *vimen*, C. F.

WYLGATE, or wronge gate. *Deviacio.*

WYL, or hertely purpos (purpose of herte, K. P.) *Voluntas.*

WYYLD. *Sylvester, ferox, ferus*, (*indomitus*, P.)

WYLD BEEST. *Fera.*

WYY(L)DE FYYR.[3] *Spartus*, KYLW. *ignis Pelasgus*, KYLW. *vel ignis Grecus*, C. F. *in fons* (*spercus*, K.

[1] These words seem to have fallen out of proper alphabetical order, or the original form has been changed by the transcriber. They may have been originally written WYHCHE, WYCHON̄, &c.

[2] In K. Alis. v. 5001, among marvellous folk in India are described some of a wide-legged race, who ran barefoot—" michel wightnesse hy mowen don." See also v. 2685, 2780.

[3] The invention of combustible or explosive compounds for purposes of war dates from remote antiquity in the East. Their origin and nature has been fully investigated by H. M. the Emperor of the French, in his remarkable work on the History of Artillery; we may refer also to the treatise *Du Feu Grégeois*, by MM. Reinaud and Favé, and to the *Essai sur le Feu Grégeois*, by M. Lalanne. The term Wild Fire, here given as synonymous with Greek fire, occurs repeatedly in the Romance of Coer de Lion, written about *t.* Edw. I. The dromond captured by Richard between Cyprus and Acre was laden " with wylde fyr and other vytayle;" line 2463; wild fire was projected by tubes called " trumpes;" at the siege of a city were used " arweblast of vys," with quarrels, staff-slings, and trebuchets, and the besiegers " blewe wylde fyr in trumpes of gynne;" line 5229. A distinction seems occasionally made; in a sea-fight Richard cast out of his galley wild fire into the sky, " and fyr Gregeys into the see," so that the water appeared all burning with the dreadful compound. In Chron. of Eng. written about *t.* Edw. II. a strange tale may be found of the hot bath concocted by King Bladud, with many things craftily combined in brass tuns,—brimstone, salgemme and saltpetre, sal ammoniac and nitre, " with wylde fur ymad ther to." Ritson, Metr. Rom. vol. II. p. 277. The popular tales regarding these inextinguishable compounds are not without interest as connected with the prototypes of those appliances of war which in our days arrest such universal attention. Caxton, in the Mirrour of the World, part II. c. 21, says of divers fountains, that there is one towards the East " wherof is made fyre grekyssh with other myxtyons that is put therto, the whiche fyre whan it is taken and light is so hoot, that it can not be quenchyd with water, but with aysel, uryne, or with sonde only. The Sarasyns selle this water right dere and derrer than they doo good wyne." After the time when gunpowder came into general use the deadly *volants* and compositions devised by the Arabs, as detailed in M. Reinaud's curious treatise, were not wholly abandoned. Grafton tells us that, at the siege of

*ignis Pelasgus vel ignis pelagus*, P.)

WYYLDEFOWLE.[1] *Altile*, CATH. *vel altilis*, CATH. *volatilis.*

WYYLDE GOOS. *Auca bruta*, KYLW.

WYYLDE MALOWE, or holyhokke, herbe.[2] *Altea*, C.F. *malviscus*, C.F.

WYYLDERNESSE. *Solitudo, heremus.*

WYYLNEPE (wild nepe, K. P.) *Cucurbita*, C. F. *brionia*, C. F.

WYY(L)DNESSE. *Indomitas, ferocitas.*

WYYLDNESSE, or wantowheed. *Insolencia, dissolucio.*

WYYL VYNE. *Labrusca.*

WYL, of fredām, or fre wylle (wyl or fredam, P.) *Libitus*, CATH. *vel libitum.*

WYLE, or sleythe (sleyte, K. sleyght, P.) *Cautela, astucia.*

WYLE, of falsheed, *idem quod* SLEYTHE, *supra.*

WYLFULLE. *Voluntarius, spontaneus.*

WYLFULLY. *Voluntarie, spontanee.*

WYLY. *Cautus, astutus, cautulosus.*

WYLYAM, propyr name (Willyham, K.) *Willelmus.*

WYLKE, fysche. *In plur. concule*, C. F. *item conchilia*, RICARDUS.

WYLKE, schelle. *Concha*, C. F.

WYLLYN̄', or haue vyl (wilne or hauyn wille, K.) *Volo.*

WYLSOMĒ, or dowtefulle. *Dubius, fluctuans.*

WYLSOME, or folwynge only hys owne wylle. *Effrenus, vel effrenis, effrenatus*, CATH.

WYLSOMENESSE, or dowtefulnesse. *Dubium, ambiguitas.*

WYLSOMENESSE, or froward wylle. *Effronitas, vel proprie voluntatis sequela.*

WYLOWE, tree (wilwe, K.) *Salix.*

WYMBYL. *Terebrum*, UG.

WYMBYL, or persowre. *Terebellum*, C. F.

WYMBELYN̄, or wymmelyn̄'. *Terebro; alia in* PEERCYN̄ *supra.*

WYMPYL.[3] *Peplum.*

WYNCYN̄'. *Calcitro*, CATH. *recalcitro, repedo*, CATH.

(WYNCYN, or smytyn with the fote as hors, K. H. P. *Repedo*, CATH.)

Guisnes, in 1410, the men of war within "shotte so fiercely, and cast out wilde fyre in such aboundance, that the assaylants were faine to retyre." In the following century we find evidences of the continued use of such combustible appliances of war. Amongst munitions for a fleet which conveyed troops to Scotland, in 1545, under the Earl of Lennox, occur—"xx. Tronckes chardged with wylde fyer: vj. morest spyckes laden with wylde fyer, vj. horstakes laden with wylde fyer." State Papers, vol. III. p. 543. Again, in an inventory of stores in Royal Arsenals, taken on the accession of Edw. VI. in 1547, we find, at Berwick, arrows for fire-works; and, at Newhaven, arrows with wild-fire, &c. MS. Soc. Ant. Lond. "Wylde fyre, *Feu Sauvaige, feu Gregeois.*" PALSG. The term sometimes designates some disease, possibly erysipelas, of which and of its remedies see Sloane MS. 1571, f. 51,b. Robert of Gloucester, indeed, affirms that English blood is so pure that the dire disorder, that men call "Holy fur or wilde fuyr," cometh not to this realm, and that French men visiting our shores are healed of that evil. The word was moreover used as signifying tinder or some inflammable fungus; thus we find "Wildfire, *Lichen, vide* Liverwort." GOULDM. See the notes on GUNNE, *supra*, p. 218.

[1] Compare VOLATYLE, *supra.*

[2] Compare HOLY HOKKE, or wylde malowe, *supra*, p. 243.

[3] This word occurs immediately after WYMBYL, apparently misplaced. "Wymple for a none, *Guymple.*" PALSG. Ang.-S. winpel, *ricinum.*

WYNCYNGE, of bestys. *Calcitracio, recalcitracio.*

(WYNDAS, K. wyndace, H.P. *Troclea*, CATH.)

WYYNDBEME, of a roof.[1] *Lacunar, vel laquear*, CATH.

WYYND. *Ventus.*

WYY(N)DYD. *Ventilatus, vel vento et aure expositus.*

WYNDYÑ', yn clothys, *idem quod* WRAPPOÑ',[2] *supra.*

WYYNDYÑ', on a clowchōn (wyndyn on clowchyn, K. S. P.)[3] *Glomero*, C. F.

WYYNDYÑ', of twyne, threde, or other lyke. *Torqueo*, CATH.

WYNDYÑ', or turnyÑ' a-bowte (turnyn abowtyn, K.) *Giro, verto.*

WYNDYÑ', yn þe eyre as wynde (wyndyn wyth eyere, K.) *Ventilo.*

WYNDYÑ', wythe a wyndlas (wyndas, K. S.) *Obvolvo*, CATH.

WYNEWYNGE,[4] wythe wyynd (wyndynge, K. P.) *Ventilacio.*

WYNDYNGE, wythe wyndelas (wyndas, K. S.) *Obvolucio*, CATH.

WYNDYLLE.[5] *Ventilabrum, pala*, CATH. *et* UG. *in venio.*

WYYNDYNCLOTHE. *Involucrum.*

WYNDOWE. *Fenestra.*

WYYÑ', or wyne. *Vinum, merum*, CATH.

WYYNE, badde or menglyd wythe watur (wyne, bad or meynt, K. menkte, H. P.) *Vappa*, CATH. *vinellum*, CATH.

WYYNE BALLYS (wyne balle, K. wyne vallys, P.)[6] *Pilaterie, vel pile tartaree* (*vel pileus tartaricus*, K.)

WYNE CELER. *Vinaria*, CATH.

WYNE DREGGYS, or lye (drestys, K.) *Tartarum*, C. F. *lia*, C. F.

WYYNE DRUNKOÑ'. *Vinolentus, vinosus*, CATH.

WYNE, fyne, or fyne wyne (wyne good or, &c. K.) *Calenum*, C. F. *Falernum*, CATH. *tementum*, UG.

WYNE, clere. *Merum*, CATH.

(WYNE, medelit with water, menkt, P. *Vinellum*).

WYN(D)YNGE,[7] or twynynge of threde. *Tortura, vel torsura.*

[1] "Wynde beame of a house." (no French word) PALSG. According to Nicholson, it is an obsolete term for a collar beam. Archit. Dict. *in v.* It is called a span-piece in Lincolnshire and Wiltshire.

[2] *Sic*, MS., *supra*, p. 515, and thus also in other MSS., and in P.; *supra in* wrappyn. Compare WAPPYN', LAPPYÑ, or whappyn yn clothys, *supra*, p. 287.

[3] See BOTME of threde, or clowchen, *supra*, p. 45, and CLOWCHYN, or clowe (*al.* clewe), p. 83. *Globus* and *glomus* signify, according to the Ortus, "coadunatio et glomeratio filorum—a clewe of threde." Clowchyn was probably a diminutive; according to Forby three skeyns of hempen thread are called a clue in Norfolk.

[4] *Sic*, occurring between WYYNDYD and WYNDYNGE, and probably written likewise by the first hand WYNDYNGE.

[5] "*Ventilabrum* est instrumentum ventilandi paleis aptum, &c. a sayle or a wynde clothe." ORTUS. "A wyndowe clothe, *pala, ventilabrum*." CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives only "yarne wyndell, *Tornette*."

[6] Argol, or tartar, "*Scoria de dolio vini*," as explained by Joh. de Garlandia, in Synon. Chym., the concrete salt deposited by wine in casks, was probably imported in former times in the form of balls; the best was obtained from Germany, but it comes from all wine-producing countries, and is much employed in dyeing. In the Tonnage Rates, 12 Car. II. occurs "Argal white and red, or powder."

[7] WYNYNGE, MS. and MSS. H. S. and also PYNSON. The first hand may probably have written WYNDYNGE. Compare TWYNYNGE, *supra*, p. 505.

WYNDYNGE VP, of thyngys þat ben hevy (wynynge aboute a thynge, &c. H. P.) *Evolucio.*
WYNNYN'. *Lucror.*
WYNNYNGE. *Lucrum, emolumentum,* CATH.
WYNKYN', *idem quod* TWYNKELYN', *supra. Conniveo.*
WYNKKYNGE, of the eye (with the eye, S.) *Nictitacio,* CATH. *nictus,* C. F. *conquinicio,* C. F. *connivencia.*
WYNSARE. *Calcitrator, calcitatrix.*
(WYNSYN, *supra in* WYNCYN, P.)
WYNSYNGE. *Calcitracio.*
WYNTYR, colde tyme. *Hyemps, bruma,* CATH. *hibernum,* C. F.
WYNTYR HOWSE, or halle (wintyr-halle, K.) *Hibernaculum,* CATH.
WYNTRYN', or kepe a thynge al the wyntyr. *Yemo.*
WENEWYD (wynwyd, K.) *Ventilatus.*
WYNWYN' (wynowin, P.) *Ventilo.*
WYNEWYNGE (wynwynge, K.) *Ventilacio.*
WYPE, bryde or lapwynge. *Upupa.*
WYPYN'. *Tergo.*
WYPYNGE, of handys and oþer thyngys. *Tersura, detercio.*
WYPT, or wypyd. *Tersus, detersus.*
WYRE. *Filum, vel ferrifilum,* DICC. (*filum ereum vel ferreum,* P.)
WYRME. *Vermis.*
WYRMWODE, herbe. *Absinthium.*
(WYRSTE, of an hande, *infra in* WRYST. *Fragus.*)
WYRWYN' (wyrwyne, S. worowen, P.) *Strangulo, suffoco.*
WYSCHYN', gretely desyryn' (wysshen or wusshen, P.) *Opto, exopto,* CATH. *utino.*
WYSARD (wysar, K.) *Sagaculus,* CATH.
WYSSARE, or ledare. *Director, conductor.*
WYSEDOME. *Sapiencia, prudencia, sagacitas.*
WYSSYN', or ledyn'. *Dirigo.*
WYSSYNGE. *Directio.*
WYSPE. *Torques,* DICC. *torquillus,* KYLW. *et* UG. V. *in* N.
(WISPERYN, K. wysperynge or qhysperynge, H. wysperynge or whysperynge, P. *Mussitacio.*)
WYTTE, of vndyrstondynge. *Ingenium* (*intelligencia,* P.)
WYTTE, of bodyly knowynge. *Sensus.*
(WYTE, or delyuyr, *supra in* WYGHT, wythȝ, H. *Agilis, velox.*)
(WYGHT, of bodyly thynge that is heuy, P. *Pondus.*)
WYTHE CHYLDE. *Puerpera, pregnans.*
WYTHE CLEPYN', or reuokyn, (with callyn, S.) *Revoco.*
WYTHE DRAWYN'. *Subtraho.*
WYTHE DRAWYN' AZENE. *Retraho.*
WYTHE HYM. *Secum.*
WYTHE HOLDYN'. *Detineo, retineo.*
WYTHE HOLDYNGE. *Retencio, detencio.*
WYTHE YN'. *Intus, infra.*
WYTHE ME. *Mecum.*
WYTHE-OWTE þe place (witowtyn, K.) *Foras, extra, foris.*
WYTHE-OWTEN, not havynge (witowtyn, K. wyth-owtyn or not havyng, S.) *Absque, sine.*
WYTHE VS. *Nobiscum.*
WYTHE THE. *Tecum.*
WYTHE YOW. *Vobiscum.*
WYTHE SEYNE, or geyne seyne (ageyne seyn, K.) *Contradico.*
WYTHE SETTYN'. *Obsto, obsisto,* C. F.
WYTHE SETTYNGE. *Obsistencia.*
WYTHE STONDYN'. *Resisto.*
WYTHE STONDYNGE. *Resistencia, obstaculum.*

WYTHE BONDE (witthe wythth, S.) *Boia*,[1] C. F. CATH. *et* UG. V. *in* N.

WYTTY. *Ingeniosus, prudens, sapiens.*

WYTTYLY. *Ingeniose, prudenter.*

WYTTLES. *Insensatus.*

WYTTENESSE. *Testimonium, testificacio.*

WYTTENESSE BERARE. *Testis, testificator, testificatrix.*

WYTYÑ', or wetyñ', or knowyñ'. *Scio, cognosco, agnosco.*

WYTTOÑ, or rettōn' (wytyn, K. wytone or rekon, S. wytyn or rettyn, P). *Imputo.*

WYVYL (or wevyl, *supra*) *idem quod* MALT BOWDE, *supra.*

WYVYÑ', or weddyñ' a wyfe. *Uxoro.*

WYSE, of strawbery (or pesyn, P.) *Fragus.*

WOO, or dysese. *Dolor, gravamen, malum, nocuum, nocumentum.*

WOO, or yrkesumnesse (wo or grevowsnesse, K. or yrkenesse, P.) *Fastidium, tedium.*

WOODE, or madde (or oothe, *supra*). *Amens, furiosus, insanus* (*demens, vesanus, ferus, furius*, P.)

WODNESSE. *Insania, furia, furor.*

WOOD, or wadde, for lysterys (for lytstarys, S. wad for lyttynge, P.)[2] *Gaudo*, KYLW.

WOODE BYNDE. *Caprifolium, vicicella*, C. F. *vel vitella*, C. F. *voluba, capriolus*, CATH. *volubilis* (*voluba major*, P.)

WOODE, of treys. *Silva, nemus*, (*lucus*, P.)

WODEBERARE, or caryare of fowayl[3] (wode berar or foweler', P.) *Calo*, C. F.

WODEKOK, bryd. *Castrimargus, gallus silvestris*, COMM.

WOODE, cuntre þat ys fulle of woode. *Silvosa*, C. F.

WOODE, fowayl (*supra in* fowaly, K. H. fualy, P.) *Focale.*

WODEHAKE, or reyne fowle (or wodewale, *infra*, wodhack, bryd, K. or nothac, P.) *Picus*, C. F.

WODEHOKE, or wedehoke. *Sarculus*, C. F. *et* DICC. *sarculum*, DICC.

WODE DOWE, or stokk dowe. *Palumba.*

WODEWARDE, or walkare in a wode for kepynge. *Lucarius*, KYLW.

WODESCHYDE (woodshyde or astylshyde, P.)[4] *Teda*, C. F. (*cadia*, P.)

WODEROVE, herbe. *Hasta regia, hastula, ligiscus*, KYLW.

WODEWALE, bryd, *idem quod* REYNEFOWLE (or wodehake, *supra*,) *et lucar*, UG. V. *in* L.

WODEWESE (wowyse, K. woodwose, H. P.)[5] *Silvanus, satirus*, CATH.

[1] "*Boia*, torques damnatorum, quasi jugum in bove, a bos dicitur." CATH. See also Ducange, *in v.*

[2] Compare WAD, or wode, *supra*, p. 513; WELDE, p. 520; and WOLD, *infra*, p. 532. "Wode to die with, *Guedde*," PALSG. Ang.-S. Wad, *isatis tinctoria, glastum.*

[3] caryare as fowayl, MS. the reading of MS. S.—of fowayl, seems more correct. See FOWAYLE, *Focale;* FEWELER, or fyyr maker, *Focarius*, *supra*, p. 174.

[4] See ASTELLE, a schyyd, *supra*, p. 16.

[5] "*Satirus, i.* faunus, an elf or a wodewose, vel Deus nemorum," MED. In the Wicliffite version, in Isai. c. 34, v. 14, *pilosus* is rendered "the wodewose," where the gloss in the Vulgate gives "homines sylvestres." Comp. Isai. c. 13, v. 21; Jer. c. 50, v. 39. The term has been derived from Ang.-S. wode, *silva*, and wosan, *esse;* or from wode, *insanus.*

WOKE (wok, S. wooke, H.) *Ebdomada, septimana.*

WOLD, herbe, or woode (or wad, or welde, *supra.*) *Sandix*, C. F.

WOLDE, cuntre.

WOLYNGE, or stronge byyndynge (woldynge, K. worlynge, S. W.) *Provolucio, prostriccio* (*perstrinctio*, P.)

WOLKYNE, *idem quod* WELKYN, *supra* (wolkyng, S.)

WOLCOME. *Exceptus.*

WOMANNE. *Mulier, femina, virago.*

WOMBE, bely. *Venter, alvus, uterus.*

WONE, *idem quod* CUSTOME, *supra.*

WOONE, or grete plente (wone, K. H. S. P.)[1] *Copia, habundancia.*

WONGE, of londe. *Territorium.*

WONOṆ', or dwelle. *Maneo, habito.*

WONŌṆ', or vse custummably. *Usito.*

WONŌṆ', or make to be custummyd or vsyd[2] (wonyn or vsyn, K. vse costumnably, S.) *Assuefacio, assuesco* (*soleo, usito*, P.)

WONYNGE, or dwellynge. *Mansio.*

VONYNGE (*sic*), of longe vsynge (wonyng, or longe vsynge, P.) *Consuetudo, assuefaccio.*

WOPNE, or pysse (wopone of pis, S.) *Urina.*

WORDE. *Verbum, sermo.*

WORSCHEPE. *Honor, honos, reverentia.*

WORSCHYPPE, of grete name and preysynge a-monge þe peple (and oftyn preysynge, P.) *Gloria*, C. F.

WORSCHYPFULLE. *Honorabilis, reverendus, venerabilis.*

WORCHYPPYṆ'. *Honoro, adoro, veneror, honorifico, colo.*

(WORWYN, *supra in* WYRWYN, K.)

WOORT, for ale makynge. *Ciromellum.*

WORT, herbe. *Olus, caulis.*

WORT WYRME, þat etythe wortys. *Eruca*, CATH.

WOSE, slype of the erthe (woseslyp, S.)[3] *Gluten, bitumen*, C. F. *et* KYLW.

WOWARE, or he þat wowythe. *Procus*, C. F. *et* UG.

such sylvan creatures being of a savage nature. In the sixteenth century the word became corrupted into Woodhouse, a familiar family name in East Anglia. Horman observes, in his *Vulgaria*, "Woode wosis be vpwarde nostrelde; *Satyri sunt sili.*"

[1] In K. Alis. v. 1468, we read that—"cam knyghtis muche wone," *i. e.* in numbers; so also in R. Coer de Lion, v. 3548,—"he swore he hadde beter won of ryche tresour thenne hast thou," &c. Mr. Halliwell, in his Archaic Glossary, quotes Chester Plays, ii. 109, where "good wonne" occurs in the same sense.

[2] In the Winchester MS. a distinction is here made.—Wonone, or vse costūnably, *Usito.*—Wonone, or make to be costomyd and vsyd, *Assuefacio.* "I wonte or use, *Je accoustume.* It is no wysdome to wont a thyng that is not honest." PALSG. "*Assuetudo*, wonyng." ORTUS.

[3] Leland, Itin. vol. vii. f. 70 b, describes the "polecye," whereby, in 1247, the haven at Bristol was improved; in old time ships came only up by Avon to a place called the Bek, where the bottom was very rough. By cutting a channel, and introducing the waters of the river Frome there was, "made softe and whosy harborow for grete shipps." Lye, in his Add. to Junius Etym. gives "Wos, *woose*, humus padulosa, vet. Angl." The name Blakewose, a priory in Kent, may have been taken from the clayey or miry soil. R. Brunne, relating the landing of William the Conqueror by a plank laid from his ship to the shore, says,—

"Als William þer on suld go he stombled at a nayle,
Into þe waise þam fro he tombled top ouer tayle;

WOWAR, or he þat wowythe for another. *Pronuba, paranimphus*, C. F.

WOWE, wal (wowe or wall, K. P.) *Paries, murus.*

WOWYN̄', or weyyd (wowne, P.) *Ponderatus, libratus.*

WOWYN̄'. *Proco, procito*, CATH.

WOWYNGE. *Procacio.*

WOWNDE. *Vulnus, plaga.*

WOWNDE, festryd. *Cicatrix.*

WOWNDE, made wythe swerde or other wepne. *Stigma*, C. F.

WOW(N)DYN̄'. *Vulnero, saucio*, CATH.

WRAKE, or weniawnce (or wreke, *infra;* veniawnce, K. vengeaunce, P.) *Vindicta, ulcio.*

WREKYN̄', or vengyn̄'. *Vindico, ulciscor.*

WRAPPYNGE, or hyllynge. *Coopercio, involucio* (*volucio*, P.)

WRAW, froward, on-goodly.[1] *Perversus, bilosus, protervus, exasperans.*

WRAWNESSE. *Protervia, protervitas*, CATH. *bilositas, perversitas*, (*impatientia*, P.)

WRETCHE. *Miser, misera.*

(WRETCHYD, P. *Miser.*)

WRETCHYDNESSE. *Miseria.*

WREKE, of þe see. *Alga, norga*, C. F.

WREK, of a dyke, or a fenne, or stondynge watyr.[2] *Ulva*, C. F.

WREKE, *idem quod* WRAKE (or weniawnce,) *supra.*

WRENCHE, *idem quod* SLEYTHE, *supra.*

WRENCHE, or sleythe of falsheed, (sleyte, K. sleyth or falshede, S.) *Dolositas, fraudulencia.*

(WRENCHE, or sleyght, J. W. *Cautela.*)[3]

WRENN, bryd. *Regulus.*

WRESTE, of an harpe or other lyke. *Plectrum.*

WRESTON̄'. *Plecto.*

WRESTYN̄', and wrythyn̄' a-ȝen. *Reflecto* (*replecto*, K.)

WRESTYNGE. *Plectura, plexura.*

WRESTELARE. *Luctator, colluctator.*

WRESTELON̄'. *Luctor, palestriso.*

WRESTELYNGE. *Colluctacio.*

WRESTELYNGE PLACE. *Palestra*, CATH. *et* UG. *palisma*, CATH.

WRETTE, or werte yn a mannys

His knyghtes vp him lyft, and byd him eft atire,
William was oglyft, his helm was fulle of myre."

Wose more commonly occurs in the sense of juice, sap, exudations of trees or plants, as in Barth. de Propr. *passim;* Forme of Cury; &c. The tanner's vat is said to be filled with ooze. Ang.-S. wos, *liquor, succus.*

[1] Compare AWKE, or angry, *supra*, p. 18, and CRABBYD, awke, or wrawe, p. 99.

[2] "*Alga*, herba marina, *i. e.* illud quod mare projicit, Wrekke or frote of the sea. *Ulva*, wreke. *Norga*, fex maris, *Anglice* wreke. *Ulva* est herba palustris." ORTUS. Compare FLOT GRESE, *Ulva, supra*, p. 168. Bp. Kennett gives—"Reits, sea-weed, of some (see Somner) called reits, of others wrack or wraick, and of the Thanet men wore or woore." Lansd. MS. 1055. Elyot renders "*Alga*, reytes or wedes of the sea. *Ulva*, reke or weedes of the sea." In Holland's translation of Pliny we find mention of Reits, reike, kilpes, or sea-weed. On the coasts of Scotland sea-weed is called "wreck-ware."

[3] *Meander, i.* tortuositas, decepcio, a wrenche or a sotylteliesse." MED. "Wrenche, a wyle, *gauche ruse.* Wrinches or wyles, *chariȝaris*," PALSG. Horman says, "He sought wrenches to saue his owne lyfe by rennynge pryuely away.—I haue spyed all thy subtylties and wrenches (*technas*)." The word is used by Chaucer and other writers of the period. A.-Sax. Wrenc, *dolus.*

skynne.[1] *Veruca*, CATH. *et* UG. *in verro, porium*, UG.

WRETTE, of a pappe, or tete. *Papilla*, C. F.

WRETHE. *Ira, iracundia.*

WRETHYN̄', or make wrothe.[2] (wrothyn, P.) *Irrito*, CATH.

WRYNGYN̄' clothys (with, S.) handys, and oþer lyke. *Retorqueo, contorqueo.*

WRYNKYL, or rympyl (wrympyl, P.) *Ruga.*

WRYNKYL, or playte yn clothe (wrympyl or pleyt, P.) *Plica.*

WRYST, or wyrste of an hande. *Fragus.*

WRYTTE, of þe Kyngys coort. *Breve.*

WRYTTE, vpone a grave stone (wrytyng, K.) *Epitaphium*, CATH. *epigramma*, CATH.

WRYTARE. *Scriptor.*

WRYHTE, or carpentere (wryte, K. S. wryghte, P.) *Carpentarius.*

WRYTYN̄'. *Scribo.*

WRYTYN̄'. *Scriptus.*

WRYTYNGE. *Scriptura.*

WRYTYNGE BORDE. *Pluteum*, CATH.

WRYTHYN̄', *idem quod* HYLLYN̄', *supra* (wryyn, P.)

WRYTHYN̄', *idem quod* WRESTYN̄', *supra* (*et torqueo*, S.)

WRYTHYN̄', or wrethyn̄' (wretthyn or wreþyn, S.) *Tortus, torsus.*

WRYTHYNGE. *Torsura, tortura.*

WRONGE, in foorme of werke. *Curvus.*

WRONGE, or avelonge (*supra in* A.) *Oblongus.*

WRONGE, a-ȝen truthe and ryghtewysnesse (azens rytewysnesse, K.) *Injuria, injusticia, prejudicium.*

WRONGNESSE, of werke (wrong of werk, S.) *Curvitas.*

WROTARE. *Versor* (*verror*, K.)

(WROT, S. P. W. *Lenticula.*)

WROTHE. *Iratus, iracundus.*

WROTYN̄', as swyne. *Verror.*

WROTYNGE, of beestys. *Versio.*

WROTYNGE, of a swyne. *Scrobs*, UG. V. *in* S.

WULLE. *Lana.*

WULLE HOWSE. *Lanarium*, KYLW.

WULLE MANN. *Lanarius*, KYLW.

WULLOK.[3] *Villus.*

WULFE, beeste. *Lupus.*

(WUMMAN, *supra in* WOMAN, P.)

WUNDERELLE (*sic*, K. wundrel, S. wonder, H. wundyr, P.) *Prodigium, portentum, mirum, ostentum*, C. F.

WUNDERON̄' (wonderyn, H. P.) *Miror, admiror, stupeo.*

WUNDRYNGE. *Stupor.*

WUNDYRFULLE. *Mirabilis, mirificus.*

WUNDER GRETE, or hydows (hygiows, S.) *Immanis, vehemens.*

WUNNYNGE, or dwellynge. *Mancio.*

WUNNYNGE, or vsynge of custome. *Frequentacio.*

WUNT, or vsyd. *Assuetus, assuefactus, consuetus.*

WUNTON̄', or gretely to ȝeue an other vse and custome (to ȝeve usyn and customen, H. wontyn or greatly to vse and custom, P.) *Assuefacio, usito*, (*assuesco*, P.)

[1] "Wret, a wart, Belg. wratte, *verruca.*" Forby, Vocab. of E. Angl. In the account of certain herbs, *Solsequia, Eliotropia*, &c. Arund. MS. 42, f. 67, it is said of the latter, "þe same erbe is called *verrucaria*, wrotwork, bycause it destruyth and fordoth wrottys."

[2] Compare TENYN, or wrethyn, or ertyn, *supra*, p. 489.

[3] Compare LOK of wulle, *Floccus*, *supra*, p. 311.

WURTHE, or the wurthe of walur of a thynge (wurth or valw, K.) *Valor.*
WURTHY, to haue a thynge. *Dignus.*
WURTHY, yn pryce. *Valens.*
WURTHY, and grete of dygnyte. *Illustris.*
WURTHYLY. *Digne.*
WURTHYNESSE, of walew. *Valor, valitudo*
WURTHYNESSE, of grete wurschyp. *Dignitas, probitas.*
WUSCHE, or wuschynge. *Exoptacio,* CATH. *in* opto, *utinatus,* (*exaperta,* s.)
WUSCHYN̄', or gretely desyryn̄'. *Opto, exopto, utino.*

ÞANNE,[1] or thanne. *Tunc.*
ÞAT, or that. *Ille.*
ÞEY, or they. *Illi.*
ÞE, or the, mene whyle. *Interim, interea, vel medio tempore.*
ÞERE, or there. *Ibi, ibidem, illic.*
ÞERE FORE, or there fore. *Ideo, ergo, igitur, idcirco, propterea.*
ÞE SAME, or the same. *Idem, eadem.*
ÞYDDYR, or thedyr, or thedyrwarde. *Illuc, vel versus locum illum.*
ÞINE, or thyne. *Tuus.*
ÞYS, or thys. *Iste.*
ÞAT WAY, or that wey. *Illac.*
ÞYS WEY, or thys wey. *Istac.*
ÞYS DAY, or thys day. *Hodie.*
ÞYS ȝERE, or thys yere. *Horno,* CATH. *et* UG. *in annus.*
ÞOW, or thu (þu, s.) *Tu.*
ÞOWTYNGE, or thowthynge. *Tuacio, vel tuatus.*
ÞOWTON̄', or thowton̄' (þowtyn, K. H. yowtyn or thowtyng, S. P.)[2] *Tuo.*

[1] In the Harl. MS., which has been used as the text in preparing this edition of the Promptorium, no uniform rule appears to have been laid down in regard to the use of the Anglo-Saxon character þ, in place of which Th constantly occurs, probably through carelessness of the transcriber. Here, however, the words thus commencing are found in the usual position assigned to þ, towards the close of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet; each being accompanied by the same word, written with Th, as if its more recondite or archaic form required such explanation. These circumstances are not undeserving of notice. In the King's College MS. the repetition is not found, the words being written with þ only. In the Middle Hill MS. they are written thus—Yanne or thann—Yowtyng or thowtyng, the character Y being uniformly used in that MS. instead of þ. In the Winchester MS. þ is commonly, but not invariably, used throughout, and the words in this portion of the alphabet are written without uniformity. Pynson and Julian Notary printed invariably with Y for þ, and, in the copy of the rare edition by the former in the Royal Library, British Museum, the following MS. note is found: "All these Y. stande for Th. acordinge as the Saxon carracte was in this sorte—þ, and so we pronounce all these wordes at this day with Th." In W. de Worde's edit. 1516, the whole of the above are omitted, and, immediately after the alphabetical section W, follow Ya, Yanynge, &c., to the close, printed with Y. instead of ȝ, as in all the other texts which have been available for collation. This may, however, be merely a typographical error.

[2] Compare THOWTYN, or seyn̄ thow to a mann, *Tuo, supra,* p. 492; and ȝEETYN̄, or sey ȝee, *infra,* p. 537, where the reading in other MSS. and in Pynson's text is "seyn ȝe with worchep, or worship." The learned advocate Pasquier, in his Recherches de la France (liv. viii. c. 4), has discussed the origin of the use of the pronoun singular as an address of familiarity or contempt, and of the pronoun plural in accordance with respect due to superiors. The practise of *tutoyage* in France between relations or familiar friends, and in

þus, or thus. *Sic, vel hoc modo.*
þus, or thus, many. *Tot.*
þus, or thus, mekylle (yus moche, P.) *Tantus.*

ȝA (ya, W.)[1] *Ita, itaque, eciam, ymmo.*
ȝANYÑ', or gapyñ'. *Hio,* UG. V. *oscito,* CATH. *et* C. F.
ȝANYNGE, or gapynge wythe the mowthe (or ganynge, *supra*).[2] *Hiatus,* C. F. *et* KYLW.
ȝARNE, threde. *Filum.*
ȝARNE, hastyly (ȝarne or fast, P.)[3] *Festinanter, celeriter, festine.*
ȝARNŌN', or ȝyrnyñ', or desyryñ'. *Desidero, opto, exopto.*
ȝARNYNGE, or ȝernynge, or desyrynge. *Desiderium, optacio, exoptacio.*
ȝARNE WYNDEL, or ga(r)wyñdel (or ȝarwyndyl, S.)[4] *Girgillus,* CATH.
ȝAROWE, myllefoyle, herbe for nese blederys (ȝarwe, K. S. for nese bledare here, S.)[5] *Millefolium.*
ȝATE. *Porta, janua.*

the language of prayer, is well known. Of its use as betokening contempt, or in addressing inferiors, examples might be cited from an early period. Shakspeare describes the foolish suitor in "Twelfth Night," desirous to provoke his rival the Duke of Illyria with a challenge, and thus advised—"If thou *thou'st* him some thrice it shall not be amiss." Act iii. sc. 2. At an earlier period the question of monastic propriety in regard to addressing novices contemptuously by thee and thou was thought deserving of discussion at the General Chapter of Northampton (See c. x. de Novitiis). Erasmus in his *Adagia* relates the crafty subterfuge of a miserly patient, who repaid his German physician with idle promises; whereupon the latter meeting him one day reminded him of the obligation. "Cum forte medicus eum Latinè numero singulari appellasset, ibi, velut atroci lacessitus injuria, vah! inquit, homo Germanus tuissas Anglum?" and so on that pretence the fee remained unpaid. Thus, likewise, in his treatise "de ratione conscribendi epistolas," c. xii., Erasmus says, "Quid me tuissas? tuissa famulos tuos."

[1] In the edition by Wynkyn de Worde, 1516, this and the words following are all printed with Y instead of ȝ. In the copy of Pynson's edit. Roy. Libr. Brit. Mus., the following note is written :—"All these wordes of ȝ we pronounce with Y at this daye, and some of these ȝ here vsed haue that place of G in oure spekinge and writinge at this daye, 1599."

[2] Compare GANYNGE, or ȝanynge, *supra*, p. 185. See Glossary, Wycl. Version, *v.* ȝanynge, ȝeneden—gaped, &c. "I yane, I gaspe or gape, *Je baille.*" PALSG. Ang. S. Ganian, *oscitare;* Ganung, *oscitatio.*

[3] In the Vision of Piers Ploughman workmen are mentioned "that wroghten ful yerne," v. 4015. Ang. S. Georn, *diligens.*

[4] Compare GARWYNDYLLE, *supra*, p. 188, and see the notes there given.

[5] "Yarowe, mylfoile, an herbe, *Enreue.*" PALSG. Forby mentions, under plants of omen, a singular mode of divination practised in Norfolk by means of the yarrow, *Achillæa millefolium*, there called Yarroway. One of the serrated leaves is used to tickle the inside of the nostrils, whilst the following distich is repeated. If blood follows this charm, success in courtship is held to be certain :

"Yarroway, yarroway, bear a white blow;
If my love love me, my nose will bleed now."

See Forby's Vocab. E. Angl., App. p. 424. The omen may possibly have been regarded as of greater value by the use of this particular plant because it was a homely remedy against bleeding. Thus Langham, in his Garden of Health, says of "Milfoyle or Yarrowe —stampe it and apply it to wounds to stop the blood, and to stop bleeding at the nose."

ȝE (ȝowe, P.) *Vos.*

ȝEVE COŪNSEL (ȝeuyn, K. ȝe cownsel, S.) *Consulo*, CATH.

ȝEDDYNGE, or geest, *idem quod* GEEST (or rowmamnce, *supra.* ȝeddinge or iest. *supra in* iest,[1] P.)

ȝELDYNGE. *Reddicio.*

ȝELDOÑ' (or qvytyñ', *supra.*) *Reddo.*

ȝELDOÑ', or rewardyñ'. *Retribuo, rependo, impendo.*

ȝEELDE ÞE GOOST, or deyyñ'. *Expiro, exalo.*

ȝELKE, of an eye (ey, K. S. egge, P.) *Vitellus.*

ȝELLYN', or hydowsly cryyñ'. *Vociferor*, CATH.

ȝELLYNGE, or hydows cryynge. *Vociferacio.*

ȝELPYNGE, or boostynge. *Jactancia, arrogancia.*

ȝELHWE of colure (ȝelwe, K. K. ȝelhewe, S. ȝelowe colowre, P.) *Glaucus.*

ȝELHW, colowre of ȝelhwnesse (ȝelwenesse of colour, K. ȝelhewnesse, S. ȝelownesse or yelowe colowre, P.) *Glaucedo.*

ȝEVE, or ȝevyñ' (ȝeuyn, K. ȝon or ȝevyn, S. ȝen or ȝeuyn, P.) *Do confero, tribuo, dono, prebeo.*

ȝEEÑ', or ȝeue leve (ȝeuyn or ȝeue leue, P.) *Licencio.*

ȝEEM̄,[2] or ȝeve soke (ȝeuyn sokyn, K. ȝeue or ȝeve, S. ȝen, H. ȝeue souke, P.) *Lacto.*

ȝEEN, or ȝeve stede and place (ȝeuyn, K. ȝen, H. ȝeve, or ȝevyn sted or place, S. ȝeue, P.) *Cedo.*

ȝERE. *Annus.*

ȝERE BE ȝERE, or ȝerly. *Annuatim.*

ȝERDAY. *Anniversarius, vel anniversarium.*

ȝERD, or ȝorde (ȝeard or ȝord, S. ȝerde or court, P.) *Ortus.*

ȝERDE, baleys. *Virga.*

ȝERDE, metwande. *Ulna.*

(ȝERESEFFE, S. *Encennium.*)

ȝERDE, borne a-forne a worthyman (before, &c. S.) *Quiris*, UG. v. *in* A.

ȝERD, rope of a ȝeyle ȝerde (ȝerd or seyle ȝerde, S.) *Apifera*, CATH.

ȝELSPE, handfulle (ȝespe, K. H. ȝelpe, S. ȝespyn, P.)[3] *Vola*, UG. *et* DIST.

ȝEEST, berme. *Spuma.*

ȝET. *Adhuc.*

ȝEETYÑ', or sey ȝee (ȝetyn or seyn ȝa wit worchepe, K. ȝetyn or sey ȝe with worship, P. yeyn or sey ye, W.) *Voso.*

[1] *Sic*, but printed—gest—by Pynson, *supra*. See Halliwell's Dict. *v.* ȝeddinges, tales, &c.

[2] *Sic* MS. Probably an error of the copyist.

[3] Bishop Kennett gives, as a North-country word, "A Goping full, a Goppen full,—as much as can be held between two hands." Lansd. MS. 1033. See also Brockett, *v.* Gowpen, a handful, *e.g.* gold in gowpens. Isl. gaupn; Su. Goth. goepn, *manus concava.*

"Deus mayns ensemple vudes ou pleynes
En Fraunce sount nomes le galeynes (ȝyspun),
Car mieux voudroie petite poignee (a littel honfol),
De gyngyuere ben tryee,
Que seyse cente galeynes (ȝyspones)
De filaundre (of gosesomer) totes pleynes."—G. de Bibelesworth.

"*Jointe*, a joynt or double handfull of as much as can be held within both hands together. In some countries of England it is called a yeaspen, in others a Goppen-ful of." COTG. "A yaspin, or handful, *Vola*." GOULDM. See N. and Q. 2d Ser. vol. x. p. 210, 276, 375.

(ȝETYN METALL, K. ȝetyn or ȝete metel, H. ȝetyn, P.[1] *Fundo.*)

ȝETYNGE, of metelle, as bellys, pannys, potys, and other lyke. *Fusio,* CATH.

ȝYTYNGE, wythe wurchyp seyynge ȝe, and not thow (ȝetynge, K. seynge ȝe not þu, S.) *Vosacio.*[2]

ȝEVE METE. *Dapino,* UG.

(ȝEVYN̄', or ȝeve, *supra;* ȝeuyn, *supra in* yen, P. *Do.*)

(ȝEN SOUKE, *supra in* ȝeue souke, P.)

ȝEVE HANSAYLE. *Streno,* UG. *in stupeo.*

ȝEVE TALE, or rekkyn̄' (reknyn, P.) *Curo.*

ȝEVYNGE. *Dacio, donacio.*

ȝYFTE. *Munus, donum,* (*donarium,* P.)

ȝYFTE, of lytylle valew, as perys, appullys, or other lyke. *Collibium,* C. F.

ȝYFTE, ȝove for wurschyppy(n)ge (ȝouyn for worchepynge, K. for worship, P.) *Honorarium,* C. F. *clinodium,* UG. V. *in* A.

ȝYFTE, ȝove to a dere frende for love. *Amamen,* UG. V. *in* A.

ȝYFTE, ȝove to a lorde or mayster at certeyne tymys. *Nefrendicium,* CATH. *et* UG. *in* frendere.

ȝYFTE, of grace. *Carisma,* C. F.

ȝYKYN̄' (ȝekyn, K. or ykyn, S.) *Prurio.*

ȝYKYNGE, or ȝykth'e[3] (ȝykyng or yschyng, S. ȝekyn or yeketh, P.) *Pruritus, prurigo,* UG. V. *in* L.

ȝYMANNE, or ȝomanne. *Valectus.*

ȝYPPYN̄', as bryddys.[4] *Pululo* (*pupilo,* S. *pupulo,* P.)

[1] "To ȝett, *fundere, fusare.* To ȝett be-twene, ȝettyd, ȝettyd in, &c. A ȝettynge place, *fusorium.*" CATH. ANG. "*Fundo,* to ȝete to. *Fusilis,* multe and yote as a belle (*al.* molten and shoten, &c.) *Fusorium,* in quo aliquod affunditur, a yeetyng panne." MED. In the north country dialect a small vessel or boiler is called a yetling, probably from being of cast metal. See Brockett and Jamieson *v.* Yetland. Cecilia de Homeldon, in 1407, bequeaths "unum ȝettelyng et unum pelvem; item, unam ollam eream et unum ȝetlyng," &c. Wills and Invent., Surtees Soc. Elyot renders *Statuaria,* "the crafte of grauynge or yettyng of ymages." See *supra,* p. 30, BELLEȝTARE (*al.* belleȝeter), a bell-founder; a term of which the tradition is preserved in Billiter Lane, London, the locality where foundries were anciently established. Ang. Sax. Geotan, *fundere;* Geotere, *fusor.*

[2] Compare the notes on ÞOWTOÑ, *supra,* p. 535. Pasquier, in his Recherches de la France (liv. viii. c. 4), there cited, gives very curious details concerning the etiquette in ancient times of thus addressing a superior. He cites, as the earliest instance known to him of such use of the plural pronoun, a letter of Pliny to the Emperor Trajan, in which the expression "indulgentia *vestra*" occurs; and he shows the prevalence of such a practice in later periods. See Ducange, *v. Vobisare,* and *Vosare.* An epistle, dated 1432, is there cited, in which the writer craves his friend's indulgence for addressing him, in the manner of holy writ, in the singular instead of the plural,—"nam et Christus magister omnium neminem umquam legitur *vobisasse.*" Marten. Ampl. Coll. t. viii. col. 177. Erasmus, "barbaros irridens," uses the words *vossitare* and *vobissitare.* "To ȝe, *vosare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Voso,* dicitur a vos, Anglice, to se." ORTUS.

[3] Before the ȝ in this word is apparently an I, through which a line is drawn as if for erasure. Compare ICHYN̄', or ykyn', or ȝykyn̄', *supra,* p. 258, and ICCHE, or ȝiche, p. 259. "*Prurio,* to ȝeke." MED. "*Porrigo,* ȝokynge." Vocab. Roy. MS. "To ȝeke, *prurire.* A ȝeke, *impetigo, scaturigo,* &c." CATH. ANG. See Brockett, N. Country Gloss., *v.* Yeuky, Prurient; Yeuk, yuck, to itch, &c. Ang. Sax. gicenes and giċþa, *pruritus.*

[4] Compare PYPYN̄, or ȝyppe, as henn byrdys, *pipio, pipulo,* and PYPYNGE, crye of ȝonge bryddys, *supra,* p. 401.

ȝYS. *Ita, eciam.*
ȝYSTYRDAY. *Heri.*
ȝYXYN̄' (yexen, w.)[1] *Singulcio,* CATH. *singulto,* CATH.
ȝYXYNGE. *Singultus,* CATH. *et ibidem secundum phisicos.*
ȝOKKE. *Jugum.*
ȝOKKE BEESTYS (ȝok, s. ȝockyn, p. yoken, w.) *Jugo,* CATH. *injugo,* KYLW.
ȝOWRE. *Vester.*
ȝOLDE MANNE, yn werre. *Daticius.*
(ȝONGE HORSE, s. *Pullus.*)
ȝUNGE. *Juvenis.*
ȝUNGE CHYLDE. *Infans, infantulus, puerulus.*
ȝUNGE MAYDENE. *Juvencula.*
ȝUNGE MANNE. *Adolescens, adolescentulus.*
ȝUNGTH'E (yought, w.) *Juventus.*

The two following paragraphs and distich are found at the end in the MS. in the Library at King's College, Cambridge:

¶ Explicit liber dictus Promptorius Parvulorum, secundum vulgarem modum loquendi orientalium Anglorum.

¶ Quicunque alterius patrie vocabula a dicte patrie vocabulis, aut litera aut sillaba aliquo modo discrepancia, voluerit in hoc libro inserere, caveat, obsecro, ut semper secunda litera cum prima observetur; ut puta, non scribat—Hond, pro Hande, nec Nose, pro Nese,—in locis debitis, secundum vocem literarum scribantur; vel sic scribat—Hand or honde, Nese or nose,—et sic de aliis; quia aliter liber cito viciabitur, et ordo scribendi confundetur, ac scrutatores vocabulorum in scrutando deficient, dum ea que scrutabuntur in locis debitis non inveniantur.[2]

¶ Nunc finem fixi, penitet me si male scripsi,
Qui legit emendat, scriptorem ne reprehendat.

The following colophon is in the edition printed by Pynson:

¶ Ad laudem et ad honorem omnipotentis dei. et intemerate genitricis ejus. Finit excellentissimum opus exiguis magnisque scolasticis utilissimum quod nuncupatur Medulla grammatice. Inpressum per egregium Richardum pynson. in expensis virtuosorum virorum Fredrici egmondt et Petri post pascha. anno domini. M.cccc. nonagesimo nono. Decima v$^{a}$. die mensis Maii.

[1] In Arund. MS. 42, f. 28, it is said of "Anet—the sed coct, and al hot put to þe nostrelle, soffreth noȝt to galpyn, ne to rospyn, ne to ȝexyn." "To ȝyske, *singultire.* A ȝiskynge, *singultus.*" CATH. ANG. "I yeske, I gyve a noyse out of my stomacke, *Je engloute.* Whan he yesketh next tell hym some straunge newes and he shall leave it. Yeske that cometh of the stomake, *sanglout.* Yexing, *hocquet.*" PALSG. "*Senglot,* the hickocke or yexing." COTG. Gerarde observes that rhubarb is commended by Dioscorides as a remedy for "Yexing or the Hicket;" and, in Andrew Boorde's Breviary of Health, c. 325, "doth shewe of yexing or the hicket: *singultus* is the Latin word; in English it is named the yexe or the hicket, and of some the dronken man's eough." A race of green ginger, he adds, is an excellent remedy. Dr. W. Turner assures us that the broth of leaves and seed of dill "swageth y$^{e}$ hichkoke." Chaucer uses the word yexing as signifying sobbing. Test. of Love, 1, f. 272 b.

[2] This admonitory note occurs in the Harl. MS. at the beginning, as printed p. 4, *supra,* slightly differing from that given above from the King's Coll. MS. in which alone the distich is found.

The following notice and colophon are found at the end in the editions by Wynkyn de Worde :

AD LECTOREM.

¶ And yf ye can not fynde a laten worde, or englysshe worde acordynge to your purpose, in thys present boke so shall ye take ortus vocabulorum, the whyche is more redyer to fynden a latyn worde after the ABC. and englysshe therof folowynge for thys boke is thus ordened for to fynde a laten after ony maner of worde in englysshe for them that wyl lerne to wryte or speke latyn. and because that no man or chylde shall herafter haue ony diffyculte more to serche for ony latyn or englysshe worde. therfore we haue ordened this lybell in smal volum for to bynde with Ortus vocabulorum moost necessary for chyldren.

¶ Ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis eius finit excellentissimum opus scolasticis anglie quam maxime necessarium. quod merito medulla grammatices apud nos, vel paruulorum promptuarium nuncupatur. Impressum Londoniis per wynandum de worde in vico anglice (the flete strete) appellato sub solis intersignio commorantem. Anno domini. M.CCCCC. XVI. die vero V. mensis Septembris.

In the edition by Julian Notary the same notice to the reader is found at the end, with the following colophon :

¶ Ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis eius finit excellentissimum opus scolasticis anglie quam maxime necessarium, quod Nominale et verbale iam apud nos promptorium paruulorum seu medula (*sic*) grammatice nuncupatur. Impressum per egregium Julianum notarium Impressorem commorantem extra temple barre sub Intersignio Sanctorum trium regum, et venundatur apud bibliopolas in cimiterio sancti pauli in opulentissima ciuitate londoñ. Anno domini millesimo CCCCC. Octauo xii. die Augusti.

# ORTHOGRAPHIC INDEX.

In this Index are given the principal words which are irregularly spelled, together with their modern spelling. Those archaic words are consequently omitted which have no modern orthography. It has not been thought necessary to enlarge the index by the insertion of those words which, although somewhat irregularly spelled, are but little out of their alphabetical place. As has been stated in the Advertisement, p. vii., the sole object has been to facilitate the reference to such words as are mis-spelled and considerably out of place.


| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Abashed | A-baschyd | 5 |
| Abate, to | Batyn | 26 |
| Abele (tree) | Awbel | 17 |
| Ache | Ake | 8 |
| Acolyte | Colytte | 88 |
| Acorn | Accorne, 6; Okorn, | 361 |
| Acquaintance | A-queyntawnse | 13 |
| Acquit, to | Aqwytyn | 13 |
| Acre | Akyr | 8 |
| Adder | Eddyr | 135 |
| Admiral | Amerel | 11 |
| Adulterer | A-vowtere | 19 |
| Advantage | A-vantage | 17 |
| Adventure, to | Awntron | 19 |
| Advisement | Avysement | 18 |
| Afar | A-ferre | 7 |
| Afraid | A-ferde | 7 |
| Again | A-ȝene | 20 |
| Against | A-ȝens | 20 |
| Aglet | Agglot | 8 |
| Air | Eyar | 137 |
| Alb | Awbe | 17 |
| Algorism | Awgrym | 18 |
| Allay | Aleggyn | 9 |
| Alliance | Alyaunce | 10 |
| Alms | Elmes | 138 |
| Almoner | Awmbrere | 18 |
| Alphabet | A-pece | 12 |
| Altar | Awtere | 20 |
| Always | Algatys | 9 |
| Amber | Awmyr | 19 |
| Ambler (horse) | Awmblare | 19 |
| Ambry | Almary, 10; Awmebry, | 18 |
| Ancestor | Awncetyr | 19 |
| Anchor | Ankyr | 12 |
| Anchorite | Ankyr | 13 |
| Andiron | Awnderne | 19 |
| Angel | Awngel | 19 |
| Aniseed | Aneys seede | 11 |
| Anoint, to | Enoyntyn | 140 |
| Arbalest | Ablaste | 9 |
| Archbishop | Erchebuschoppe | 141 |
| Archdeacon | Erchedekene | 141 |
| Archpriest | Erchepreste | 141 |
| Array, to | A-rayn | 13 |
| Arsenic | Assencl | 15 |
| Ash (tree) | Esche | 143 |
| Ashamed | A-schamyd | 15 |
| Aside | A-cyde | 16 |
| Aslant | Aslet | 15 |
| Aspen | Espe | 143 |
| Assent | Acent | 5 |
| Assign, to | A-cynen | 16 |
| Assize | Syse | 456 |
| Astrolabe | Astyllabyre | 16 |
| Attach, to | Tachyn | 485 |
| Aunt | Awnte | 19 |
| Authority | Awtoryte | 20 |
| Author | Awtowre | 20 |
| Avail, to | Vaylyn | 507 |
| Awkward | Awke | 18 |
| Axe | Ex | 144 |
| Axletree | Exultre | 145 |
| Azure | Asure | 16 |
| Baboon | Babewyn | 20 |
| Back | Bakke | 21 |
| Backbite, to | Bagbytyn | 21 |
| Badge | Bage | 20 |
| Bailiff | Baly | 22 |
| Bait, to | Beyton | 29 |
| Bake-house | Bakhowse | 21 |
| Bald | Ballyd | 22 |
| Balm | Bawme | 27 |
| Ban-dog | Bondogge | 43 |
| Bark, to | Berkyn | 32 |
| Barm | Berme | 32 |
| Barn | Berne | 33 |
| Barrow | Barowe | 25 |
| Barter, to | Bartryn | 25 |
| Base | Bace | 20 |
| Bass (fish) | Bace | 20 |
| Bat (bird) | Bakke | 21 |
| Batch | Bahche | 21 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Bauble (a jester's) | Babulle | 20 |
| Beacon | Beekne | 29 |
| Beaker | Byker | 35 |
| Beam | Beeme | 30 |
| Beat, to | Battyn | 26 |
| Beat, to | Betyn | 34 |
| Beatrice | Bete | 34 |
| Beaver | Bevyr | 34 |
| Beauty | Bewte | 35 |
| Beckon, to | Beken, Beknyn | 29 |
| Beef | Byffe | 28 |
| Before | A-forne | 7 |
| Before-hand | A-fornande | 7 |
| Beguile, to | Bygylyn | 28 |
| Behead, to | Hedyn | 231 |
| Belief | Belevenesse | 30 |
| Believe, to | Levyn | 301 |
| Beseech, to | Becekyn | 27 |
| Beseem, to | Becemyn, 27; Cemyn, | 66 |
| Beset, to | Besyttyn | 27 |
| Beside | Becydyn | 27 |
| Best of all | Aldyrbeste | 9 |
| Bewray, to | Bewrethyn | 34 |
| Betwixt | A-twyxyn | 17 |
| Beverage | Beuereche | 34 |
| Bicker, to | Bekeryn | 36 |
| Bier | Beere | 32 |
| Bin | Bynge | 36 |
| Bird | Bryd | 50 |
| Birdlime | Brydelyme | 50 |
| Bitch | Bycche | 35 |
| Black | Bleke | 39 |
| Blaze | Blese | 39 |
| Blazon, to | Blasyn | 38 |
| Bleach cloth, to | Bleykclothe | 39 |
| Bleak | Bleyke | 39 |
| Blithely | Bleyly | 40 |
| Blue | Bloo | 40 |
| Blubber | Blobure | 40 |
| Boast, to | Booston | 45 |
| Borough | Burwhe | 56 |
| Boss | Boce | 41 |
| Botcher | Botchare | 42 |
| Boulter | Bulture | 55 |
| Bowl | Bolle | 43 |
| Box | Boyste | 42 |
| Boy | Bey | 29 |
| —— | Bye | 35 |
| Bramble | Brymbyll | 51 |
| Bran | Bren, 49; Brenne | 51 |
| Brand | Bronde | 53 |
| Breadth | Brede | 49 |
| Bretise (*bretesche*) | Betrax | 50 |
| Brewer | Browstar | 54 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Bridge | Brygge | 51 |
| Brimstone | Brunstone | 54 |
| Bristle | Brustyl | 54 |
| Brittle | Brokdol | 53 |
| Broach (a cask), to | Abbrochyn | 5 |
| Bruise, to | Brosyn | 52 |
| Bruised | Brysyde | 52 |
| Bubble, to | Burblon | 56 |
| Bucket | Bokett | 42 |
| Buckle | Bocle | 41 |
| Buckle maker | Bokulle makere | 42 |
| Buckler | Bokelere | 42 |
| Buffet | Bofet | 41 |
| Build | Byggyn | 35 |
| Building | Beeldynge | 30 |
| Bull | Boole | 43 |
| Bullace | Bolas | 42 |
| Burden | Byrdune | 36 |
| Burn, to | Brennyn | 49 |
| Bury, to | Byryn | 36 |
| Bushel | Byschelle, 37; byscel, | 56 |
| Busy | Bysy | 37 |
| Butcher | Bochere | 41 |
| Butler | Botlere | 45 |
| Butt, to | Burton | 56 |
| Butter | Boture | 46 |
| Butterfly | Boturflye | 46 |
| Buttery | Boterye | 45 |
| Buttress | Boteras | 45 |
| Buy, to | Byyn | 36 |
| Buyer | Byare | 35 |
| Buying, a | Byȝing | 37 |
| Buzzard | Bosarde | 45 |
| | | |
| Cable | Kable | 269 |
| Cackle | Gagelyn | 184 |
| Cage | Kage | 269 |
| Cake | Kake | 269 |
| Caldron | Cawdron | 64 |
| Calendar | Kalendere | 269 |
| Call, to | Kallyn | 269 |
| Canon | Chanone | 69 |
| Capital | Capytle | 61 |
| —— | Chapyttyi | 69 |
| Car (copse of trees) | Ker | 272 |
| Card | Karde | 269 |
| Carrion | Caranye | 61 |
| Carve, to | Kervyn | 273 |
| Case | Kace | 269 |
| Catch, to | Kacchyn | 269 |
| Catcher | Cahchare | 57 |
| Catchpole | Cahchpolle | 58 |
| Caul | Kelle | 270 |
| Cease, to | Secyn | 451 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Cedar | Sedyr | 451 |
| Cell | Selle | 452 |
| Certain | Serteyne | 453 |
| Cetwale | Setuale | 454 |
| Chain | Cheyne | 72 |
| Chamber | Chawmbyr | 70 |
| Champion | Campyon | 60 |
| Chancel | Chauncel | 71 |
| Chancellor | Chaunceler | 71 |
| Chandler | Candelere | 60 |
| Change, to | Chawngyn | 71 |
| Changer (of money) | Chawniore | 71 |
| Chantry | Chawnterye | 71 |
| Charger (dish) | Charyowre | 70 |
| Chasuble | Chesypylle | 73 |
| Chatter, to | Chyteryn | 76 |
| Checquer (table) | Chekyr | 72 |
| Chieftain | Cheuetun | 73 |
| Choke, to | Chekyn | 72 |
| Chough | Cadaw | 57 |
| ——— | Coo, 84; Keo, 272; Koo, | 280 |
| Choose, to | Chesyn | 73 |
| Chronicle | Cronycle | 104 |
| Church | Chyrche | 75 |
| Churl | Cherelle | 72 |
| Churlish | Chorlysche | 77 |
| Churn | Chyrne | 76 |
| Cider | Cedyr 64; Sedyr | 451 |
| Cinder | Syndyr | 456 |
| Circle | Ceercle 66; Sercle | 453 |
| Circumcision | Syrcumsycyon | 456 |
| Cistern | Sesterne | 454 |
| Clasp | Clospe | 83 |
| Cleave, to | Clyvyn | 82 |
| Climb, to | Clymyn | 82 |
| Clip, to | Clyppyn | 82 |
| Cloyed | A-cloyed | 6 |
| Coal | Cole | 86, 87 |
| Coat | Koote | 281 |
| Coat armour | Cote armure | 95 |
| Cock | Kok | 281 |
| Cock-bird | Cokkebyrde | 86 |
| Cock-crowing | Cokkrowynge | 86 |
| Cockney | Coknay 86; Kokeney, | 281 |
| Coif | Coyfe | 86 |
| Coin | Cune, 109; Kuny | 282 |
| Coiner | Coynowre | 90 |
| Comb, to | Kemyn | 270 |
| Come, to | Cum | 108 |
| Comely | Cumly | 108 |
| Comfrey | Cowmfory | 97 |
| Company | Cumpany | 108 |
| Compass | Cumpasse | 109 |
| Compline | Cumplyne | 109 |
| Conduit | Cundyte | 109 |
| Congealed | Congellyd, *inv.* Gellyd, | 190 |
| Conger | Cungyr | 109 |
| Constable | Cunstable | 109 |
| Cook | Koke | 281 |
| Cooper | Cowpare | 99 |
| Copious | Copyowse | 92 |
| Coroner | Crownere | 105 |
| Cough, to | Cowyn | 97 |
| Coulter | Culter | 108 |
| Countenance | Cuntenawnce | 109 |
| Country | Cuntre | 109 |
| Courser | Corsoure | 94 |
| Court | Cowrte | 94 |
| Courtesy | Curtesye | 111 |
| Courtier | Coortyowre | 94 |
| Cousin | Cosyn | 94 |
| Cradle | Credel | 101 |
| Croak, to | Crowken | 105 |
| Crown | Corowne | 93 |
| Crumb | Crombe | 104 |
| Cubit | Kybyte | 274 |
| Cucking-stool | Cukstoke, 106; Kukstole, 281 | |
| Cuckold | Cokolde | 86 |
| Cuckoo | Kukow | 281 |
| Cumin | Comyn | 89 |
| Cup | Cowpe | 99 |
| Curious | Coryowse | 93 |
| Currier | Coryowre | 93 |
| Cutler | Cotelere | 96 |
| Cuttle (fish) | Codulle, 85; Cotul | 96 |
| Cymbal | Chymme belle, 75; Symbale, 456 | |
| Cypress | Syprees | 456 |
| Daffodil | Affodylle | 7 |
| Dais | Dese | 119 |
| Darkness | Dyrkenesse | 121 |
| Darling | Derlynge | 119 |
| Darnel | Dernel | 119 |
| Daughter | Doster | 129 |
| Dean | Deene | 118 |
| Dear | Dere | 119 |
| Dearth | Derthe | 119 |
| Debate, to | Batyn | 26 |
| Debt | Dette | 120 |
| Declension | Clenzon | 81 |
| Decline, to | Clynyn | 82 |
| Deep | Depe | 118 |
| Defence | Fence | 155 |
| Despoil, to | Dyspoylyn | 123 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Destroyer | Stroy | 480 |
| Disturber | Dystrobelar | 123 |
| Ditty | Dyte | 123 |
| Divinity | Deuynite | 120 |
| Dolphin | Delfyne, *s.v.* Brunswyne, | 54 |
| Dosser | Docere,125 ; Dorcere, | 127 |
| Double | Dubbylle | 134 |
| Double, to | Dobelyn | 125 |
| Doublet | Dobbelet | 124 |
| Dough-trough | Dowe trowe | 129 |
| Doughty | Dowsty | 129 |
| Dove-house | Dwfhowus | 135 |
| Due | Dewe | 120 |
| Duck | Dooke | 125 |
| Dung | Donge | 127 |
| Dwarf | Dwerowe | 134 |
| Each | Iche | 258 |
| Eager | Egyr | 136 |
| Eager (flow of tide) | Akyr | 8 |
| Eagle | Egyl | 136 |
| Ear | Ere | 141 |
| Earl | Erle | 141 |
| Early | Erly | 141 |
| Earnest | Arneste | 14 |
| Earth | Erye | 141 |
| Earthen | Eryyn | 141 |
| Earthly | Erthely | 143 |
| Earwig | Arwygyll,15 ; Erwygle, | 143 |
| Ease | Ese | 143 |
| East | Est | 143 |
| Easter | Eesterne | 143 |
| Eat, to | Etyn | 143 |
| Eaves | Evese | 144 |
| Eclipse | Clyppice | 82 |
| Eel | Ele | 137 |
| Eel-spear | Elyer | 138 |
| Electuary | Letuarye | 300 |
| Elder (tree) | Hyldyr | 239 |
| Elias | Elyce | 138 |
| Ember | Eymbre | 136 |
| Embroidered | Browdyd | 53 |
| Enable, to | Ablyn | 5 |
| Encumbered | A-comeryd | 6 |
| Endure, to | Duryn | 135 |
| Enjoin, to | Inioynon | 264 |
| Entice, to | Intycyn | 262 |
| Entrail | Intrayle | 262 |
| Envy | Invye | 263 |
| Errand | Ernde | 141 |
| Escheat | Achetyn | 6 |
| Eschew | Achwyn | 6 |
| Escutcheon | Scotchyne | 449 |
| Espy | Aspyyn | 15 |
| Essayed | A-sayyd | 15 |
| Evil | Ivyl | 266 |
| Exchequer | Chekyr | 72 |
| Expense | Spence | 468 |
| Executor | Seketowre | 451 |
| Eye brow | Bryne, of the eye | 51 |
| Eyelet | Olyet | 363 |
| Faint | Feynt | 153 |
| Fair | Feyyr | 153 |
| Faith | Feythe | 153 |
| Falchion | Fawchun | 152 |
| Falcon | Fawkon | 152 |
| Far | Fer | 156 |
| Farm, to | Fermyn | 157 |
| Farm | Feerme | 156 |
| Farrier | Ferrowre | 157 |
| Farthing | Ferthyn | 158 |
| Fasten, to | Festyn | 158 |
| Fat | Fet | 159 |
| Father | Fadyr | 145 |
| Fathom | Fadme | 145 |
| Fault | Fawte | 152 |
| Fealty | Fewte | 159 |
| Fear | Feer | 156 |
| Feast | Feeste | 158 |
| Feel, to | Felyn | 154 |
| Fellow | Fela | 153 |
| Felly | Felwe | 154 |
| Fennel | Fenkyl | 155 |
| Feretory | Feertyr | 157 |
| Ferret | Forette | 171 |
| Ferrule | Vyrolfe | 510 |
| Fetters | Federys, 152 ; fetyr | 159 |
| Fever | Fyvere | 163 |
| Field | Feelde | 154 |
| Fiend | Feende | 155 |
| Fierce | Fersse | 156 |
| Fight | Feyghte | 153 |
| First | Furst | 183 |
| Flail | Fleyl | 165 |
| Flame | Flawme | 164 |
| Flay, to | Fleen | 166 |
| Flaying | Fleynge | 166 |
| Fledged | Flygge | 167 |
| Flicker, to | Flekeryn | 165 |
| Flitch | Flykke | 167 |
| Foam | Foome | 169 |
| Foeman | Foman | 169 |
| Follow, to | Folwyn | 169 |
| Font | Funt | 182 |
| Ford | Foorde | 174 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Forget, to | For3etyn | 174 |
| Forgive, to | Foryevyn | 174 |
| Foundling | Fundelynge | 182 |
| Four | Fowyr | 175 |
| Frail | Freyl | 177 |
| Frail, a | Frayle | 175 |
| Friar | Frere | 178 |
| Freckle | Frakine | 176 |
| Friend | Freend | 178 |
| Frontal | Fruntelle | 181 |
| Fuel | Fowayle | 174 |
| Funnel | Fonel | 170 |
| Furrure | Furwre | 183 |
| Furbish, to | Foorbyschyn | 170 |
| Furrow | Fore | 171 |
| Further, to | Forderyn | 171 |
| Furze | Fyrrys | 162 |
| Gaoler | Iaylere | 256 |
| Garner | Gernere | 190 |
| Gate | Yate | 536 |
| Gather, to | Gaderyn | 184 |
| Gelt | Galte | 185 |
| Gest | Geeste | 191 |
| Gewgaw | Gugaw | 218 |
| Ghost | Gooste | 205 |
| Giant | Geawnt | 189 |
| Give, to | Yeve | 537-8 |
| Glancing | Glacynge | 197 |
| Glaze, to | Glacyn | 197 |
| Gnaw, to | Knawyn | 278 |
| Goat | Goot | 205 |
| Gourd | Goord | 203 |
| Gouty | Gotows | 206 |
| Graft, to | Gryffyn | 212 |
| Grain | Greyne | 209 |
| Grandsire | Grawnsyre | 208 |
| Grange | Grawnge | 208 |
| Grass | Gresse | 210 |
| Grease | Grees | 210 |
| Grievance | Grevawnce | 211 |
| Groan, to | Gronyn | 214 |
| Great | Grete | 210 |
| Grin, to | Grennyn | 210 |
| Groat | Grote | 214 |
| Groom | Grome | 213 |
| Gruel | Growelle | 215 |
| Guage, to | Gawgyn | 189 |
| Gudgeon | Goione | 201 |
| Guess, to | Gessyn | 190 |
| Guest | Gest | 191 |
| Guide, to | Gyyn | 193 |
| Guild | Gyylde | 103 |
| Guile | Gyle | 194 |
| Guilt | Gylte | 194 |
| Guise | Gyse | 195 |
| Gullet | Golet | 202 |
| Gum (of the mouth) | Gome | 202 |
| Gurgoyl | Gargulye | 186 |
| Gutter | Gotere | 206 |
| Habit | Abyte | 5 |
| Hack, to | Hakkyn | 221 |
| Hackney | Hakeney | 221 |
| Hail, to | Heylyn | 233 |
| Hair | Heer | 235 |
| Hale | Heyl | 233 |
| Halter | Heltyr | 235 |
| Harbour, to | Herberwyn | 236 |
| Hart | Hert | 237 |
| Harvest | Herueste | 238 |
| Hasp | Hespe | 238 |
| Hatch | Hecche, *s. v.* Hec | 231 |
| Hatched | Hetchyd | 232 |
| Hay | Hey | 232 |
| Haystack | Hey stak | 233 |
| Hay-ward | Heyward | 234 |
| Health | Heele | 234 |
| Heap, to | Hepyn | 235 |
| Hear, to | Heryn | 237 |
| Hearken, to | Herkyn | 237 |
| Hearse | Heerce | 236 |
| Heart | Hert | 237 |
| Hearth | Herthe | 237 |
| Hearty | Herty | 238 |
| Heat | Hete | 238 |
| Heath | Hethe | 238 |
| Heathen | Hethynne | 239 |
| Heaven | Hevene | 239 |
| Heavy | Hevy | 239 |
| Heel | Hele | 234 |
| Heifer | Hekfere | 234 |
| Heir | Eyyr | 137 |
| Hellebore | Elebre | 138 |
| Hemlock | Humlok | 253 |
| Henchman | Heyncemann | 233 |
| Herald | Herowde | 237 |
| Herb | Erbe | 140 |
| Herbary | Erbare | 140 |
| Herd | Heerde | 236 |
| Heresy | Erysy | 141 |
| Heritage | Erytage | 141 |
| Hermit | Ermyte | 141 |
| Heron | Heern | 237 |
| High bench | Hey benche | 232 |
| Higre (flow of tide) | Akyr | 8 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Hinge | Hengyl | 235 |
| Hoard | Hoord | 246 |
| Hoarseness | Hooshede | 248 |
| Holiday | Halyday | 222 |
| Holy water | Haly water | 223 |
| Hoot, to | Howtyn | 251 |
| Housewife | Huswyfe | 255 |
| Huckster | Hwkstare | 252 |
| Hugh | Howe | 250 |
| Hurdle | Hyrdyl | 241 |
| Hutch | Hoche | 242 |
| Hymn | Imne | 250 |
| Hypocrite | Ipocrite | 266 |
| Hyssop | Isope | 266 |
| Icicle | Ikyll | 259 |
| Incense | Cense, 66; Sence | 452 |
| Incline, to | Clyne | 82 |
| Increase, to | Incresyn | 261 |
| Indent, to | Dentyn | 118 |
| Indict, to | Dytyn | 123 |
| Indict, or Indite, to | Endytyn | 139 |
| Indite, to | Dytyn | 123 |
| Infirmary | Fermerye | 157 |
| Inter, to | Entyryn | 140 |
| Interfere, to | Entyrferyn | 140 |
| Intermit, to | Entyrmentyn | 140 |
| Ireland | Eerlonde | 141 |
| Island | Ilde | 259 |
| Itch | Icche | 259 |
| Jaw | Iowe | 265 |
| Jealous | Gelows | 190 |
| Jelly | Gelle | 190 |
| Jet | Geete | 191 |
| Jetty | Getee | 192 |
| Jew | Ive | 266 |
| Jewel | Iowel | 265 |
| Jewry | Ivrye | 267 |
| Jingle, to | Gyngelyn | 195 |
| Joan | Ione | 264 |
| John | Ion | 264 |
| Joiner | Ionyowre | 264 |
| Joist | Gyyste | 196 |
| Jordan almond | Iardyne almaunde | 257 |
| Journal | Iurnalle | 268 |
| Journey | Iurney | 268 |
| Joust, to | Iustyn | 268 |
| Juggler | Iogulowre | 263 |
| Juice | Iows | 265 |
| Jupe | Iowpe | 265 |
| Kernel | Kurnel | 276 |
| Kind | Keende | 271 |
| Kiss | Cus, 111; Kus | 282 |
| Knolling | Knyllynge | 279 |
| Ladder | Leddere | 293 |
| Lamb | Lombe | 312 |
| Lamp | Lawmpe | 290 |
| Lamprey | Lawmpery | 290 |
| Lancet | Lawncent | 290 |
| Land | Lond | 312 |
| Last | Leste | 298 |
| Laurel | Loryel | 313 |
| Lay, to | Leyn | 294 |
| Layer | Leyare | 294 |
| Lead | Leed | 292 |
| Lead, to | Ledyn | 292 |
| Lean | Lene | 296 |
| Lean, to | Leynyn | 295 |
| Leap | Leep | 297 |
| Leaping | Lowpynge | 316 |
| Learn, to | Leryn | 298 |
| Leash | Leece, 291; Lees | 298 |
| Least of all | Aldyrleste | 9 |
| Leather | Ledyr | 293 |
| Leave | Leve | 300 |
| Leave, to | Leevyn | 301 |
| Leaven | Leveyne | 300 |
| Lectern | Leterone | 299 |
| Leech | Leche | 291 |
| Leisure | Leysere | 295 |
| Leopard | Labbarde | 291 |
| Let, to | Latyn | 289 |
| Lick, to | Lykkyn | 305 |
| Lime, or linden(tree) | Lyynde tre | 305 |
| Ling (fish) | Leenge | 296 |
| Liquor | Lycure | 303 |
| Litany | Letanye | 299 |
| Little | Lytyll | 308 |
| Lizard | Lesarde | 298 |
| Loan | Lone | 312 |
| Loathe, to | Lothyn | 316 |
| Lock, to | Lokkyn | 311 |
| Look, to | Lokyn | 311 |
| Lozenge | Losange | 313 |
| Luke-warm | Lewke | 302 |
| Meat, to give | Yeve mete | 538 |
| Minor Friar | Menour Frere | 333 |
| Most of all | Aldyrmoste | 9 |
| Next of all | Aldyrnexte | 9 |
| Nonce, for the | For the nonys | 173 |
| Oblong | Auelonge | 17 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Offence | A-Fence | 7 |
| Old | Elde | 518 |
| Oppose, to | Aposen | 13 |
| Owl | Howle | 250 |
| Parget, to | Spargettyn | 384, 467 |
| Pawn (chess-piece) | Powne | 411 |
| Peach | Peche, 338 ; peske | 395 |
| Peal (of bells) | A-pele | 13 |
| Pheasant | Fesawnt | 158 |
| Phial | Fyal | 159 |
| Philosopher | Fylzofyr | 160 |
| Phlegm | Flew | 167 |
| Phlegmatic | Flewematyke | 167 |
| Physiognomy | Fysnomye | 163 |
| Physician | Fysycian | 163 |
| Pledge | A-plegge, 13 ; Plegge, | 404 |
| Porcupine | Poorke poynt | 409 |
| Pretty | Praty | 411 |
| Psalter | Sawter | 442 |
| Puddle | Podel, 406 ; Poyel | 411 |
| Push, to | Posson | 410 |
| Quinsey | Sqwynacye | 471 |
| Quoit | Coyte | 86 |
| Reach, to | A-rechyn | 14 |
| Resty | A-reste | 14 |
| Roof-tree | Ruff-tree | 439 |
| Run, to | Rennyn | 429 |
| Sack | Cek, 64 ; Sek | 451 |
| Sage | Sawge | 441 |
| Sail | Ceyle, 65 ; Seyl | 451 |
| Saint | Seynt | 451 |
| Sand | Sond | 464 |
| Satchel | Cechelle, 64; Sechelle, | 451 |
| Say, to | Seyn | 451 |
| Scabbard | Scawbert | 443 |
| Sceptre | Ceptyr, 66; Septer | 453 |
| Schismatic | Cysmatyke | 78 |
| ——— | Sysmatyk | 456 |
| Scion | Syvn | 457 |
| Scissors | Cysoure | 78 |
| Scum | Scome | 449 |
| Scythe | Sythe | 457 |
| Sea | Cee | 64 |
| Seal | Ceel, 65; Sele | 453 |
| Seal (fish) | Ceel | 65 |
| Seam | Ceem, 65 ; Seem | 452 |
| Sea-mew | Semow | 452 |
| Search, to | Cergyn | 67 |
| Search, to | Seergyn | 453 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Searcher | Cereiowre | 67 |
| Season | Cesun | 67 |
| ——— | Sesun | 454 |
| Seat | Seete | 454 |
| Secure | Cykyr | 77 |
| ——— | Sykyr | 456 |
| Sedge | Cegge | 64 |
| Seed | Ceede | 64 |
| Seek, to | Cekyn | 65 |
| Seem, to | Cemyn | 66 |
| Seemliness | Cemelynesse | 66 |
| Seemly | Cemely | 65 |
| Seen | Cene | 66 |
| Seethe, to | Cethyn | 67 |
| ——— | Sethyn | 454 |
| Seized | Sesonyd | 454 |
| Seisin | Cesone | 67 |
| Seizin, to give | Sesyn | 454 |
| Seldom | Ceeldam | 65 |
| Sell, to | Cellyn | 65 |
| Send, to | Cendyn | 66 |
| Sentence | Centence | 66 |
| Serious | Ceryows | 67 |
| Serjeant | Ceriawnt | 67 |
| Servant | Ceriawnte | 67 |
| Service | Ceruyce | 67 |
| Serviceable | Ceruycyable | 67 |
| Set | Cette | 67 |
| Seven | Cevene | 67 |
| Sew, to | Sowe | 466 |
| Sewer | Ceware | 67 |
| Sexton | Cexteyne | 67 |
| Shackle, to | Schaklyn | 443 |
| Shadow | Schadowe | 443 |
| Shaft | Schaft | 443 |
| Shake, to | Schakyn | 443 |
| Shame | Schame | 443 |
| Shank | Schanke | 444 |
| Shape | Schap | 444 |
| Share | Schare | 444 |
| Sharp | Scharpe | 444 |
| Shave | Schave | 444 |
| Sheaf | Scheffe | 444 |
| Shear, to | Scheryn | 445 |
| Shearman | Scharman | 444 |
| Shears | Schere | 445 |
| Sheath | Schede | 444 |
| Shed | Schudde | 449 |
| ——, to | Schedyn | 444 |
| Sheep | Scheep | 445 |
| Sheet | Schete | 445 |
| Shelf | Schelfe | 445 |
| Shell | Schelle | 444 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Shell, to | Schyllyn | 446 |
| Shend, to | Schendyn | 445 |
| Sherd, or shard | Scherde | 445 |
| Sheriff | Schyreve | 447 |
| Shew, to | Schewyn | 446 |
| Shield | Scheelde | 444 |
| Shift, to | Schyftyn | 446 |
| Shilling | Schyllynge | 446 |
| Shin | Schynne | 446 |
| Shine, to | Schynyn | 446 |
| Shingle | Chyngyl | 75 |
| ——— | Schyngyl | 446 |
| Ship | Schyppe | 446 |
| Shire | Schyre | 447 |
| Shirt | Schyrt | 447 |
| Shite, to | Schytyn | 447 |
| Shiver, to | Chyverin, 76; Schyveryn, | 447 |
| Shivering | Chymerynge | 75 |
| Shock | Schokke | 447 |
| Shod | Schod | 447 |
| Shoe | Schoo | 447 |
| Shoot, to | Schetyn | 445 |
| Shop | Schoppe | 448 |
| Shore | Schore | 448 |
| Shorn | Schorne | 448 |
| Short | Schort | 448 |
| —— | Schort, *in v.* Scut | 451 |
| Shoulder | Schuldyr | 449 |
| Shout | Schowte | 448 |
| Shovel | Schovel | 448 |
| Shower | Schowre | 448 |
| Shred | Schrede | 448 |
| Shrew | Schrewe | 449 |
| Shriek, to | Schrykyn | 449 |
| Shrift | Schryfte | 449 |
| Shrill | Schylle | 446 |
| Shrimp | Schrymp | 449 |
| Shrine | Schryne | 449 |
| Shrink, to | Schrynkyn | 449 |
| Shrive, to | Schryvyn | 449 |
| Shrug, to | Schruggyn | 449 |
| Shut, to | Schette | 445 |
| Shuttle (cock) | Schytle | 447 |
| Shy | Schey | 444 |
| Sib, (akin) | Cybbe, 77; Sybbe | 455 |
| Sick | Cec | 64 |
| ——— | Seek | 451 |
| Sickle | Cykylle | 77 |
| Sickness | Ceekenesse | 65 |
| Side | Cyyde | 77 |
| Siege | Cege | 64 |
| Sieve | Cyve | 78 |
| —— | Syve | 457 |
| Sift, to | Cyftyn | 77, 79 |
| Sigh, to | Syhghyn | 455 |
| Sighing | Cyynge | 77 |
| Sign | Ceny, 66; Cyne | 78 |
| —— | Seny | 453 |
| —— | Syne | 456 |
| Silk | Cylke | 77 |
| Silt | Cylte | 77 |
| Silver | Cyluer | 77 |
| Simon | Cym | 77 |
| Simple | Cympylle | 77 |
| Sin | Cynne | 78 |
| Since then | Sythethyn | 457 |
| Sinew | Cynew | 78 |
| Sing, to | Cyngyn | 78 |
| Singe, to | Seengyn | 453 |
| Single | Cengylle | 66 |
| —— | Sengyl | 453 |
| Sink | Cynke | 78 |
| Sink, to | Cynkyn | 78 |
| Sip, to | Cyppyn | 78 |
| Sir | Cyyr | 78 |
| Sister | Cystyr | 78 |
| Sit, to | Cyttyn | 78 |
| Six | Cexe | 67 |
| —— | Sexe | 454 |
| Skulker | Sculcare | 451 |
| Slander | Sklawndyr | 449 |
| Slate | Sklat | 449 |
| Slay, to | Sleen | 459 |
| Slowness | Slawnesse | 458 |
| Smoke, to | Smekyn | 460 |
| Soak, to | Sokyn | 463 |
| Soap | Soope | 465 |
| Socket | Soket | 463 |
| Sodden | Sothen | 467 |
| Soil | Sule | 484 |
| Solder | Sowde | 466 |
| Soldier | Sowdyowre | 466 |
| Some | Sum | 484 |
| Sooner | Sonnare | 464 |
| Sour | Sowre | 519 |
| Souse | Sowce | 466 |
| Sparrow-hawk | Sperehawke | 468 |
| Speak, to | Spekyn | 468 |
| Spectacle | Speketacle | 468 |
| Sphere | Spere | 468 |
| Spur | Spore | 470 |
| Spy | Aspye | 15 |
| Squeamish | Skeymowse, 457; swey-mows, | 482 |
| Squirrel | Scorel | 450 |
| Stagger, to | Stakeryn | 471 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|
| Star | Sterre | 474 |
| Start, to | Styrtyn | 476 |
| Starve, to | Stervyn | 474 |
| Stew | Stwe | 481 |
| Steward | Styward | 476 |
| Stile | Steyle | 473 |
| Stoop, to | Stowpyn | 478 |
| Store, to | Astoryn | 16 |
| Strainer | Strenyowre | 479 |
| Strain, to | Streynyn | 479 |
| Strait | Streythe | 479 |
| Strand | Stronde | 480 |
| Strange | Straunge | 479 |
| Strike | Strek | 479 |
| Strike, to | Streykyn, Strekyn | 479 |
| Stroke, to | Strekyn | 479 |
| Struggling | Strogelynge | 480 |
| Stubble | Stobul | 479 |
| Stubborn | Styburne | 475 |
| Study, to | Stodyyn | 476 |
| Stumble, to | Stomelyn, 476 ; | Stumelyn, 481 |
| Stutter, to | Stotyn | 477 |
| Sub-deacon | Sodekene | 462 |
| Subtle | Sotyle | 465 |
| Such | Swyche | 483 |
| Suck, to | Socon | 462 |
| Succour, to | Socowryn | 462 |
| Sucker | Sokere | 463 |
| Sudden | Sodeyne | 462 |
| Sue, to | Svyn | 483 |
| Suet | Swete | 483 |
| Sugar | Sukyr | 484 |
| Sultan | Sowdon | 466 |
| Summer | Somer | 464 |
| Summon, to | Somownyn | 464 |
| Suppose, to | Soposyn | 465 |
| Swallow, to | Swelwyn | 482 |
| Sword | Swerde | 483 |
| —— two-handed | To hand swerd | 495 |
| Syllable | Cyllable | 77 |
| Syrup | Soryp | 465 |
| | | |
| Tailor | Talyowre | 486 |
| Tar, to | Terryn | 489 |
| Taste, to | A-tastyn | 16 |
| Tear | Teere | 489 |
| Teat | Tete | 489 |
| Thames, the | Temze | 488 |
| Thaw | Thowe | 492 |
| Theme | Teme | 488 |
| Third | Thryd | 492 |
| Thirty | Thretty | 492 |
| Throne | Trone | 503 |
| Through | Thurghe | 493 |
| Thumb | Thowmbe | 492 |
| Thurible | Thoryble, 497 ; Turrible, | 506 |
| Tire (female dress) | A-tyre | 17 |
| Tire, to | Terwyn | 489 |
| Toast | Toost | 497 |
| Tomb | Tvmbe | 505 |
| Tongue | Tunge | 506 |
| Torment, to | Turmentyn | 506 |
| Traitor | Tretowre | 502 |
| Treachery | Tretcherye | 501 |
| Tread, to | Tredyn | 501 |
| Treason | Tresun | 502 |
| Treasure | Tresoure | 502 |
| Treat, to | Treton | 502 |
| Trefoil | Tryfolye | 502 |
| Trestle | Trostyll | 503 |
| Trouble | Torble | 497 |
| Trouble, to | Turbelyn | 481 |
| Trust, to | Troston | 503 |
| Truth | Trowthe | 503 |
| Tug, to | Toggyn | 495 |
| Turd | Toord | 497 |
| Turret | Toret | 497 |
| Tusk | Tosche | 497 |
| Two | To | 495 |
| Tyrant | Terawnte | 489 |
| | | |
| Udder | Iddyr | 258 |
| | | |
| Vain | Veyyne | 508 |
| Vane | Fane | 148 |
| Varnish | Vernysche | 509 |
| Vat | Fate | 151 |
| Vault, to (a roof) | Vowtyn | 512 |
| Vent | Fente | 156 |
| Verdigris | Verte Grece | 509 |
| Verse | Veerce | 508 |
| Vetch | Fetche | 153 |
| Victual | Vytaly | 511 |
| Vow | A-vowe | 19 |
| | | |
| Wadset, to | Wed setton | 520 |
| Wail, to | Weylyn | 520 |
| War | Werre | 522 |
| Wart | Werte, 523 ; Wrette, | 533 |
| Watch | Wetche | 520 |
| Way | Wey | 520 |
| Weapon | Wepne | 522 |
| Weak | Weyke | 520 |
| Wealth | Welthe | 521 |
| Wean, to | Wene | 522 |

| Modern word. | Promptorium word. | | Modern word. | Promptorium word. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wear, to | Weryn | 522 | Woo, to | Wowyn | 533 |
| Weary | Wery | 522 | Wool | Wulle | 534 |
| Weasand | Wesaunnt | 529 | Wonder, to | Wunderon | 534 |
| Weasel | Weesylle | 523 | Wonderful | Wundyrfulle | 534 |
| Weather, to | Wederyn | 519 | Wont | Wunt | 534 |
| Week | Woke | 532 | Wont, to be | Be wone | 34 |
| Weep, to | Wepyn | 522 | Work | Werk | 522 |
| Whelk | Wylke | 528 | Worm | Wyrme | 530 |
| Wether | Wedyr | 513 | Worse | Werce | 522 |
| When | Whann | 523 | Worst | Werst | 523 |
| Whisper, to | Wisperyn | 530 | Worth | Wurthe | 535 |
| Whole | Hool | 242 | Worth, to be | Be wrathe | 35 |
| Wholesome | Holsum | 244 | | | |
| Whore | Hore | 246 | Yard | Yerd | 537 |
| Wick | Weyke | 520 | Yawning | Ganynge | 185 |
| Wimple | Wympyl | 528 | Yean, to | Enyn | 140 |
| Wing | Wenge | 522 | Yesterday | Ystyrday | 539 |
| Winnow, to | Wynwyn | 530 | Yew tree | V-tree | 507 |
| Wish, to | Wuschyn | 530 | Yolk | ȝelke | 537 |
| Wolf | Wulfe | 535 | Young | ȝunge | 519 |

# INDEX

## OF THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS OF THE NOTES.

N.B.—Such Notes as only exemplify the use of words may be found by referring to those words in the Dictionary, with the aid, when necessary, of the preceding Index.[a]


Abacus, *see* Counter or Counting-board, 98
Abele, 17
Alfyn (chess piece), 18
Algorism, 18.
Alure (of a castle), 10
Amice (vestment), 11
Andiron, 19
Appulmoce (in cookery), 13
Architecture, military and domestic:—alure, 10; bastille, 26; bretache, 50; ceiling, 65; eaves, 144; fomerel (chimney) 169; framing (timber-work), 176; garret (*guerite*), 187; ground (foundation), 215; gurgoyl, 186; haunse (lintel), 230; hearth stock, 237; jetty (projecting work), 192; levecel (of a window), 300; louver, 315; parclose (screen), 382; parvise, 385; parget (for walls), 283, 467; soler, 464; to-fall (penthouse), 495; travas or traverse (screen), 499; tresawnce, 502; vane or fane, 149; vice (spiral stair), 509 [b]
Armour and Arms:—baselard, 25; gisarme, 195; gun, 218; habergeon, 220; lawnce-gay, 290; kettle-hat, 273; palet, 378; pennon, 392.[c]
Askyfise (fire-blower), lvii. 15, 560
Attyrcoppe (spider), 16
Avener (of the stable), 18

Baleys (rod), 22, 450.
Banker (covering of a seat), 23
Banner, *see* guidon, 197
Bar (of a girdle), 23


---

[a] It has been suggested that it would be convenient if the words illustrative of certain special subjects were grouped together under general heads. For Architecture, Armour, Cookery, Dress, the Fauna and Flora with which the author seems to have been conversant, and some other subjects, this Index supplies means of reference, not only to the notes, but also to most of the kindred words occurring in the Promptorium under each class respectively, but to which only brief allusion, if any, will be found in the Notes. Of the words last mentioned the lists will be found at the foot of the page.

[b] See also clokerre (belfry), 82; coppe (finial, &c.), 91; cornel, 93; dormant tree (beam), 127; draw-bridge, 131; forcelet (strong place), 170; grate or trellice, 207, 501; grece (step), 209; hatch, 231; oilet, 363; overslay (lintel), 374; pane, 381; pikewall (gable), 397; portcullis, 410; postern, *ibid.*; roof-tree, 435, 439; shingles (for roofing), 446; spar (of a roof), 467; spargetting or pargetting, *ibid.*; shore (under-pinning), 448; tower of wood, 498; turret, 497; vault, 512; weathercock, 520; wicket (little window), 527; windbeam (of a roof), 529.

[c] See also arbalest, 9; bright sword, 52; broad arrow, 53; dagger, 111; dart, 114; escutcheon, 449; falchion, 152; hauberk, 230; helm, 235; leg harness, 293; mail of an habergeon, 320; plate of armour, 403; pole axe, 407; pomel, 408; quarrel, 419 quiver, 421; scabbard, 443; shaft of a spear, *ibid.*; sparth, 467; spear, 468; staff sling, 471; stone bow, 477; tacle or weapon, 485; target, 487; two-hand sword, 495; trebgot, 501; truncheon, 504; vyrolfe (ferrule) of a knife, 510; warbrace or bracer, 516; warder, *ibid.*

Barbican, 23
Barnacle (bird, or shell-fish), 32
Baselard (weapon), 25
Bastille, 26
Beacon, 161
Beaker, 35
Bearward, 37
Beasts:—beaver, 34; bugle (buffalo), 55; ratche, 422.[a]
Beaver, 34
Benett (order in the church), 31
Beryl. 32
Bever (drinking), 34
Bice (color), 35
Birds:—barnacle, 32; gant, 186; grype (vulture), 212; pheasant, 158; reyn fowl (woodpecker), 428 [b]
Blanket, 38
Blawndrelle (apple), 58
Bonschawe (ailment), 44
Books:—Caton, 63; Donet, 126 [c]
Bragett (drink) 46
Brake (fern), 47
Brasil wood, (for dyers), 47
Bread:—paynmayne, 378; simnel, 77, 456 [d]
Breeches, 48
Bretache (of a castle) 50
Brewing, *s.v.* gyle or new ale, 193
Brooch, 52
Browesse (in cookery), 53
Browett (in cookery), 54
Brygyrdyll (dress), 51, 387
Buffalo or bugle, 55
Buffet stool, 41
Bug (spectre), 55
Burwhe (halo), 56

Cadas (tow, &c.), 57
Cade (of herrings, &c.), 57
Calthrop (herb), 58, 162
Caltrap (spiked iron), 59
Calvur (of salmon), 59
Camping (ball play), 60, 269
Canopy, 60
Carfax, 188
Carver (at table), 272
Cato (manual of ethics), 63
Caudle (drink), 64
Caul (head-dress), 270
Causeway, 64
Ceiling, 65
Chalon (bed-covering), 68

---

[a] See also camel, 59, 69; doe, 124; dormouse, 127; dromedary, 133; elephant, 138, 363; fawn, 175; fox, *ibid.*; foumart, 182; grey (badger), 209; greyhound, *ibid.*; griffin, 212; heifer, 234; kenet (hound), 271; leopard, 291; lion, 306; marmoset, 327; panther, 381; polecat, 407; porcupine, 394, 409; pricket, 413; rabbit, 421; ratun, 424; roe, 435; squirrel, 450; spaniel, 467; stot (horse), 477; tortoise, 497; unicorn, 511; urchone (hedgehog), 512; weasil, 523; wether, 519; wolf, 534.

[b] See also botowre, 45; buzzard, *ibid.*; cadaw, 57; chaffinch, 68; colmose, 88; coo or keo (chough), 84, 272, 280; coote, 95; crow, 105; cuckoo, 281; curlew, 111; doppar, 127, 129; dotterel, 128; dove, *ibid.*; duck, 125; dydoppar, 121; ende (duck), 139; falcon, 152; fieldfare, 154; finch, 161; gerfalcon, 190; goldfinch, 202; goshawk, 204; hobby hawk, 242; jay, 256; kingfisher, 275; keo (chough), 272, 280; laneret, 287; lapwing, 288; lark, *ibid.*; mallard, 323, 330; martlet, 327; mavice, 330; merlyon, 334; mew, 346; muskytte, 349; night crow, 356; nightingale, *ibid.*; nuthatch, 359; ostrich, 372; owl, 250; partridge, 395; peahen, 390; pelican, 391; pigeon, 396; plover, 405; popler or shoveler, 448; popinjay, 409; pullet, 416; puttock, 418; pye, 395; quail, 418; raven, 424; redbreast, 426; ruddock (redbreast), 438; seamew, 346, 452; sheldrake, 445; shoveler, 448; snipe or snyte, 460; sparhawk, 468; sparrow, 467; starling, 472; stork, 477; sugge, 483; swallow, 481; swan, *ibid.*; teal, 487; tercel, 489; throstle, 493; titmouse, 494; turtle dove, 507; wagstart, 513; wild goose, 528; woodcock, 531; wood dove, *ibid.*; woodhack, *ibid.*; wodewale, 428, 531; wren, 533; wype (lapwing), 530.

[c] See also antiphoner, 12; bible, 35; faceet, 145, 562; grayle, 207; hymnal, 259, 503; journal, 268; legend, 293; manual, 325; missal or mass-book, 334; primer, 413; porthose, 410; processional, 414; psalter, 442; troper or ympner, 503.

[d] See also bread twice bakyn, 48; byscute, 58; cracknel, 100; schyvere of bread, 447; wastel, 517.

Chandler, 71
Chanting, 71
Chape (of a scabbard), 69
Chare (vehicle), 69
Charlet (cookery), 70
Chasuble, 73
Chequers (sign of an inn), 66
Chess (game of): alfyn, 18; matyn, 329; pawn, 411
Cheverel (leather), 73
Christmas gifts, 362
Chysel (gravel), 73
Chynchone (herb), 77
Cope, 62, 97
Citron, 78
Cittern (musical instrument), 196
Claret wine, 79
Clergy (erudition), 81, 301
Clock (orlage), 370
Coat armour, 95
Cockney, 86, 281
Cocur (ploughman's boot), 85
Cocurmete, 561
Coffin (basket, or pie crust), 86
Coif, 106
Coin:—cu, 106, 222, Luschburue, 317, 61, 86; mite, 340[a]
Collar (of livery), 87, 309
Colysshe (in cookery), 88
Compline, 109
Coneygare (warren), 90
Cookery and Food:—appulmoce, 13; browesse, 53; browett, 54; calvur (of fish), 59; caudle, 64; charlet, 70; coffin (pie crust), 86; colysshe, 88; dowce egyr, 128; flawn, 164; frawnchemul, 177; froyse, 180; gawncely, 189; gleyre (of eggs), 198; haggis, 220; hasteler (roaster of meat), 229; jusselle, 268; jowtys, 265; leche, 292; link (sausage), 306; noon-meat or nunchion, 360; porre, 409; rere supper, 430; reward (dessert?), 431.[b]
Coppe (pinnacle or ridge), 91
Corf, 561
Corn-muse (bag-pipe), 93, 247
Corporas (for a chalice), 93
Corrody, 308
Coste (drug), 94
Coster (wall-hanging), 95
Costrel (pilgrim's bottle), 95
Counters (for calculation), 98
Cowl (coop or tub), 97
Cowl-staff, 97
Crapaudine (precious stone), 101
Cresset, 102
Crosier, 103
Crowd (musical instrument), 105
——— (wheel-barrow), 25, 105
Cu (half farthing), 106, 222
Cucking-stool, 107, 281
Cumnawnte (agreement), 108, 173
Cupboard, 109
Cupping, *s.v.* Bledynge boyste, 38
Curfew, 110

Daggyde or jagged (garments), 111, 255
Dais, 119
Dalmatic, 112
Dawbing (of walls), 114
Deye (dairy woman), 116
Dice play, 112
Dirge, 121
Diseases:—felon (sore), 154; mormal, 343; pose (cold in the head) 410[c]

[a] See also groat, 214; halfpenny, 224.

[b] See also batter, 27; broiled meat, 53; brothe, *ibid.*; browesse, *ibid.*; browett, 54; cheesecake, 73; collop, 88; eycake (of eggs), 266; fritter, 179; gruel, 211, 215; isyl-cake, 266; leek pottage, 295; meresauce, 334; myse (crumbs of bread), 339; pancake, 380; paste of dough, 385; pasty, *ibid.*; pickle, 397; pie, 395; posset, 410; pudding, 416; salad, 440; sauce, 441; sausage, *ibid.*; sew, 454; soleyne (mess of meat), 463; sour milk, 485; steak, 473; syrup, 465; tart, 487; verjuice, 508; vert sauce, 509; vinager, 510; white meat, 525.

[c] See also ague, 8; aposthume, 411; cawepys (strangury), 71; chekenynge (suffocation), 72; crick (cramp), 103, 448; emerawntys, 139; fever, 163; gout, 206; headache, 523; hoose (cough), 248; jaundice, 258; leprosy, 297, 339; measles, 328; megrim, 337; morphew, 343; mowle (sore), 346; palsy, 380; pearl in the eye, 394; phthisic, 494; pock, 407; podagre, 406, 411; purcy, 416; purples, 417; quartan fever, 419; quinsey, 484; redgownd, 426; ringworm, 434; scalle, 442; schote (crick), 448; stitch in the side, 475; stone, 476; sty in the eye, 475; walmyng (qualm), 514; werkyng (headache), 523; whitlow, 525.

Dole (land-mark), 126
Donet (grammar), 126
Dorlott (head-dress), 127
Dorser (of a seat), 125, 127
Doublet, 124
Dough-scraper or dowrybbe, 129
Dowce egyr (in cookery), 129
Dowcet (in cookery), 128
Dragons (herb), 129
Drawke (herb), 130
Dress, tissues, &c.;—bar (of a girdle), 23; blanket (cloth), breeches, 48; brygyrdyll, 51, 387; caul, 270; cocur (boot), 85; coif, 61, 86; collar of livery, 87, 309; dagged or jagged garments, 111, 255; dorlott (head-dress), 127; doublet, 124; dudde, 134; falding, 147; felt, 154; fente or vent, 156; fillet (head-dress), 160; frock (monk's garment), 179; galoche, 184; gore, 203; hatyr (ragged garment), 229; hose, 248; huke, 238; hure (head-covering), 249, 252; jagged garments, 111, 255; jupon, 265; kerchief, 272; kirtle, 277; label, 283; livery, 308; nouch, or ouch, 359; orfrey, 368; paltock, 380; petticoat, 395; pilch, 397; purfle, 416; pynsone (sock), 400, 462; rylle, or rail, 434; shoes with long peaks, 396; sock, 462; vampe (of hose), 508; warde corce, 516.[a]
Drift (of a forest), 132
Drugs, *see* Spices, *infra*
Dudde (dress), 134
Dwale (herb), 134
Dwerowe (dwarf), 134
Eaves, 144
Ecclesiastical ornaments and appliances, *see* Vestments, *infra*
Edgrow (after-math), 135
Elder (tree), 137
Elf (goblin), 138
Eme (uncle), 139
Enameling (art of), 260
Eranye (spider), 140
Erbare (herb-garden), 140
Ewer, 143
Fables (of men and animals, *Libysticæ*), 467
Faytowre (quack or conjurer), 146, 495
Falchion, 152
Falding (dress), 147
Falling sickness, 148, 312
Fanon (for a priest), 149
Farthing, half, or cu, 106, 222
Fast gonge (Lent), 151
Felon (sore), 154
Felt, 154
Feltryke (herb), 154
Fenestral (window blind), 155
Fennel, 155
Fente (vent, in dress), 156
Feretory (bier), 157
——— (shrine), 157
Fillet (head-dress), 160
Fish:—calvur (of salmon) 59; flathe, 164; garfish, 186; mermaid or nykyr, 356; mulwell, 348.[b]
Flakette (bottle), 163
Flathe (fish), 164

[a] See also apron, 351; cendal, 452; cors (of a girdle), 94, 451; corset, 92; cuff (mitten), 106; eyelet, 363; fingerling (of a glove), 161; frieze, 179; fringe, 178; fustian, 183; garter, 188; golyon, 202; gore, 203; gown, 206; gylle (apron), 194; hat, 229; huke, 239; lap (skirt), 287; mantle, 333; patten, 385; ponyet (of a sleeve), 408; riband, 432; robe, 435; satin, 441; say, 440; scut, 451; shirt, 447; short or stukkyd garment, 448, 481; slop, 460; smock, 461; spangle, 467; stamyn (cloth), 472; straple (of breeches), 478; straw hat, 229; tippet, 494; tyrf (of a hood or sleeve), 494; train, 499; veil, 508; velvet, *ibid.*; vice for a hood, 510; volypere, 512; wayne of a garment, 513; weed, 519; wimple, 528.

[b] See also brunswyne, 54; but, 56; carp, 62; chelynge, 72; cockle, 86; codling, 85; conger, 109; crevice, 102, cuttle, 96; dolphin, 126; eel, 137; green ling, 210; gudgeon, 202; gurnet, 219; haddock, 220; hake, 222; herring, 237; hornkeke, 247; hound fish, 250; husk, 254; lamprey, 290; ling, 296; loach, 310; luce, 316; mackarel, 321; megyr, 331; miller's thumb, 337; minnow, 333; mullet, 342; mussel, 348; nusse, 360; oyster, 360; pickerel, 397; pike, 396; porpoise, 417; prawn, 411; ray, 427; razor fish, 424; roach, 435; rowhe (ray), 438; ruff, *ibid.*; salmon, 441; salt fish, 441; sand eel, 441; scate, 443; seal, 65, 452; shrimp, 449; smelt, 460; sole, 463; spirling (*s. v.* broche), 52; stickling, 475; sturgeon, 481; tench, 488; thornback, 492; trout, 503; turbot, 506; whale, 418, 523; whelk, 528.

Flawn (in cookery), 164
Fleet (channel, water-course), 166
Fleyke (hurdle), 165
Furze (gorse), 162, 204
Fylowre (barbers' implement), 160
Fyschelle (basket), 163
Fomerel (chimney), 169
For the nonce, 173
Forcer (casket), 170
Forel (of a book, 171
Foyne (fur), 168
Frame (of timbered buildings), 176
Frank (for fatting animals), 177
Fraunchemul (in cookery), 177
Frayle (of fruit), 175
Frock (monk's dress), 179
Frontal (of an altar), 181
Froyse (in cookery), 180
Fruits:—blawndrelle, 38; citron, 78 [a]
Foumart (animal), 182
Funk (of fire), 182
Furniture and household appliances:—andiron, 19; banker, 23; beaker, 35; buffet stool, 41; canopy, 60; coster, 95; costrel, *ibid.*; cowl (tub), 97; cowl staff, *ibid.*; cresset, 102; dais, 119; dorser, 125, 127; dough rib, or scraper, 129; ewer, 143; flakett, 163; forcer (casket), 170; frank (for fatting animals), 177; garnish (of dishes), 187; hand-barrow, 225; hutch, 254; jordan (pot), 267; leep (basket), 296; maser, 328; pricket (candlestick), 413; rib (for dressing flax), 432; slickstone, 458, 472; snuffers, 461; strayle (bed clothes), 479 [b]
Fute (scent in the chase), 183

Gale (shrub), 189
Galingale (spice), 185.
Galoche, 184
Games:—alfyn (chess-piece), 18; camping (ball play), 60, 269; dice play, 112, 120; interlude, 262; matyn, 329; myry tottyr, 338, 518; totyr, 498 [c]
Gant (bird), 186
Garfish, 186
Garnish (dishes on a buffet), 187
Garret (*guerite*, watch-tower), 187
Gawncely (sauce), 189
Gewgaw (pipe), 218
Geeste (romance, *gesta*), 191
Get (fashion), 191

[a] See also almond, 10; apple, 99; barbary, 23; bullace, 42; cherry, 72; chesnut, 73; costard, 94; crab apple, 99; damson, 112; date, 114; fig, 159; filbert, 160; haw, 230; Jordan almond, 257; mulberry, 348; olive, 364; peach, 388, 395; pear, 394; pear apple, *ibid.*; pine nut, 400; pomegranate, 408; powmpere, 411; querdlynge (apple), 420; quince, 420; sycomore, 455; sloe, 459; swetynge (apple), 483; walnut, 514; warden, (pear), 516.

[b] See also cruskyn, 106; cuppe, 109; cupboard, *ibid.*; cushion, 111; dial, 120; almery, 10; dotelle (stopper), 127; dresser, 131; doubler (dish), 124, 134; donge (mattras), 127; fall (mouse-trap), 147, 347; fat or vat, 151; faucet, 152; felt or quilt, 154; fire fork, 161; fire stone (to strike fire), *ibid.*; fly flap, 167; form (long stool), 172; frying pan, 179; gylle (little pot), 194; grater (for bread, &c.), 207; hanging, 226; high bench, 232; juste (pot), 268; kymlyne (tub), 274; lantern, 287; lamp, 290; lewte (cup), 302; maund (basket), 331; meat settle (cupboard), 335; mirror, 339; mortar, 344; mouse fall (trap), 147, 347; mustard pot, 349; napkin, 351; oil pot, 364; oven, 372; pail, 377; pepper quern, 393; posnet, 410; pot spoon, 411; punder (for weighing), 416; purpoynt (bed covering), 416; quern, 420; sarce, 441; saucer, *ibid.*; shaping knife, 444; shave or shaving knife, *ibid.*; scales, 449; sconse, 450; screen, 450; scummer, *ibid.*; side bench, 455; snuffers, 461; soo (tub), 462; soo tree or cowl tree, 466; spere (screen), 468; strainer, 479; temze (sieve), 488; tester, 489; tongs, 496; towel, 498; tunner (funnel), *ibid.*, 506; trencher, 501; trencher knife, *ibid.*; trestle, 503; trough, 503; trussing coffer, 504; tinder, 506; tun, *ibid.*; wardrobe, 516; washing beetle or battledoor, 517.

[c] See also bace pleye, 20; ball play, 22; buck hid, 404; chase of tennis, 68; daly (dice), 112; hazard, 228; laykyn (toy), 285, 404; mating at chess, 329; moppe (doll), 342; popyn (doll), 409; prylle (top), 413; quintain, 421; quoit, 86; shuttlecock, 447; somyr game, 464; spylkok (top), 413, 469; running, 430; repone of a ball, 430; tabler (for the game at tables), 435; tennis, 488; ternyn, 489; top, 496; tripet, 503; whirlgig (top), 413, 525.

Gibbeciere, 195
Gile (wort for ale), 193
Gimmals (hinges), 194
Gin (machine), 195
Gisarm, 195
Gittern (musical instrument), 196
Gladwyn (herb), 197
Gleyre (of an egg), 198
Golfe (rick), 202
Gonge (privy), 203
Goose-grass, 204
Gore (of dress), 203
Gossamer, 205
Gossip (sponsor), 204
Gote (water-course), 205
Grains of Paradise (spice), 209
Grange, 208
Grayle, 207
Grece (stairs), 209
Greek fire, 219, 527
Griffin, 212
Grocer, 213
Gromwell (herb), 213
Ground (foundation), 215
Grout (for brewing), 217
Gruel, 215
Gryce, (*gris*, fur), 211
Grype (vulture), 212
——— (trench), 213, 216
Guidon (banner), 197
Gun, and gunner, 218, 219
Gurgoyl, 186

Habergeon, 220
Haggis, 220
Hair (fashion of coloring), 294
Hale (tent), 222
Halow (sailor's cry), 223
Hamper, 226
Hand-barrow, 225
Hansell (earnest), 236
Harbour (lodging-place), 226
Harlot (buffoon), 227
Hasp (of yarn), 238
——- (of a door), 238
Hassock (tuft of grass), 228
Hasteler (roaster of meat), 229
Hatch, 231
Hatyr (ragged cloaths), 229
Haunse (lintel), 230
Hay net (for rabbits), 221
Hayyr (hair-cloth), 221
Hearse, 236
Hearth stock, 237
Henchman, 233
Herbs :—brake, 47; calthrop, 58, 162; dragaunce, 129; drawke, 130; dwale, 134; feltryke, 154; fennel, 155; gale, 189; gladwyn, 197; goose-grass, 204; gromwell, 213; hove (ground ivy), 250; mandrake, 324; matfelon, 329, 442; mugwort, 347; titymalle, 495 [a]

[a] See also agrimony, 136; alexanders, 10; alkenet, *ibid.*; ambrose, 11; arage, 13; baldmony (gentian), 190; betony, 34; bitter sweet, 37; borage, 44; broom, 53; brownwort, 34; bur, 56; byllerne, 36; bynde (woodbine), 36; calamint, 58; calkestoke, *ibid.*; camomile, 59; camoroche or goose grass, 204; carraway, 62; carlock, 62; celidony, 65; chervil, 73; chesebolle, *ibid.*; chickweed, 74; chylle, 75; chynchone (groundswell), 77; chives, 78, 457; cibol, 74; clote, 83; cockle, 86; columbine, 88; comfrey, 97; cowslip, 99; cress, 102; crowfoot, 105; culrage, 108; daisy, 112; darnel, 119; deaf nettle, 116; dittany, 123; dock, 125; endemete (duck weed), 140; endive, 140; faytowrys grass, 146; feverfew, 152; flax, 164; fumitory, 160; garlick, 187; gentian, 190; germander, *ibid.*; gillyflower, 194; golds, 202; gourd, 203; hayryf, 221, 319; hastybere, 228; hart's tongue, 238; heath, 238; hellebore, 138; hemlock, 253; henbane, 235; hollyhock, 243; holrysche (bulrush), 244; honeysuckle, 245; horehound, 247; horse mint, 248; houseleek, 251, 371; hyssop, 266; lavender, 290; leek, 295; lettuce, 300; lily, 305; liverwort, 309; lovage, 314; madder, 319; mallow, 324; marjoram, *ibid.*; martagon, 344; mayde weed or maythys, 319; mercury, 333; milfoil, 337; mint, 338; morel, 343; moss, 344; motherwort or mugwort, 341; mouse ear, 347; mustard, 349; nepe (wild gourd), 353; nep, *ibid.*; nettle, 354; oculus Christi, 361; onion, 365; orpine, 371; patience, 376; parsley, 393; pellitory, 391, 394; periwinkle, 395; pimpernel, 399; piony, 395, 401; plantain, 403; polypody, 408; poppy, 409; porret, 409; primrose, 413; purslane, 417; pylyol, 399; ramsons, 422; rape, 423; rastylbow, 424; reed, 426; ribwort, 433; rice, *ibid.*; rue, 438; rush, 435; sage, 441; St. John's wort, 140; sanguinary, 441;

Herre (hinge), 237
Heyward (cattle-keeper), 234
Hiccup, or yexing, 539
Hilling (covering), 240
Hobgoblin, hob-thrush, &c., lxv. 491
Holly, 244
Holm (water-side pasture, &c.), 243
Holt (wood), 244
Hoppe (linseed), 246
Hops, 245
Hornpipe, 247
Horse-litter, 247
Hose, 248
Hove (ground ivy), 250
Household appliances, see Furniture, *supra*
Howe (head-covering), 249
Howselyn (to give the eucharist), 250
Huckster, 252
Huke (garment), 232
Hurds (tow), 241
Hure (head-covering), 249
Husband (thrifty man), 254
Huske (fish), 254
Hustylment (furniture), 255
Hutch, 255

Insects, &c.:—attyrcoppe, 16; malt-bowde, 323 [a]
Interlude, 262

Jack (armour), 256
Jagged (garments), 255
Jape, or gawde (joke), 189, 257
Javel (base fellow), 257
Jesses, 258
Jet, 191
Jetty (of a building), 191
Jewry, 267
John (name used in contempt), 264
Jordan (pot), 267
Jowtys (pottage), 265
Juggler, 263
Jupon, 265
Jusselle (in cookery), 268

Kenet (hound), 271
Kerchief, 272
Kettle-hat (helmet), 273
Kirtle (dress), 277
Kyx (hollow stalk as of hemlock), 277

Label (in costume), 283
Lanere (thong or points), 286
Latonere (interpreter or dragoman), 28
Latten (metal), 289
Lawncegay (weapon), 290
Leash (for a hound), 291
Leche (in cookery), 292
Lectern, 299
Leech (physician), 291
Leep (basket), 296
Leman (concubine), 295
Leper, 297, 328
Levecel (of a window, &c.), 300
Ling (heather), 238, 305
Link (sausage), 306
Livery, 308
Lyveresone (corrody in an abbey) 309
Lollard, 311
Louver (in a roof), 315
Lurdeyne (churl or sot), 317
Luschburue (counterfeit coin), 317
Lye (for washing the hair), 294

Malte bowde (weevil), 323
Mandrake, 324
Manual (service book), 325
Margery (pearl), 326

---

savory, *ibid.*; scabious, 442; sedge, 64, 451; sengrene, 251, 453; senvyne (mustard), 349, 453; setwall, 454; skirret, 449, 458; sokelynge, 463; sorrel, 465; sour dock, 466; sow thistle, 467; southern wood, 467; spearwort, 469; spurge, 470; squill, 471; stanmarch, 10, 472; stare (sedge), *ibid.*; tansy, 486; thyme, 494; trefoil, 502; tunhoof, 506; vervein, 509; vetch, 153; violet, *ibid.*; woad, 513, 520, 532; walwort, 514; walhwe sweet or bitter sweet, 515; warlock, 349, 517; watercress, 518; water lily, *ibid.*; weybread, 520; wild mallow, 528; woodbine, 531; woodruff, *ibid.*; wormwood, 530; wyse (strawberry), 531; yarrow, 536.

[a] See also aranye, eranye, &c. 14, 140, 469; arwygyll or erwygyll (earwig), 15, 143; bowde (malt worm), 46, 323; budde, fly, 54; cricket, 103; gnat, 278; grasshopper, 210; hand lyme (worm), 225; hound fly, 250; leech, 291; locchester or lokdore, 311, 316, 563; loburyone (snail), 310; lumbryke, 316; scarbot (fly), 442; spinner (spider), 469; warbote, 516; wort worm, 532.

Martyrology, 327
Mawment (idol, &c.), 330
Maser, 328
Matfelon (herb), 329
Meny (family, company), 332
Mere (boundary), 333
Mermaid, or nykyr, 356
Mestlyon (mixed grain), 130, 334
Mite (coin), 340
Mormal (disease), 343
Mugwort (herb), 347
Mulwell (fish), 348
Musical Instruments:—cittern or gittern, 196; gewgaw, 218; hornpipe, 247; nacorne, 350; organ, 369; recorder, 425 [a]
Must (drink), 349
Muster (of soldiers), 349
Mychekyne (bread), 336
Myry tottyr (child's play), 338, 498, 518

Nacorne (military music), 350
Nickname, 352
Nouch, 359
Numbles (of a deer, &c.), 360
Noon-meat, or nunchion, 360
Nykyr (mermaid), 356

Obly (wafer for the mass), 360
Orange, 371
Orfrey, 368
Organ, 369
Orloge, 370
Ouch, 359
Owmbrer (of a helmet), 375

Paddok (toad), 376
Pageant, 377
Palet (helmet), 378
Paltock (garment), 380
Pane (in architecture), 381
Pantler (officer of the pantry), 381
Parclose (screen), 382
Pardoner (vendor of indulgences), 383
Parget (plaister for walls), 383
Parowre (of a vestment, *parura*), 384
Parvise, 385
Patten, 385
Pavise, 386
Pawtenere (pouch), 387
Pax-board, 388
Paynmayne (in cookery), 378
Pearl, see Margery, 326
Pectoral (worn by a bishop), 389
Peddar Way (in East Anglia), 389
Pellet (shot for a gun), 391
Penon, 392
Percher (candle), 393
Perdycle (precious stone), 394
Petticoat, 395
Pheasant, 158
Pilch (garment), 357
Play, playthings for children, see Games, *supra*.
Plash (pool), 403
Pointel (for writing), 406
Points (for tying dress), see Lanere, 286
Polwygle (tadpole), 408
Popler (bird), 409
Porre (peas pottage), 409
Pose (cold in the head), 410
Precious stones, &c.:—beryl, 32; crepawnde, 191; margery (pearl), 326 [b]
Pryket (candlestick), 413
Purfle (of dress), 416
Pynsone (sock), 400, 462

Quire (of parchment or paper), 418

Ratche (hound), 422
Ratchets (wild geese), lxiv.
Recorder (musical instrument), 425
Reyn fowl (woodpecker), 428
Rere supper (evening meal), 430
Reward (in cookery), 431
Rib (for beating flax), 432
Rylle or rail (dress), 434

Sabrace (for dressing leather?), 440, 563
Shingle (for a roof), 75
Shoe (long peaked or cracow), 396
Simnel (bread), 456

[a] See also clarion, 80; cormuse, 93; crowde, 105; cymbal, 456; dancing pipe, 114; fiddle, 159; flute, 168; gyterne, 196; harp, 228; lay harp, 284; lute, 318; pipe, 401; psaltery, 442; rybybe, 433; schalm, 443; shepherd's pipe, 445; tabor, 485; timbrel, 494; treble song, 501; trump, 503; trumpet, 504

[b] See also adamant, 6; alabaster, 8; amber, 19; coral, 92; crystal, 103; diamond, 120; jasper, 257; loadstone or magnet, 325; marble, *ibid.*; white marble, *ibid.*; perdycle, 394; perre (pearl), 394; sapphire, 440; shipmen's stone (loadstone), 447.

Slickstone (for smoothing linen), 458, 472
Sneezing, 354
Snuffers, 461
Socks (for the feet), 462
Soler (of a house), 464
Speyr (in dress), 468
Spices and drugs :—Brasil wood, 47 ; coste, 94 ; grains of Paradise, 209 [a]
Star shot, or star jelly (*tremella*), lxv. 474
Starch, 472
Staunchegreyne (for parchment), 472
Strawberry, 478
Strayle (bed-covering), 478
Syyd (as long garments, &c.), 77, 455

Thee and thou (use of), 492, 535, 538
Thethorne (tree), 490
Thurse (goblin), 491
To-falle (pent-house), 495
Totehylle (look out), 497
Totyr (child's play), 498
Travas, or traverse (screen), 499
Treacle (medicine), 500
Trebuchet, 501
Tree :—abele, 17 ; elder, 137 [b]
Tresawnce (in architecture), 502
Tuly (color), 505
Turf (peat, &c.), 506
Tytymalle (herb), 495

Vampe (of hose), 508
Vernage (wine), 509
Vestments and church appliances :—amice, 11 ; chasuble, 73 ; cope, 62, 97 ; corporas, 93 ; crosier, 103 ; dalmatic, 112 ; fanon, 149 ; feretory (bier), 157 ; feretory (shrine), *ibid.* ; frock (monk's garment), 179 ; lectern, 299 ; obly, 360, 508 ; orfrey, 368 ; parclose (screen), 382 ; parowre, 384 ; parvise, 385 [c]
Vice (spiral stair), 509
Vyrne (windlass ?), 510

Warbrace (for the arm), 516
Warde corce (garment), 516
Wheel spore (rut), 524
Wild fire, or Greek fire, 527
Wine :—claret, 79 ; vernage, 509 [d]
Wodewose (wild man), 531
Wrek (water plant), 533
Wyfle (weapon), whiffler, &c. 526

Yarrow (herb), divination by, 536

---

[a] See also alum, 10 ; anise, 11 ; assenel, poison, 15 ; canel, 60 ; cinnamon, 78 ; cloves, 84 ; confection of spices, 90 ; copperas, 91 ; cubebs, 421 ; cumin, 89 ; fennel seed, 156 ; galingale, 185 ; gillofyr (clove), 194 ; ginger, 195 ; grains, 209 ; gum, 218 ; licorice, 303 ; mace, 319 ; mastic, 329 ; mustard, 349 ; nutmeg, 359 ; quybybe (cubebs), 421 ; saffron, 440 ; scammony, 442 ; sugar, 484 ; sugar-plate and sugar candy, *ibid.* ; spikenard, 469 ; turbith, 506 ; wine balls, 529 ; wine dregs (tartar), *ibid.*

[b] See also alder, 369 ; ash, 143 ; asp, *ibid.* ; beech, 27 ; benwyt, 31 ; black thorn, 38 ; birch, 36 ; box, 46 ; cedar, 451 ; chesnut, 73 ; citron, 78 ; cork, 93 ; crab, 99 ; cypress, 78, 456 ; eban, 135 ; elm, 138 ; fir, 161 ; hawthorn, 230 ; hazle, 238 ; hulwur, 253 ; hyldyr or elder, 137 ; juniper, 266 ; laurel, 291, 313 ; lyynde, 305 ; maple, 325 ; oak, 363 ; old oak, *ibid.* ; olive, 364 ; oryelle, 369 ; plane, 402 ; plum, 406 ; poplar, 408, 409 ; pynote, 400 ; gwyce (furze) 421 ; sallow, 441 ; savine, *ibid.* ; sycomore, 455 ; sloe, 459 ; thethorne, 490 ; yew, 507 ; warden (pear), 516 ; white thorn, 525, 526 ; willow, 528 ; wych elm, 526.

[c] See also alb, 17 ; bishop's shoe, 447 ; censer, 452 ; holy water sprinkler or strenkyl, 223, 479 ; mitre, 341 ; paten, 385 ; rochet, 435 ; rood, cross or rood loft, 435 ; sacring bell, 440 ; scapulary, 442 ; strenkyl, 479 ; sudary, 462 ; thurible, 497. See Service Books, &c., under Books, *supra*.

[d] See also Fine wine, 161, 529 ; Rumneye, 439 ; Tyre wine, 494 ; wines (various), 529.

# ADDITIONAL NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 5, b. line 26, for A-cethen, read A-cethe. The word is written in the Harl. MS. a-cethē, but the final contraction must be regarded as an error of the transcript. In the Winch. MS. it is written "a-cethe." Compare Fulfyllyñ, or make a-cethe in thynge þat wantythe, p. 182; and Make a-cethe, p. 321.

Page 7, a, line 23, after Affynyte the word A-foyste, *lirida*, occurs here, as stated in the note; it was thought to be possibly misplaced. Compare Fyyst, *lirida*, p. 163, a. In the Winchester MS. however, but not in the other MSS., is, found, after Affynyte. Affyste, lirida, vesiculacio, secundum adamantem.

Page 7, b. line 19, for *usqui* read *usque*.

Page 8, note 4, in the quotation from the metrical paraphrase of Vegecius, Cott. MS. Titus A. XXIII. the word "remue" should apparently be read "reumé:" in the original, "*rheuma*." Compare the curious version attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18. A. XII. where the word is thus rendered: "This ebbing and flowing that is callede rewme of the see." B. iv. c. 42. See also Lansd. MS. 285, f. 136, b. In the French version attributed by Caxton to Christine de Pise the word is translated "*rheume*." Akyr, Eagre, Higre, or Agar, is a name to be traced probably to that of the great Ocean-god of the Northern Mythology, Oegir or Ægir; the drowned were the prey of Rán, his consort. In Lyly's Galathea is the following allusion to the Akyr: "He [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the Agar, against whose coming the waters roare, the fowles flie away, and the cattle of the field, for terror, shun the banks." Finn Magnussen derives Ægir from the verb ægia, to flow.

Page 11, b. line 2, *dele* K.

Page 15, note 3. It should be observed that the printed volume cited in this note, and elsewhere, as Mr. Wilbraham's Latin-English Dictionary, has been ascertained to be Pynson's edition of the Ortus, described in the Preface, p. lvii. The variations in the rendering of *Ciniflo*, in MSS. of the Medulla Grammatice, are given in the Preface, p. xxii. See also the note, ibid. In a *Nominale* xv. cent. in the possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., and edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, in his Volume of Vocabularies, cap. 4, p. 212, "Nomina dignitatum laicorum," occurs, amongst servants, "Hic cimiflo (*sic*) a nask-kyste," namely, as Mr. Wright explains it, "the askfyse, the servant who made and blew the fire." Hexham gives, in his "Netherdutch" and English Dictionary, 1648, "Asschе-vijster, one that sits alwayes on the hearth, hanging his head over the ashes."

Page 29, note 4, after ryndell insert Ortus.

Page 37, a. line 24, for *nemor* read *nenior*. Compare Lullyñ, p. 317.

——— line 26, for *sepicio* read *sopicio*.

Page 41, a. line 10. In Winch. MS. Blowyn as man with wonde. Both honde and wonde are doubtless for onde. Compare Oonde, or brethe, p. 364. This ve does not occur in MS. K.

Page 46, a. line 13. Compare Budde, fly, p. 54, and Maltebowde or wevyl, p. 323. Warbote, p. 516, may be another compound of the word boud, bode, &c. See Mr. Adams' remarks on names of certain insects, Trans. Philol. Soc. 1858, p. 102.

Page 61, b. line 7. At the end of a MS. of the Medulla Grammatice in the editor's possession, (described Pref. App. p. l.) is twice written "Dedule, dedule, care awey, care awey."

Page 65, b. line 11 ; Celf wylly, Winch. MS.

Page 66, b. line 19, for pentys read serpentys. This correction is supplied by the reading of MS. S. which was not known to the Editor when this page was printed. The sense being thus ascertained, it is obvious that the curious passage cited in the note is wholly foreign to the purpose.

Page 69, b. line 11, for Charyawnt the Winchester MS. gives Chargabyl.

Page 73, a. line 8; the reading of the MS. —tetyn—seems questionable. Compare Fretyñ or chervyñ, p. 179. The Winchester MS. however, agrees with the Harl. MS. and gives Cherwyn', or tetyn'.

Page 85, a. line 6. Cocurmete, MS. S. Compare Cookerynge mete, Carificio, p. 86, occurring amongst the nouns. Mr. Halliwell gives "Cokyrmete, clay, Pr. Parv.; corresponding to the Spanish *tápia*." Archaic Dict. "*Tápia*, a mud wall." Percevale's Span. Dict.

Page 89, note 2, See Forby, *v.* "Malt-cumbs," malt-dust ; the little sprouts, . . . separated by the screen."

Page 93, b. line 17, Corphynn, S. Jamieson cites Aberdeen Reg. 1543, "ane thousand corf keyling," corft fish being as he says boiled in salt and water. In the Household Book of James V. King of Scots, 1529, occur "mulones corf ; mulones recentes," &c. On the Eastern coast a floating basket for keeping fish, is called a Corf ; possibly "Corphun" may denote herrings either salted in a corf, or packed for conveyance in a basket so called.

Page 96, a. line 13. In Winch. MS. Cowerde, herteles, longe thoke. Compare Thoke, p. 491. Ray, Sir T. Browne, and Forby give "Thokish, slothful, sluggish." In Lincolnshire "Thoky."

Page 97, transpose notes 4 and 5.

Page 109, a. line 17, for zeue read ȝeue.

Page 116, b. line 9, for *Aristotelis* read *Aristoteles*.

Page 117, a. line 11, after *androchiatorium* insert K. Compare Vacherye, or dayryc, p. 507.

Page 122, b. line 2; the reading of the MS. is "*arbitrer*," but the word ought doubtless to have been written *arbiter*, according to the Catholicon.

Page 122, b. line 17. *Holomochus*, the reading of the Harl. MS., is doubtless corrupt, as has been noticed in the Preface, p. xxxiv. note c. Aristotle repeatedly uses the word Βωμόλοχος, a low jester. Thus likewise I find in the Ortus "Bomolochus, *i.* scurra (a brawler); Bomolochia, *i.* scurrilitas."

Page 125, note 3. The conjecture that the reading of the Harl. MS. (Doroñ') is corrupt, and suggesting "dogon" as a correction, has been confirmed by collation of MS. A, with which the editor had not been acquainted. The reading there found is "Doion', *Dogena*;" of this Latin word the signification has been sought in vain. Dugon (Jamieson), dudgeon, dungeon (N. country), dogone, A. N., seem to have been terms of contempt. See Wright's Dict. of Obsolete and Provincial Words. "Dungy, cowardly," Wilts. M. de Haan Hettema, in his list of Archaic words compared with Frisian and Dutch, gives "Dogone, a term of contempt. F. dogeniet, D. deugniet, *nequam*." Trans. Philol. Soc. 1858, p. 153.

"though I am plain and dudgeon,
I would not be an ass and to sell parcels."—Beaum. and Fletcher; Captain.

"Think'st thou my spirit shall keep the pack-horse way,
That every dudgeon low invention goes?"—Drayton.

Nares cites many authorities, from which it would seem that "Dudgeon" was a mottled or hard wood for hafting daggers, to which allusion is made by Shakespeare. It was likewise used for drinking bowls, or masers. Compare Ronnyn as dojoun or masere, p. 436 b. *supra*. Amongst gifts to St. Alban's Abbey we find "ciphum de dugun ornatum argento cum cooperculo de eodem ligno." Cott. MS. Nero D. VII. f. 103.

Page 126, b. line 20, fulle wroste; and page 129, b. lines 6, 8, Dowsty, and Dostyr. It has been suggested that in these words the s should have been printed f. Probably the author wrote "wrout, dowty, dowtyr;" a copyer may have supplied the guttural by an f, which was possibly mistaken for an s. It deserves notice that gh is not unfrequently, especially in the Eastern counties, pronounced like f, as in cough, laugh, trough, &c. and thus also in the name Rougham in Suffolk.

Page 140, a. line 5; Endemete, *i. e.* duckweed. See Arund. MS. 42, f. 80 v°. "*Folium* is an erbe that groweth in Ynde and hath leuys that spredyn a-bouyn on the water in that londe, ryȝt as *lenticula*, endemete, doth among vs." Compare Alphabetum herbarum, ib. f. 95 v°. "Lentica aquatica, lentil de ewe, enedemete." In Sloane MS. 5, "Henede mete."

Page 143, note 2. In MS. S. "Ese, fyschys mete for a hooke." Compare Medulla Gramm. MS. Cant. "Inesco, *i.* pascere vel per escam decipere, to bayte or ease."

Page 145, b. line 3. Faceet is the title of a popular moral work in Leonine verse supplementary to Cato, or the Liber Cathonis. See p. 63. Fabricius states that it is cited by Ugutio, who wrote about 1190. Warton affirms that it was written by Daniel Ecclesienis, or Church, an officer at the court of Henry II. about 1180. It was called "Cato parvus" or "minor," and Urbanus; it was translated into English by Benet Burghe, and also possibly by Lydgate. Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 201.

It was printed frequently, among the Auctores octo Morales, and separately at Lyons, in 1488 and 1490; Deventer, 1496; Cologne, &c. Dom Rivet attributes it to John de Garlandia, but erroneously. MSS. of the Poema Faceti or Parvus Cato are numerous; see Harl. MS. 2251; No. 1627 amongst Sir Kenelm Digby's MSS. in the Bodleian; MS. Caius Coll. Cantabr. 1051; MS. Trin. Coll. Dub. 275, &c.

Page 310, b. line 7; compare Lokdore, p. 311, and Lukchester, p. 316. Mr. Wright, in a memoir on the History of the English Language read at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (see their Transactions, vol. ix. p. 155), observes that in the vernacular of Oxfordshire a woodlouse is called a lockchester, or lockchest.

Page 341, a. line 1, for *mancus*, read *mantus*, thus explained in the Catholicon: "mantus, quia manus tegat tantum, est enim brevis amictus," &c.

Page 440, note 1. In a *Nominale*, MS. xv. cent., in possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, printed in the volume of Vocabularies edited by Mr. T. Wright, I find, under the head "De speciebus liguminis,—Hoc pomarium, appul-juse; hoc jurcellum, jursylle; hoc sarabracium, sarabrase," &c. p. 241. It has been suggested that the term sabrace may have some connection with "*Sabrierium*, condimentum acuti saporis," in French *saupiquet*. Ducange.

Page 489, note 2, at the feast on the marriage of Margaret sister of Edward IV. 1468, a roast swan was brought to table, "standing in a tarrage." Exc. Hist. p 237. "Terrage, *terrasse;*" Gloss. Gall. in Du Cange, edit. Henschel, t. VII. See also "Terragium," t. VI., explained as signifying a terrace or raised ground; thus also certain vessels of plate are described "à deux *terrages* d'argent ez pattes esmaillez de vert."

Page 474, note 4, add "A sterne slyme, *Assub*," Cath. Angl.

WESTMINSTER :
PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

# TO THE BINDER.

This work, issued in three parts, may be bound either in one volume, or in two (A to L, inclusive, and M to Z), as may be preferred. Titles are provided accordingly.

The introductory matter given in Part III., with the Index of Authors appended to it, should be placed after the "Advertisement," given in Part I.

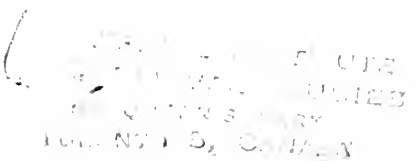
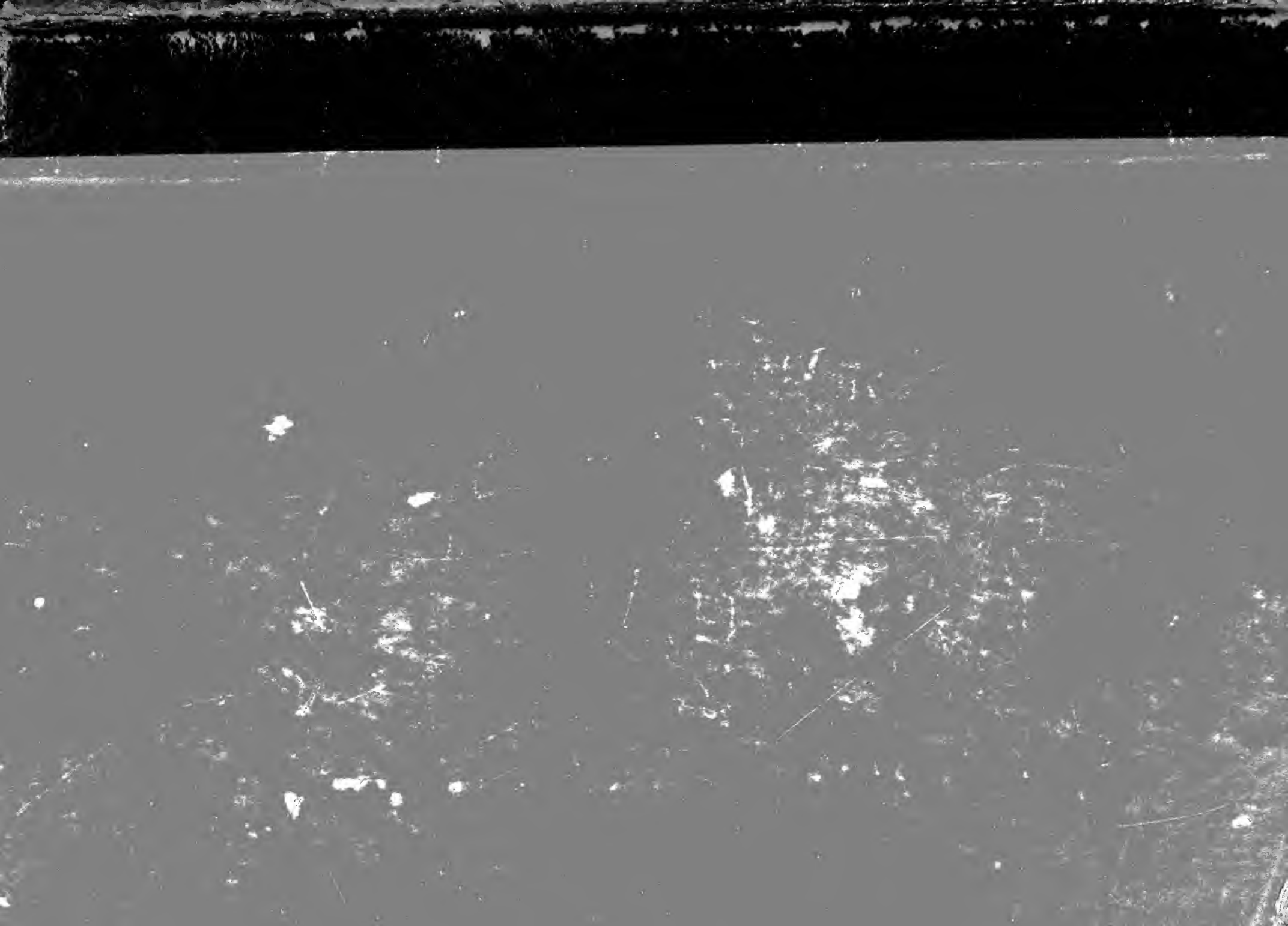
Page 439, in Part II. to be cancelled, and also the page of "Corrections."

The Facsimiles should be placed in the Preface, as follows:—

The leaf headed "British Museum, Harl. MS. 221," to face p. xxxvi.

The leaf containing a facsimile from "MS. at King's College, Cambridge," with another, from "MS. in the Collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart." to face p. xxxviii.

The leaf headed "British Museum, Addit. MS. 22, 556, to face p. xl.

231/158
George 8/3/90 1301 - Vol III most value

DA 20 .R89 v.25, 54, 89
IMS
GAlfridus, Anglicus
Promptorium parvulorum
sive clericorum
47103718